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CALENDARS.

Instructions to Editors.

The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged :—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control : 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries ; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis ; still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist ; or he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.

As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed :—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants, grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c. are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the close of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

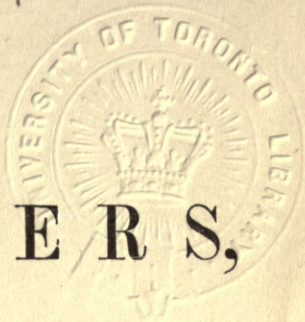
* * Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

CALENDAR
OF
STATE PAPERS,
IRELAND,
ELIZABETH,
1592, October—1596, June.

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1592, October—1596, June.



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THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

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LATE AN ASSISTANT RECORD KEEPER.  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF  
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.  
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P R E F A C E.

THE period of which this Volume treats extends from October 1592 to June 1596. The previous Volume contained full accounts of the wreck of the Armada and of the miseries endured by the Spaniards and their allies. This Volume opens with a project for a rebellion on a grander scale than any which had previously raged in Ireland. It will be necessary to refer to portions of the previous Volume of this calendar, in order to see some of the earlier stages of the conspiracy.

The Spaniards, surprised and mortified at the overthrow of their invincible Armada, were making up their minds to wipe out the disgrace to the best of their ability. Sir Brian O'Rourke had been executed at Tyburn for the determined manner in which he had relieved the Spaniards, who had taken refuge in his country, and openly braved the Queen's officers. The King of Spain, hearing of this, and of the disasters that had happened to his forces, was preparing to bring all the resources of learning, counsel, prowess, enterprise, and wealth at his command to bear upon Ireland, in the hope of wrenching it from the powerful grasp of England's Queen.

Let us now consider the period when, for the second time, Sir William Fitzwilliams held the office of Lord Deputy. He managed the Earl of Tyrone much better than did his successor Sir William Russell, for he knew,

not only the Earl, but also the valour and disposition of his own English colleagues, and the best way to treat them. As for Sir William Russell, his overbearing carriage towards Sir John Norreys and other eminent soldiers, gave to the Earl of Tyrone ample opportunities to secure a much firmer hold of confederates than could have been possible for him, under better and more united rule.

Among the notable actors here introduced is the Primate McGawran. He was a native of O'Rourke's country (*see* p. 464 of preceding Volume), had been entertained at the Court of Spain by the King and his ministers, and through their means advanced by the Pope to the Archbishopric of Armagh and the Primacy of all Ireland. When he returned to his own country, he was very active in promoting and cementing the intended rebellion with promises of forces out of Spain. He reconciled the petty differences between kinsmen and neighbours, but was ultimately killed in the Maghery with several rebels. We will now let each of the prominent contemporaries, who took part in these stirring events, tell his narrative in his own way.

On the 5th of February 1588-9 (*see* p. 119 of Vol. IV.), the Earl of Tyrone writes from Ballyscanlan to Secretary Walsingham, stating that, by the death of the Earl of Leicester, who had had a special care of his bringing up and well-doing, he is destitute of a friend to patronise his good actions. He therefore begs Walsingham to take Leicester's place, and asks that, as he lives (like all others in Ireland) continually subject to accusations and hard constructions of well-meaning services, he may from time to time be made acquainted with any bad reports of him, so that he may answer them. The Earl adds that he has matched a daughter of his to [Hugh Roe] a son of O'Donnell's, and prays for the liberation of Hugh from

Dublin Castle, where he was lying as a pledge. Hugh soon secured his freedom in another way.

In a note of the measures to be considered for counter-acting the stir that may ensue in Ulster through the recent escape of the three pledges from Dublin Castle (*see* p. 457 of Vol. IV.), it is stated that there is no readier way to cross Hugh Roe O'Donnell, if he attempt any alteration in Tyrconnell, than for the Lord Deputy to send presently into that country, from the State, a sheriff for Her Majesty, as was the custom in other times. The sheriff is to have instructions to countenance Hugh Duff O'Donnell, and Sir Hugh O'Donnell's eldest son by his first wife, these being opposed to O'Donnell's present wife and her children who are Scottish. Hugh Duff O'Donnell is represented as a man of action, and strong in the opinion of the country, because he is the eldest son, and by an Irish woman. It is thought that Hugh Roe O'Donnell will not fly into Scotland, through fear of meeting the fate of O'Rourke.

The note further states that, to "meet with" the doings of Henry O'Neill and his brethren, who, no doubt, will practice all they can to work disturbance, it were well to exact from O'Neill two of the best of the Donnelaghs as pledges. It is advertised that Walter Reagh has left his country, and gone with the Donnelaghs into the north, which savours of a further conspiracy. If the Lord Deputy take hold of Maurice McWalter, father to Walter Reagh, it may be a mean to stay the son from attempting anything against the State, or at least to divert him from the combination, and draw him home again. Besides, it will keep in awe Feagh McHugh O'Byrne, who is no doubt of the party, if any alteration be intended.

On June 2nd (*see* p. 518 of Vol. IV.), the Lord Deputy, writing from Kilmainham, informs Burghley of the escape

of the three prisoners, and of the punishment of the officials in charge. O'Donnell was not long in showing his state of mind towards the government in Ireland. The Lord Deputy says :—"For Hugh Roe O'Donnell, he
" has taken upon him the name of O'Donnell and govern-
" ment of the country, but by his father's consent and
" giving up the same unto him ; and a most simple man is
" that father of his. This young man, to begin with, did
" remove Captain Willis, appointed sheriff for that county,
" and, after, made two or three incursions very rebelliously
" with some Scots and others upon Sir Tirlough O'Neill,
" O'Cahan, and others of Sir Tirlough's followers, but of
" their goods carried few or none away with him, and
" returned both with loss of horses, horsemen, and some
" others of his company. He has sought to come to me by
" protection, but in such sort as the Council and I
" thought not meet to grant. And so lieth his country in
" the uttermost remote parts of the north, as he is able to
" do hurt to none but Sir Tirlough O'Neill, and those
" under him, who, God willing, shall be so aided as the
" other shall not be able to annoy him to any purpose."

A few days later, on the 13th of June (*see* p. 520 of Vol. IV.), the Lord Deputy and Council write to the Privy Council that, after consultation on the state of the several provinces of Ireland, and especially of Ulster, and in consideration of letters received from Hugh Roe O'Donnell, they had, for the purpose of drawing him to obedience, and for the quiet of the realm, granted him protection. They had sent two gentlemen to persuade and encourage him to repair to Dublin, and also that they might understand his forces and the state of his country. O'Donnell, however, did not come, but wrote many excuses, especially his want of money, and requested to be furnished with the loan of 800*l.* or 900*l.* from the State ; and

further, to have another protection absolute to himself for a longer time, without insertion of any condition as to his good behaviour. The Lord Deputy and Council thought this very strange, and rather a device on the part of O'Donnell to win time for drawing to himself greater forces, both of Scots and others, with the intention of creating disturbances when the long winter nights came round. Notwithstanding all this, they again wrote to O'Donnell, sending a pursuivant with the letter and a protection, and promising a loan of 200*l.*, whereby no excuse might be urged for his failing to perform his duty. Otherwise, they signified to him that they would proceed to his further correction as was most meet.

The Lord Deputy and Council had also received divers letters of complaint from Sir Tirlough O'Neill on the one hand, and the Earl of Tyrone on the other, concerning several preys and burnings committed one against the other since the last conclusion of peace taken between them at Dundalk. Answer was sent that, for the determination of these and other matters of controversy between them, Commissioners would be sent down, and, meantime, both parties were commanded to keep Her Majesty's peace. Other letters again came in from Sir Tirlough O'Neill, complaining of far greater preys and spoils taken from him by the Earl of Tyrone. In consequence of this the Lord Deputy was to go to Dundalk about the 15th of July, and Sir Tirlough and the Earl had been ordered to repair thither to meet him. Other parts of the kingdom continued in good quiet. "If it may
" please God to keep this State from trouble or danger by
" Spaniards, which the Irishry at this present do greatly
" look and long for, we hope these stirs and garboils
" in the remote parts of the North will in a short time be
" brought to a good and peaceable end."

On June 30 (*see* p. 532 of Vol. IV.), Sir Richard Bingham writes from Clonigashall to Burghley that the Burkes of the sept of Ulick have received great heartening from Hugh Roe O'Donnell and the Popish bishop, Neale O'Boyle, who arrived in Ulster three weeks before in a flyboat laden with salt. A fortnight later (*see* p. 543 of Vol. IV.), Sir Richard tells Burghley of an attempt made by these Burkes to rescue certain prisoners which lay in a small cabin without the castle of Clonigashall. The assailants were repulsed with the loss of eight men, and as many wounded. Sir Richard says:—"I hope by
" Saturday next to bring things to a good conclusion
" here, for that is the day which I have appointed the
" Burkes to bring in their pledges, assuring myself to
" establish a good obedience amongst the Burkes, though
" all men know them to be the unconstantest and faithless
" people within this realm. If I may be able to get into
" Castle Barry before this summer be ended, as I hope I
" shall, I do not doubt but the same shall so tame the
" Burkes as their disobedience shall not hereafter so
" much trouble the State; but they were procured to
" these terms now by means of Hugh Roe O'Donnell and
" those Popish bishops which are with him."

On July 24 (*see* p. 551 of Vol. IV.) the Lord Deputy, who had arrived at Dundalk, writes to Burghley as to employing the Earl of Tyrone to bring O'Donnell to that place, and desires to know Her Majesty's pleasure touching the latter.

Whatever measures were taken, the Lord Deputy tells the Privy Council on August 2 (*see* p. 564 of Vol. IV.):—
" Yesternight late, Hugh Roe O'Donnell came to Dundalk,
" and this day and to-morrow I trust the Council and I
" shall make an end with him, if he means to conform
" himself to the obedience and duty of a subject."

O'Donnell did so far conform that, on August 8, the Lord Deputy wrote from Kilmainham to Burghley, notifying that on the 2nd of the month, in the church at Dundalk, O'Donnell had, before a great assembly, delivered his humble submission, making great show of sorrow for his misdemeanors committed, protesting hereafter to hold a more dutiful course of life, and had very willingly yielded himself to be sworn to perform the several parts of his submission and certain other articles. On September 16, the Lord Deputy tells Burghley that O'Donnell, on his return home from Dundalk, not only made proclamation that all strangers should depart his country, but also wrote letters to sundry of his bordering neighbours, exhorting them to live as became dutiful subjects. If any of them did otherwise, O'Donnell told them to look for no friendship at his hand, as he had sworn his duty and allegiance to Her Majesty and the State.

On September 25 (*see* p. 590 of Vol. IV.), Sir Richard Bingham, writing from Clonigashall to Burghley, gives an interesting account of the progress of affairs in Connaught. The Burkes, even after their traitorous attempt to rescue the prisoners in the previous June, still made show of a desire for peace. They refused, however, to yield to such reasonable conditions as the State required of them, being fed with a vain hope from Hugh Roe O'Donnell of foreign aid. Bingham says that the combination between the Burkes and O'Donnell greatly stirred up the former to stand upon terms. He had intercepted a bag full of Irish letters going to them from that leader; by which letters it appeared that O'Donnell had promised to come himself and join the Burkes. But when the promise was not kept, and Bingham was seen to be drawing nearer with a good force, the Burkes began to repent of what they had done, and by little and little came to

“meetly good offers.” Seeing their dilatoriness Bingham got his men in readiness, and with the assistance of the Earl of Clanricarde, Theobald Dillon, and others, began to march towards the mountains. The very first day he removed from the Gissaden towards the Burkes, the captains of their gallowglasses, the best of all the Clannonnells, came in to him, offering to stand to whatever conditions might be prescribed to them. They were accordingly received, and stayed some time with the English commander. Then the Burkes, seeing the Clannonnells had forsaken them, came in great haste to Bingham the same day, with similar offers of submission. These were accepted, and the march of the forces diverted to Burrishoole. In a few days, Tibbot Burke M’Richard En Erin came in to Bingham, and agreed to all things for the Burkes, O’Malleys, and Clangibbons, delivering in two pledges, until the others for the several septs were brought in, and the conditions performed in full. It seemed as if a hitch was going to occur in settling matters with the Burkes, for they wished the sept of the Joys to be included in their peace. The Joys dwelt in “the greatest fastness within all Ireland, for mountain, wood, and bog.” Bingham would in no wise allow of their inclusion, and the Burkes gave way, promising men to serve against the Joys, if need arose. After settling terms with the Burkes, the English commander directed his march against the Joys, and arrived at a place called Ballynonon upon the side of Lough Mask. Thither the Joys came, and submitted themselves upon the same conditions as the Burkes, putting in three good pledges for continuance of their loyalty.

Early in 1593, Sir George Bingham sends his brother word (*see* p. 71) of a council of seven bishops lately held in O’Donnell’s country. James O’Crean brought the news

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The chief among the prelates was Bishop McGawran, whom the Pope had made Lord Primate of all Ireland. The council lasted for two or three days, and certain letters were written, which were to be despatched out of hand by Bishop O'Hely to the Pope and the King of Spain. O'Crean further learned from the Primate that the King of Spain went into France "by waggon," taking with him his daughter to be married to the Duke of Guise. The Primate himself went in the King's company, and said His Majesty had determined to send two armies in the ensuing summer, one to England and the other to Ireland. The army for Ireland was to come by Scotland, and land in the north. The only want was to have some great man in Ireland for their leader or general, and Hugh Roe O'Donnell was thought to be "the most fittest" for that purpose. The Primate also brought a warrant from the Pope for Brian Oge O'Rourke to be the legitimate heir to his father, and by virtue thereof to enjoy his father's country. The Primate landed at Drogheda, and stayed there two or three days. If privy wait were laid at that place, Sir George Bingham thought Bishop O'Hely might be apprehended, and all their practices found out. The Primate had proceeded to Maguire's country, and was "most relieved" there.

On January 12 (*see* p. 72), Richard Ailward, the Mayor of Waterford, communicated to the Lord Deputy some news from Spain that had been brought by Edward Leonard, a merchant of Waterford, lately arrived at Cork. The ship, in which Leonard went to Spain, was called the "Sunday," and it was captured near Cape Finisterre by four Spanish vessels. The merchant complained bitterly of the outrages inflicted upon him and his companions by the Spaniards. He told of the coming of the Spanish fleet

of 36 sail to Ferrol, and of the pressing of the " Sunday " and other ships to serve therewith.

Further news from Spain came in the report made by George Rutherford and Thomas Golbrone. Sir William Stanley had had his pension from the King stopped, and had left Spain with Cahil O'Connor and others who had been pensioners. Certain Scottish ships had been allowed to traffic by the Spanish authorities.

The Lord Deputy and Council complain to Burghley on April 24 of their weak estate, both as regards men and money, for withstanding the fury of the Spaniards, and enclose information from Thomas Crylly, who had been at Bilboa in Biscay, confirming the reports of Spanish naval preparations against Ireland. Some 60 sail were collecting at Lisbon, ostensibly to receive the Marquis of Santa Cruz, and convey him and a number of soldiers to Flanders, but in reality to set out for Ireland. All Englishmen and Irishmen in the pay of the King of Spain were discharged of their places and entertainment, and all Scottish shipping was stayed.

At the close of April, the Lord Deputy and Council send intelligence to Burghley of a combination in Ulster against the State. They had written to the Earl of Tyrone to make his personal repair to Dublin. According to the information of Patrick McArt Moyle [McMahon], sheriff of the county of Monaghan, Bishop McGawran repaired to Maguire and afterwards to O'Donnell, and endeavoured to persuade them to forbear all obedience to the State, saying that before mid May next the forces of the Pope and the King of Spain would arrive to aid them against the Queen. Thereupon the Primate and O'Donnell sent their letters to the Earl of Tyrone, Cormack McBaron, and Brian McHugh Oge, and a day of meeting was appointed.

On that day, in the presence of the Earl of Tyrone at Dungannon, Maguire took an oath to join with the Spanish forces. On a subsequent day, at Ballynascanlan, before the Earl of Tyrone, Cormack McBaron, Brian McHugh Oge, and seven others, took a similar oath to aid the Spanish navy, which the Primate affirmed to be more in number of ship masts than there were trees in a great wood in Maguire's country. The conspiracy was greatly countenanced by some of the best of the O'Neills. The common report throughout Tyrone, Fermanagh, Tyrconnell, and Monaghan was of the arrival of Spaniards, and the Primate McGawran was highly accounted of in those parts of Ireland. The names of the principal men absent from the sessions were, Brian McHugh Oge, and his brother, Rory McBrene's two sons, and Brian Ne Sawagh: the freeholders for the most part were all present. Information came from Sir Hugh Magennis to Sir Henry Bagenall that the Earl of Tyrone purposed to enter into action of rebellion against Her Majesty, if he could compass the agreement between himself and O'Neill [*i.e.*, Tirlough Lynagh], and have the government of the whole country. O'Donnell and Maguire were to join with him. Sir Richard Bingham, in his letter of June 6 from Roscommon, told Burghley that "one McGawran who terms himself Primate" did much mischief riding on his chief horse with his staff and shirt of mail, and gave it as his opinion that all the temporising courses in the world would never make the rebels better subjects.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Milerus Magrath, in a letter of June 8 from his lodging in London, unfolds to Sir Robert Cecil his "present extremities," arising from the information he had given both the English and Irish authorities of the lamentable state of affairs in Ireland, and of some means to remedy the same. The Archbishop

had in consequence been so hardly beset by the "general unbridled multitude there, notorious Papists and reconciled to the Pope and King of Spain," very few of them escaping the whip of his censuring discoveries, that they had all joined hearts and hands together to overthrow him, and by slanderous suggestions had turned the Lord Deputy from lending a listening ear to his complaints. The Archbishop therefore appealed to "the uncorrupted seat of justice, and sanctuary of all afflicted subjects, Her Majesty and honourable Council," and prayed for a commission to be issued for the investigation of his causes. This being obtained, he would repair to his poor flock, and live quietly amongst them.

The Earl of Tyrone made show of much grief at being accused of disloyalty to the Queen. He wrote to the Privy Council, excusing himself, and expressing a desire to go to England. He also wrote to the Earl of Essex, and asked him to deliver his letter to Her Majesty, and to procure an answer.

The Lord Deputy, Sir William Fitzwilliams, who had served 23 years in Ireland, besides 12 in England, now prayed to be recalled.

On June 28 (*see* p. 110), Sir Richard Bingham wrote from Roscommon to the Privy Council that Maguire had shown himself "so insolent, and beyond all measure so outrageous a traitor and notorious faithbreaker," that nothing could be alleged in his excuse. Maguire's forces attacked Bingham, but were repulsed, and their leader received such detriment and shame by the journey that he "made an Irish vow" to return and be revenged. Bingham hoped the Lord Deputy would not continue protecting Maguire.

This same month of June, the Primate McGawran, who had stirred up so much mischief, and given the State in

Ireland such cause for anxiety, was slain in the Maghery, with seven or eight of the Maguires.

Although much information had been received concerning the "foreign conspiracy" in Ulster, the Lord Deputy and Council did not consider they had sufficient evidence to warrant them in proceeding against the Earl of Tyrone. They had accordingly given him warrant to make a pacification with Maguire. Captain Humfrey Willis had been prevented from executing the office of sheriff in Maguire's country, and some details of the state of affairs there are given in the examination of Morris O'Skanlon, who was there at the time. The soldiers were "too hard" for Maguire, until he received help from Cormack McBaron and others. After that, the soldiers had to take refuge in a church, where they were kept about six or seven days, until the Earl of Tyrone rescued them. O'Skanlon further mentioned the names of such as were leaders, and had entertainment in Maguire's country. Among the enclosures sent in the letter of June 30 from the Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council, was the translation of an Irish letter from Maguire to the Earl of Tyrone, in which complaint was made that "the Bingham's" had done him much hurt continually. Maguire had, therefore, sent his forces to the west, and they had returned with great preys. They had burned Ballymote up to the door of the castle, held by Sir George Bingham. Maguire confessed to an expectation of further great trouble. Another enclosure in the same letter of the Council was a translation of an Irish letter from Maguire to Angus McDonnell, asking the latter to come to his aid with five or six hundred men. On July 1 (*see* p. 120), Sir Henry Bagenall wrote from the Newry to Burghley that the Earl of Tyrone was like enough to assume absolute command throughout Ulster, as his

predecessors had done. The Earl was employed to appease Maguire, although thought to be no small instigator of him and the rest to the outrages they had committed.

On July 2, the Lord Deputy and Council send news to the Privy Council of the discovery of a fleet on the west coast of Ireland, and beg for supplies of men and money.

In September and October, the Earl of Tyrone was encamped close by the forces of the Marshal, Sir Henry Bagenall, and professed to be doing all he could against the enemies of the Queen. The Lord Deputy and Council, however, were dissatisfied with his actions, and gave expression to an opinion of his remissness in service. To this the Earl replied in a letter from Derrymollan on October 5, affirming that he had done all that lay in his power, and craving that a better opinion might thereafter be held of his endeavours. He also advised the State to take order for Hugh Roe O'Donnell's continuance in loyalty, and not to think that O'Donnell would be led by him. The Lord Deputy and Council wrote at the same time to O'Donnell, stating that they perceived how clear he stood from the actions of Maguire, and how confidently he had offered to serve against that traitor. It was reported, however, that some of the goods and creaghts of Maguire had passed over into O'Donnell's country for safety. The Council therefore desire O'Donnell to seize any such to Her Majesty's use and benefit, and promise him liberal recompense out of the said goods. About the middle of October, a decisive victory was gained at Beleek over Maguire by the Marshal and the Earl of Tyrone. The enemy were chased for five miles or more, and 340 of them slain. Some the Marshal killed with his own hands. The Earl was wounded with a dart through the right leg. In his account of the fighting, the Earl makes

special mention of the bravery and good conduct of Henry Hovenden, Captain Lea, Michael Marshall (lieutenant of the Earl's footband), Dudley Loftus, son of the Lord Chancellor, and Lieutenant George Greame. The Lord Chancellor, who also received a full account of the action from the Earl, considered that the latter should have signified to him Her Majesty's "gracious acceptance of his diligence and faithfulness, wherein, by the general report of all, he hath not been inferior to any in this service, which will be an exceeding comfort and encouragement to him." Sir Philip Holles sent further details of the fighting, saying that Maguire had escaped to the woods, but hoping that the winter's service would make an end of the traitor. On November 5, the Earl of Tyrone wrote to the Privy Council full particulars of the victory, and, with reference to his spear wound through the right leg, gracefully states, "being glad, though my hurt was sore, that, for a testimony of my loyalty and faithfulness to serve Her Majesty, it was my chance to have a print in my body of this day's service, as I have had many other before this time; not doubting that my blood now lost in this and other services heretofore will satisfy the Queen's Majesty, and confirm her good opinion of me, and also your Lordships'."

At page 181 there are three secret notes added to a "Journal of Mr. Marshal's service against the traitor Maguire," touching secret meetings between the Earl of Tyrone, O'Donnell, and Maguire.

At page 242 we have the conclusion between the Commissioners and the Earl of Tyrone, whereby the Earl promised that he would restrain O'Donnell from rebellion, or do his uttermost, and spend his life to suppress him.

On August 10, 1594, Sir Henry Duke and Sir Edward Herbert write from Cavan to the Lord Deputy, telling of

their severe repulse when attempting the relief of Enniskillen. They are glad that any escaped alive, considering the immense multitude of the enemy. Sir Richard Bingham had newly come with two companies out of Dublin and 50 out of Drogheda. Sir William Russell, who had succeeded Sir William Fitzwilliams as Lord Deputy, writes to Burghley a week later, that the next matter requiring speedy regard is the Castle of Enniskillen, and that he has resolved to take his journey with all available forces for its relief. Whilst this matter was being debated, the Earl of Tyrone came to Dublin, without standing upon any terms for his security, offering all service to Her Majesty, and standing only upon his innocence. The Lord Deputy holds it fit neither to build upon him, nor to give him cause for suspicion, and means to keep him in good terms till he knows the Queen's pleasure. For the better perfecting of the relief of Enniskillen, and for other exigencies in Ireland, Sir William prays for a supply of men, munition, and money. The Earl of Ormond was left to keep the borders against Feagh McHugh O'Byrne and Walter Reagh. The Earl of Tyrone, who agreed to send his eldest son to Dublin for the purposes of learning, was not satisfied with his own reception in that town. He expressed to the Lord Deputy and Council his chagrin that the Marshal should have received the whole thanks for the service against Maguire, and wrote to the Privy Council that his fear of false accusations and corrupt practices had made him endeavour nothing else but the preservation of his life. He begged their Lordships to bring him to the wonted favour of the Queen. To Burghley he sent an autograph letter, excusing his absenting himself from the late Lord Deputy, on the ground that the latter sought to take his life.

Sir Richard Bingham informed Burghley (*see* p. 265), that the loss sustained by Sir Henry Duke in endeavouring to relieve Enniskillen had made the traitors very insolent. He said it would be most dishonourable to suffer so many of their countrymen as were in that place to have their throats cut. The siege of Enniskillen was the Earl of Tyrone's action, although he came in in person. Burghley himself wrote to the Earl that he disliked that he should suffer his forces to maintain open rebels. The Lord Deputy's journey to Enniskillen was long and difficult, as his troops were driven to cut through the waste mountains and bogs of O'Rourke's country; yet, notwithstanding all impediments, the castle was relieved on August 30, 12 days after the departure from Dublin. During the march spies had been employed both to discover the enemy and his doings, and also to give knowledge to the beleaguered garrison of the advance to relieve them. The besieged had been greatly discouraged by the defeat of Sir Henry Duke and Sir Edward Herbert, and the loss of all victuals conveyed by those officers. The garrison were so reduced that they lived upon horseflesh, dogs, cats, rats, and salt hides, and at the time when the Lord Deputy and his forces entered the castle, there was but one horse left alive, which was to have been slaughtered the next day and divided amongst the company. None of the spies referred to above returned, being, as was supposed, either cut off by the enemy, or detained by them; so that, until the relieving force was within a mile of the castle, it did not know whether it was held for the Queen or for the enemy. In the castle were found 40 persons of all sorts. These were reduced to 30, as this number was considered a sufficient ward, and the place was victualled for six months. A plentiful fishing of eels was, besides, to be had in the lough, under cover of the castle. As

regarded building, the castle was only of ordinary strength, but by situation it was more formidable. It stood close upon the lough, which led to Beleek, and so to the river of Erne, and therefore was most meet to be kept for Her Majesty, to serve a turn to pierce further into the north, either to take Ballyshannon in Tyrconnell, and Beleek and Bondrowse on Connaught side, or to answer any attempt in Tyrone, if Her Majesty so liked at any time.

On August 29, the Earl of Tyrone wrote to the Lord Deputy of O'Donnell's willingness to make peace, and said that all his own followers and country people were resolutely sworn to act as O'Donnell did. Reply was sent that the Lord Deputy would meet the Earl at Cavan on the following Wednesday to confer on the matter. The Earl immediately wrote back, excusing his not coming to the Cavan, on the ground that Angus McDonnell was to land with a great number of Scots. O'Donnell demanded a general pardon, to include Brian Oge O'Rourke, Maguire, Brian McHugh Oge, and all who had been proclaimed.

The summer, Sir Richard Bingham thought, had been ill spent in parleying with the rebels, and in sending them protections. They had got their harvest, gathered loose knaves from the whole realm, and were now having the help of the long nights to further their rebellious attempts. The suspicions entertained by the Lord Deputy of the Earl of Tyrone's disloyalty were great, and even Sir Geoffrey Fenton considered that the Earl would be very readily adopted by Spain as an instrument for accomplishing her long-plotted designs. Sir Henry Bagenall brought certain charges against Tyrone, but put them in general terms, stating that if he had specified matters more particularly, his witnesses would probably have been murdered. Sir Geoffrey Fenton wrote to Burghley on December 5, that

the Earl, by frivolous surmises of the danger of his life in obeying the summons of the Lord Deputy and Council, fully unmasked himself, and showed that he had other pretences. If Tyrone published himself as a Protector of the Catholic cause, he would shake all the four provinces. By degrees the Earl came more boldly out as an enemy of the Government, and in June 1595, we find him with his forces barring the return of Sir Henry Bagenall and his troops from the Newry to Dundalk. Late in the same month, Sir Geffrey Fenton sent Burghley word that the Earl was gathering all his forces, and had collected three months' victuals upon the country. He had been proclaimed at Dundalk and in the camp, and proclamations had been issued to all the corporate towns, so that the people might take full notice thereof. The Lord Deputy (*see* p. 335) openly called the Earl "the most ungrateful traitor that ever lived." In July, Cornelius, the titular Bishop of Killaloe, wrote from Lisbon to Tyrone:—"We have just learned with great satisfaction that you, the Earl of Tyrone, have openly taken up arms, and joined with the other chieftains of Ulster against the Queen, and I have every confidence you will meet with success. I have earnestly, but with great caution, persuaded the King to send you a fleet, with which to oppose the enemy, and subjugate the English government, and that you may free yourself and all your people from the oppressive yoke of the English for ever. Furthermore, I find the King's mind most ready and willing to send you assistance and that immediately. Wherefore you must manfully and bravely and powerfully resist, without making any peace or treaty with the enemies of the faith, for King Philip has seen these letters, and has requested me to write off to you that you should be helped immediately, and be assured that I shall be with

“ you very shortly, so that you may crush the enemy and
“ regain your liberty. Resist, therefore, like a brave
“ nobleman and uncompromising warrior, and I promise
“ that instant succour shall not be wanting.” In July,
the Lord Deputy defeated the Earl of Tyrone near
Armagh, and again near Newry. In Connaught Sir
Richard Bingham was giving a good account of the
rebels of that province. But the ablest soldier in the
field was Sir John Norreys, to whom the Lord Deputy
gave up, in the main, the conduct of warlike operations.
The letters, both of Sir Richard Bingham and Sir John
Norreys, are numerous in this volume, and are deserving
of attentive perusal, as frank, soldier-like, accounts of the
alternate fighting and parleying during the anxious months
of 1595-6.

On September 27, 1595, the Earl of Tyrone, who had
assumed not long before the name of O'Neill, wrote to
King Philip that, if he would send aid, religion and the
kingdom of Ireland should flourish. And on the same day
he wrote to Don Carlos, “ Heretics shall fail in Ireland
“ within a year, like smoke in presence of the fire.”

When, however, it suited his purpose, and chiefly to gain
time for the arrival of Spanish men, munition, and money,
the Earl made truces with the Irish government, and was
fertile in excuses for prolonging them. The news of these
“ cessations” travelled to Spain, and was greatly exagger-
ated on the way. Sometimes King Philip got quite
irritated with his *protégé*, and in a letter of Captain Charles
Eggarton (*see* p. 536) we have it stated that the Spaniards
threatened that their King would banish Tyrone, as well as
the English, from Ireland, if the Earl would not join their
forces when they came to the conquest of the country.
But the Spanish fears were groundless. Tyrone and
O'Donnell, with the aid of O'Rourke, the Burkes, the

O'Kellies, the O'Connors, the McDermotts, and others in different parts of Ireland, kept the hands of the Irish government full, and the papers in this volume tell the story in detail. The rumours of Spanish landings thickened through the length and breadth of the land. Now and again messages would come from King Philip, to encourage the Irish waiting for his promised succour, and to strengthen their expectations of deliverance from English rule. Ireland was fast drifting into the great rebellion known as Tyrone's.

Many of the papers refer to the hard lot of the English soldier. The lack of money and victuals for the men was constantly very great, and much needless suffering was inflicted on them, partly through the parsimony of the home government, and partly through official corruption in Ireland. The Bishop of Chester, writing to Burghley (*see* p. 489) says that the proverb in Cheshire was, "Better be hanged at home than die like dogs in Ireland."

Attention may be called to a very interesting letter of Sir John Dowdall to Burghley (*see* pp. 484-488) giving his "Knowledge of the nature of the Irish nation," and describing at some length the career of the Earl of Tyrone.

It is here my pleasing duty to thank Mr. C. H. Woodruff for making the index to this volume.

H. C. HAMILTON.

March 1890.

I R E L A N D.

ELIZABETH.

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1592.
Oct. 16. 1. Piers Butler to Burghley. Incloses the sum of his request,
Kingston. as all suitors are commanded to avoid the Court. *Autog.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.
- [Oct. 16.] 2. Petition of Piers Butler [FitzEdmund Butler] to the Privy
Council, to be means to the Queen for a grant of 50*l.* land in reversion
for 61 years, in consideration of his sundry employments, and his late
service without allowance, whereby he is greatly impoverished.
p. 1.
- Oct. 16. 3. Mr. William Bermyngham to Burghley. Touching the
At the Court furtherance of the Viscount Gormanston's letter and suit to Her
Gate. Majesty. *Holograph.* Incloses,
3. 1. *Petition of Christopher Preston, Viscount Gormanston, to
Queen Elizabeth, to write to the Governors of Ireland for the time
being to accept his surrender of Mointerolis, and to pass the same
to him and his heirs in so full and ample manner as the same is by
the original ancient deed granted to the ancestors of the Nangles.*
p. 1.
- Oct. 16. 4. Cormock Carthie to Burghley. The vaunt of his cousin,
Kingston. Florence McCarty, that Her Highness' pleasure is that in respect of
his losses, sustained by him during his imprisonment, the possession
of Gortneclohy and Downe Owen should be restored to Sir Owen
McCarty and him. Cormock prays that the same may be stayed.
Holog. p. 1.
- Oct. 17. 5. Donough Carty to Burghley. That Derbye McOwen McCarthy
his adversary may not have any further direction in the cause during
his absence from the Court in obedience to the Proclamation lately
published that all suitors whatsoever should be restrained from
having access to the Court until the 20th of November next.
Autog. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

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Oct. 20. 6. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. To know
Dublin Castle. their Lordships' pleasures touching Gregory Cole for concealing
certain speeches of Sir John Perrot's. *Inclose,*

6. I. *Declaration of Nathaniel Dillon to the Lord Deputy and Council. How Gregory Cole reported that if he should give evidence against Sir John Perrot he would break his neck. 1592, April 28. Copy. p. 1.*

6. II. *Also John Cole's declaration to like effect. 1592, April 28. Copy. p. 1.*

Oct. 20. 7. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. For the sending over of the
Dublin. auditor. Jacques Wyngfeld's chattels are disposed into several
hands with no little prejudice to Her Majesty. *p. 1.*

Oct. 21. 8. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. The Commissioners have
Dublin Castle. spent above three months in Munster. They have decided many
titles and controversies among the Undertakers. Want of a Chief
Baron, Chief Justice of Common Pleas and Attorney. *Incloses,*

8. I. *Declaration of the proceedings of Sir Thomas Norreys, Sir Robert Gardener and the Commissioners for making the composition in Munster, and other Her Highness' services in that province. It may please your most honourable good lordships to receive a brief declaration of our proceedings in the execution of Her Majesty's commission, instructions and letters to us directed for the composition in Munster, and other Her Highness' services in the said province, which is as hereafter follows:—*

A true copy of the Queen's instructions to the Commissioners.

1. *The Commissioners shall make exact inquisition of all the occupiers of those attainted lands, and how many have sued out the letters patents for the same, and how many have not and who they are, that have occupied the same, and how long time; and how the patentees or occupiers have observed the covenants of the letters patents, and all other covenants or articles that have been ordered to have been observed, for the inhabiting of the lands granted or occupied with English people, and what profits they have received of the said lands, and to charge the occupiers to be ready to answer and pay the rents which by covenants are to be paid this present year, after the Feast of St. Michael, and particularly to enquire and certify the defaults that have been made by the occupiers, and likewise to certify what parts of the lands have been limited to any persons who have not inhabited the same, so as the same may be limited to others. The answer of the Commissioners.—We certify that Mr. Oughtred, and Mr. Strood in the county of Limerick, Mr. Holles and Captain Conway in Kerry, and Sir Warham Sentleger in the county of Cork, have not sued out their letters patents, and yet they or their agents from time to time do or may occupy the lands to them allotted for anything known to us and take the profits thereof. Nevertheless there is order taken for payment of their rents in the Exchequer, as well as if*

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their patents had been passed. All the rest of the undertakers have made reasonable good show of English tenants and inhabitants before us, and promised to accomplish all the remain of their covenants, according to the plot before the end of anno 1594, which is the time appointed for them by the said articles of establishment to perform the same, but we think the most of them will hardly be able to accomplish their inhabitation according to the said plot.

Article 2. Item, that order may be given that the Lord President, Vice-President or other chief officer of Munster for the time being, may have the collection as well of all the said rents of the said late attainted lands to begin at Michaelmas next, as also of all Her Majesty's ancient rents, both certain and casual, within the province and to account for the same; who in appearance will be more diligent for the same, and with less charge will see the same performed than any other for that upon the accounts, the President and Council may be paid all their entertainments, and yield the remain to Her Majesty by account or by the hands of the Vice-Treasurer, provided that such as are appointed by their patents to pay their rents into the Exchequer, be exempted out of this order, and be directed to pay their said rents into the Exchequer; to be remembered that by this article is not meant to prejudice the Vice-Treasurer of any lawful commodity pertaining to his office. Answer.—Mr. Vice-President has taken the charge hereof upon him from Michaelmas last before the date hereof, and because by the words of the proviso, he is not to receive the rents of the undertakers which already have passed their patents, nor any other rents due to Her Majesty in Munster, payable upon patent or lease in the Exchequer, he is desirous to understand your Lordships' further pleasure therein, for which purpose the Lord Deputy and Council have formerly written to your honours, who be of opinion and so are we also, that it were convenient he should have warrant to receive all the revenues and casualties of the whole province to defray the same as far as it would extend towards the satisfying of Her Majesty's charge in the province, which as it is now (considering the presidency, the justices, the attorney, the Clerk of the Council, the Sergeant-at-arms, and the two bands of footmen, and the warders) will not come near the discharge thereof.

Article 3.—Item, to enquire and consider again of all titles and claims made against the patentees and others the occupiers of the foresaid attainted lands, and by jury or otherwise to establish a final order therein, whereby the multitude of suits may be avoided, and also the possession of the undertakers, grantees, and patentees settled without further trouble. Answer.—We signified in every county the unspeakable care Her Majesty has of her poor subjects, and that Her pleasure was, we should at her great charges repair into every county and hear all the complaints and titles which any of them had to the lands in the undertakers' patents or possession, notwithstanding any office or other record to the contrary, and give to every man the full benefit of his lawful demand, without delay, suit, or charge; for the which all the subjects seemed most thankful, which course was kept with them accordingly; for we

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heard every man's complaint, and examined the right of every cause, and such of them as were plain we presently ordered for the demandants against the undertakers. Many suits that carried show of right, yet in the examination fell out otherwise, we ordered against the plaintiffs, having first satisfied them and their counsel, that they could not in law be holpen. And many other suits that were intricate and doubtful (but all the appearance of the right went against the undertakers) those (being less able to discover the truth thereof by the absence of divers of the undertakers) we compounded by consent of the demandants, giving them some small consideration in such sort as ought in reason to content the said undertakers, and yet with as little loss as might be to Her Majesty. This part of our business was so great, the suits so many, and the time so short, as we cannot now send an exact abstract of all our orders unto your Lordships for the which we crave pardon, but as soon as it can be made up after our return to Dublin, we will send it with expedition. [In margin. "To be sent."]

Article 4.—Item, to enquire in what sort the lands now escheated to Her Majesty by the acts of attainder were chargeable to the Earl of Desmond, or to any other the lords attainted. And thereupon the Commissioners to make a moderate rate, touching those chargeable lands, for Her Majesty; having special regard therein what were the ancient lawful duties and customs to every lord, and what were answered only by exaction, and not yearly, and accustomedly paid, as a yearly charge. And thereupon to impose a competent allowance of rent in name of the said charges to Her Majesty, and a book to be made thereof subscribed by the Commissioners and certified into the Exchequer to remain there. Answer.—We found in Connallyagh, Kerry, and Cork lands called chargeable lands, out of which the Earl of Desmond attainted had shrah, marte, coyne, livery, and such other intolerable exactions, and thereupon entering into the consideration, whether the land were the Earl's demense or no, and hearing Sir Warham Suttleger for Kirricurry with his counsel, and all that he could allege to prove the same, yet it appeared unto us by divers ancient deeds of great credit, showed unto us by the inhabitants of the said chargeable lands (and for that the possession has been proved to have been continued in them and their ancestors accordingly), that the Earl had nothing to do with their freehold, but only demanded the said charge out of the land, against which charges the people cried out and complained by bills, affirming the same to have been wrongfully imposed by the said Earl of Desmond and some of his ancestors, a thing we may the easier believe in that we find the said charge to have been greater than all the profit of the land could then, or now can answer, and that the sixth part thereof was not communibus annis paid to the Earl or any of his ancestors, whereupon, at their humble suit, we treated with the said possessioners of the said chargeable lands, for a composition in lieu thereof, and in the county of Limerick we compounded with them for every quarter of the same (which quarter contains by presentment, but 30 small acres) after the rate of 25s. sterling. And in the county of Kerry (except Clanmorris),

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we compounded with the possessioners of the like chargeable lands after the rate of 13s. 4d. st. out of every quarter for that the measure there is very small, the people poor, the ground not peopled, worse and more remote from market or utterance than the lands in the county of Limerick. We have likewise compounded with the Lord Baron of Lixnaw, and the people of Clanmorris, which is parcel of the county of Kerry, and of the said chargeable lands for 50l. sterling yearly rent in lieu of the said charges. In Kirrycurry, parcel of the county of Cork, and of the said chargeable land we compounded after the rate of 26s. 8d. sterling out of every plough land. In Imokilly, parcel of the said county of Cork, we compounded for 60l. We have made several indentures betwixt Her Majesty and them for and during the term of three years accordingly and in Kirrycurry for ever if Her Highness's pleasure be so. And their parts of the said indentures we sent into the Exchequer together with the books of the composition for the cess with our commission and instructions.

Article 5.—Item, the Commissioners to enquire what rents or lawful duties any other lords or persons not attainted ought of right to have out of the lands being in the possession of any the patentees, or allotted to them, and to determine all questions therein, giving to every man his just demand, for that the said rights are saved to the proper lords by the statute. Answer.—The demands of rents or other lawful duties issuing out of the undertakers' lands were very few, and unless it were the Earl of Kildare, who by special letter from Her Majesty, directed to the Lord Deputy and referred by his Lordship unto us, there is not much ordered in all the province as shall more appear hereafter in our said book. And touching the Earl of Kildare we returned to the Lord Deputy what we found by presentment and examination to be due to him as our direction did warrant us, but how much thereof shall be ordered by his Lordship we know not.

Articles 6 and 7.—Item, the Commissioners to have power to determine all contentions that may arise touching the "mearing," bounding, and dividing, of all the seignories and every undertaker's portion upon occasion of controversy offered therein, and to set down bounds and marks between them, and those to continue for ever.

Item, if any contention shall arise touching the measuring of any the patentees' lands made or to be made, that then the Commissioners to have power to redress those defects, either by survey, new measuring, or otherwise by their discretions, respecting the quality and natures of the grounds, according to the former establishment. And also to apportion the rent either to more or less as the certain measure shall fall out upon any controversies happening touching the demand of tithes or other spiritual rights between the patentees themselves, or any other of the country, that the Commissioners may set down some course for the final deciding thereof. Answer.—The controversies of mears and bounds were very few. As many as came before us we have determined and established. We heard of no complaints of any tithes or spiritual

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rights going out of any the undertakers' lands, neither has any required to measure their lands except Sir William Herbert's agents, Mr. Holles', and Captain Conway's, because their lands were not before measured. And therefore we appointed a skilful measurer to measure the same. Mr. Billingsly's man brought unto us a letter from your Lordships [of the Council] to measure his seignory again, and thereupon, we told him we would employ the said measurer to measure it during our own being in the country, which he refused, affirming that his master would bring a measurer out of England for that purpose. We thought it our duties to signify unto your honours that his seignory amongst others was exactly measured by Arthur Robyns, a measurer authorised and sent by your Lordships out of England. And that during the measuring he lay at Mr. Billingsly's charge, and that he gratified him also for his pains, over and besides Her Majesty's entertainment. And therefore it can not be intended that the said Robyns would allow him less than his due, but we conceive what the motion may mean, for if there should be a new measurer they may show such bounds of every ploughland to the measurer, as they may make the charge less by a great deal than they ought, and it cannot easily be prevented, which answer we think ought to satisfy both the said Billingsly and all other that willingly have taken their lands by former measure or in gross by number of ploughlands. Also John O'Connor, the Earl of Desmond's serjeant, that best knew all the attainted lands and their boundaries, is lately dead, so as upon new measure, if false boundaries be showed, or partiality used in the measurer (as it is like that course will be practised) the rather for that we find all the undertakers complain they want their just measure, Her Majesty shall lose much lands and all the patentees will be brought again into new trouble and controversy, which are now reasonably well established, and all the undertakers that have accepted their lands at their own suits, either by rate of ploughlands, or upon the measure of the said Arthur Robyns ought in reason to rest satisfied with their own voluntary acceptances.

And as to the apportioning of the rents of the undertakers, as many parcels as have been recovered against any of them, we have apportioned their rents for the same, as shall appear to you in our said book, and we have returned our said apportionments into the Exchequer, for their discharge of so much, which we think will grow to no great sum considering the number of the suits, and the demands made before us.

Article 8. Item, the Commissioners to consider of all informations made or to be made touching cess, and other exactions claimed or taken by the president, sheriffs, or other officers in that province, contrary to the tenour of the establishment, and to set down order for reformation thereof, and to notify the same to the people of the country that they may know Her Majesty's good pleasure to be that they shall be favourably used. Answer.—This article we have published in every county and gave the same in special charge to every jury to inquire of, and enforced thereby Her Highness' great care to defend her subjects from all oppressions

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and willed the subjects to be bold to complain if anything were extorted of them, and they should have present redress, for so was Her Highness' express commandment. The people therewith held themselves much satisfied, and were very thankful, but there was no presentment, information or complaint made unto us of any burden, extortion, or disorder whatsoever.

Article 9. Item, to deal with the lords and freeholders, and all other possessioners of the country, for a composition in lieu of cess, such as is in Connaught, and to draw into that composition as well the undertakers as the residue of the country and notwithstanding any privileges or exemptions they may claim, by force of the establishment for it is to be remembered that Her Majesty by granting them certain immunities and freedoms did not exclude herself from her prerogative for the maintenance of her necessary garrison to be kept there for defence of her good subjects. Answer.—We have formally advertised your honours of our success for the composition in the county of Tipperary and how we have placed 100 footmen to be victualled in the said county for their refusal to acknowledge Her Majesty's prerogative. Since which time we have received Her Highness' letter allowing our said proceedings and signifying Her Majesty's pleasure to be, to have her martial prerogative in the said county, as well as in other places of her realm, and commanding the continuance of the soldiers in the said county unless they would reform themselves in their consent to compound, of which part of Her Highness' said letter we sent an extract presently to the Lords of Dunboyne and Cahir, and to the sheriffs of the counties of Tipperary and Cross, as we were commanded to do, willing them to assemble all the gentlemen, freeholders, and tenants in the said county, and to show the same unto them, wishing also, if they would reform themselves of their former contempts to meet us here in the edge of the county of Tipperary, at a day we assigned unto them, with their further answer touching the said composition. At which day we kept our appointment, but none of them appeared. Yet after the Baron of Dunboyne in person and the Baron of the Cahir by his agents appeared and seemed willing to compound, yet nothing we could conclude with them. And this day divers of the freeholders repaired hither whose presence, and persons only, shewed conformity, but their actions proved nothing else but dissent and disagreement to yield to Her Highness either prerogative, or composition in lieu thereof, whereupon we have left the soldiers in the said county of Tipperary until Her Majesty do further determine of the matter. In the county of Limerick we compounded for the cess after the rate of 10s. sterl. out of every ploughland (except the chargeable lands of Connyloughe and the land in the barony called the Small County) and in Connylough we compounded for the charge as before is declared, at 25s. the quarter; and in the small county of Limerick we compounded for the cess after the rate of five shillings the ploughland, by reason every ploughland there oweth already to Her Majesty very great rents and reservations.

So as all the composition of the county of Limerick for the chargeable lands and all amounts to the sum of 319l. 12s. 6d. sterl. a

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charge we think great enough in all conscience upon so small a county and so conformable subjects, considering withal that Her Majesty has in the said county six or seven seignories besides. And yet we think the said composition will be paid from time to time.

In the county of Kerry we have compounded for the cess besides the chargeable lands, at 5s. sterl. a ploughland. In Desmond we compounded for 30l. yearly in gross, being mountain, rock and waste land.

In Irraght I Connoghor we compounded for 6l. 13s. 4d. sterling, which together with the composition for the chargeable lands and with the sum of 14l. 13s. 4d. sterling going out of O'Sullivan More's country, amounts for this whole county to the sum of 202l. 11s. 3d. sterling.

In the county of Cork we found lands of divers natures, some chargeable with shragh, marte, coine, livery, and such other exactions, some with Sorohene certain, and some with Sorohene uncertain; some with Sorohene and refections, some with refections only; some hold by English tenure, and rent, some without rent; all which several sorts we considered and compounded with the tenants of every sort, to their contentments. Touching the chargeable lands of Kirrychurry we compounded, as before is declared, for 26s. 8d. sterling, yearly rent issuing out of every ploughland for all charges, and to continue for ever, if Her Majesty shall be pleased to like thereof, which reservation is more beneficial for Her Majesty than if the demesne lands had been her own, and had been let at half the rent as Her Highness' pleasure was Sir Warham Sentleger should have it.

In Imokilly we compounded during the term of three years for a sum in gross, viz., 60l. st. yearly rent, which is at a lesser rate than Kirrychurry reservation, by reason that the ploughlands of Imokilly, are less than they be in Kirrychurry, and that the said charge was not wont to be so usually nor certainly laid in Imokilly as it was in Kirrychurry, and withal for that the inhabitants of Imokilly are poor gentlemen of ancient English name, and showed most ancient deeds for their inheritance. The composition for the cess in the remain of the said county of Cork together with the said composition for the chargeable lands amounts to the sum of 441l. 5s. 4d. sterling.

In the county of Waterford, being a very small county, the land barren heath and most thereof consisting of mountain ground, we compounded for the sum of 110l. st. The compositions for the whole county of Limerick is 319l. 12s. 6d. sterling. The compositions for the whole county of Kerry is 202l. 11s. 3d. sterling. The composition of Waterford is 110l. sterling. The composition of the whole county of Cork 441l. 5s. 4d. Sum total of the compositions for all the counties of the province of Munster (excepting Tipperary county which is the second best county in the province, whose conformity to the composition would have greatly increased the sum of the composition), 1,073l. 9s. 1d. sterling.

And where lastly the article requires that the undertakers be drawn to this composition, we have had no great hope to prevail

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therein for we find, if they pay their rents already reserved by letters patents, they shall find the charge great enough considering the absence of the most of them and that the country is yet poor and not repeopled, the consideration whereof we most humbly refer to your good Lordships at Waterford the 14th October 1592. Thomas Norreys, Robert Gardener, Nicholas Walshe, Jessua Smythes, Roger Wilbraham, James Golde. Autogs. pp. 7.

8. II.—An answer to the additions. 1. Furthermore the said Commissioners shall enquire of all leases and mortgages, supposed to be made by the late attainted rebels before they entered into action, for all which the inheritance being now in the undertakers, they are to pay no other rent than was reserved bond fide, during the term, or until the mortgages be redeemed, the most part of which leases and mortgages are thought to be fraudulent, and therefore to cause them, which claim the same lands, by their leases or mortgages to make good proof afore the Commissioners. Answer.—According as is certified to the former articles, we heard all the claims and complaints preferred against the undertakers for any leases, mortgages, rents, or other titles of inheritance, and have ordered the same to such of the complainants as manifestly proved their right by sufficient witnesses and writings of credit without suspicion; in which service we spent three whole months, in the several counties of Kerry, Limerick, Cork, and Waterford, and we were forced the better to avoid and discern perjuries (which we greatly suspected in this country) to examine all the witnesses viva voce the better to sift out the truth. Whereby although it were to our great trouble we discovered some falsities, by contrarieties, partialities, and uncertainties of witnesses and so ordered many titles for Her Majesty, according as we thought in equity and truth, and such others as seemed to weigh against Her Majesty we compounded for Her Majesty's best benefit, wherein we hope our summary proceedings shall be without just cause of exception.

2. That they decide all controversies between the undertakers, for passing of one and the selfsame lands in divers patents, and that it may be allotted, as it shall lie most convenient to every seignory. Answer.—Touching any contention between the undertakers for passing one thing in their several patents, we have had little cause of trouble therein, for that the former letters patents do always prevail in law, neither find we any inconvenience hath happened thereby, the second patentee being abated his rent pro rata, according to Her Majesty's Articles.

3. Item, to inquire how the sheriffs do keep their law days and county days within every county, for it is openly reported that the sheriffs are accustomed to devour the people in every barony or cantred with kern and horsemen, or else to compound with the Lord, and so leave the lords to their wonted parliaments, exacting from the freeholders and poor men what they please, whereby justice is sold, and the country tyrannised as of old. Answer.—The abuse of sheriffs towards the subjects, is not so great in Munster as it hath been in former troublesome times, and they do every day more and more frame

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themselves to serve Her Majesty according to her laws and the manner of England, and being chosen men of living and credit in their country, and such as seek not after their own gains. We doubt not but Her Majesty and the country will find their service profitable. And I, the Vice-President, will by my best endeavours prevent and correct their abuses towards the people. And Her Majesty's courts at Dublin have brought them into an awful regard of the due executing Her Majesty's process, so as the course of justice, we doubt not, will have due proceeding within the province.

4. Item, that all controversy be decided between the lords and the freeholders, which done, that the freeholders may be disburdened, and being defended by law may not hereafter follow the lords in unlawful actions, but depend wholly on Her Majesty. Answer.—We have heard such complaints as were preferred by the freeholders against the lords which were not many, nor such but that the lords were willing to conform themselves according to law and right, and if any lord exact more than his right, it is usually complained of, and redressed by the Council of the Province.

5. Item, that the charters of the cities be perused, who claiming all forfeitures to themselves, care not what they commit, compounding beforehand for all recognizances and bonds, and thereby transport out of the realm not only all kind of prohibited wares, to the utter impoverishment of the commonwealth, but maintain priests and jesuits and hear mass publicly, whereby all hope of reformation, or other good ordinance or law, is taken away. Answer.—We have perused the charters of the cities of Waterford, Limerick, Kinsale, Cork, and Clonmel, and we find that their franchises are very large, and their liberties for the most part greater than they are in most cities in England, for they have to their own uses all fines and amerciaments of any officer or freeman, imposed in any Her Majesty's Courts, or before any commissioners whatsoever, and the collection of the same, they have all felons' goods, and they are justices of peace and gaol delivery, escheators, searchers, gaugers, and clerks of the markets within themselves, with a clause *quod nulli alii se intromittant*, with authority to be admirals within their franchises, and some of them have express licenses to traffic and merchandise with enemies; which last privilege we have declared unto them to be against law, forwarning them not to presume thereupon. And for the rest of the liberties we cannot restrain them by any course of law, unless upon some manifest cause of forfeiture adjudged in a writ of *quo warranto*, seize and frustrate such liberties. And as we know no cause of forfeiture by any their misdemeanours, unless it be for their daily contempts in not repairing to hear divine service, which the High Commissioners cannot well punish by fine in respect they have the fines to their own uses; so we think the said corporations and the liberties thereof have been greatly increased by Her Majesty's most gracious and favourable charters granted under the Great Seal of England, in respect of their assured loyalties in doubtful and troublesome times, having been always the anchor hold of assurance in this province. But yet now peace and civility being established such immunities may be some impeachment to the course of justice, which the Lord Deputy

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and Council do in part prevent, by sending for the offenders by the Sergeant-at-Arms and imprisonment. All which we leave to your Lordships' good considerations.

6. Item, that they enquire of the two cantreds or baronies of Coursey and Kynalley whether Sir Barry Oge, called Sir Robert Barry, and the Lord Coursey having but estate in tail, the land be not in remainder to Her Majesty, neither of them having issue. And to enquire whether Sir Robert be seneschal or inheritor of the Barony of Kinalley. Answer.—Having seen the several estates of the Lord Coursey and of Sir Thomas Barry Oge, we find that the Lord Coursey is tenant in tail, the remainders in tail to others of his name, and the remainder in fee to himself, and that Sir Thomas Barry Oge, late deceased, his ancestor, had a patent in fee simple from Queen Mary of all his lands and seignory being not above 40*l.* per annum value for anythiug we can learn. And where we received letters lately from you to sequester the same unto Her Majesty's use, and to cause an office to be taken for the bastardising and disabling of Henry Barry alias Barry Oge, who now enjoys Sir Thomas's lands as heir to him. I, the Vice-President, have given order that such things as the said Henry enjoys by pretence as heir to Sir Thomas, shall be sequestered, and for an office to be taken for Her Majesty's title by escheat. We are to let your Lordships of the Council understand that before we came into the province or received your Lordships' letter, the Deputy Escheator had taken an inquisition, finding the said Henry Barry heir; whereby we thought better because the Queen's title should not be impeached by any maintenance in the country, to defer the taking of any inquisition in the premisses. In the mean season we have examined Mr. Doctor Longe and two or three others of good credit, who do manifestly prove the said Henry now pretended and called Barry Oge, to be a bastard; and so is the voice generally of the country. And Dr. Longe passed the sentence of divorce between the said Henry's father and mother, whereby he was bastardised; which deposition remains with me, Her Majesty's solicitor. So as we take Her Majesty to be entitled to the same *lands* by escheat, because there is no known heir that we hear of, general or special, to the said Sir Thomas Barry.

7. Item, whether the customs of fishing at Bearhaven, Bantry, and Baltimore be not belonging to the Queen, yea or no.—Answer. We cannot find by any examinations or records that the havens of Bear, B[an]try, or Baltimore are belonging to Her Majesty or were in her progenitors' hands. [A]lbeit we think that upon the first conquest of this land, and long after the whole county of Cork wherein these havens are, was distributed amongst English gentlemen, the memory of whose names, do everywhere appear in the county, but afterwards about the times of King Edward III. and Henry IV. by the absence and small strength of the English gentlemen, the Irishry prevailed, and expelled many of them from their possessions, and so have ever continued it, and now are become dutiful subjects, viz. the septs of MacCarthy More, lately by Her Majesty created Earl of Clancarre, Sir Owen MacCarthy's son, called

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Mac Carthy Reagh, Sir Finnan O'Driscoll's sept called the O'Driscolls, and the sept of the O'Sullivans and other like, who in the last troublesome rebellion, and before, shewed themselves most dutiful and loyal subjects and are very conformable to all obedience. And if Her Majesty be entitled to any the said havens, it will appear, as we suppose by some ancient records in the Tower of London, for that there is no records here of antiquity above King Henry VIII.'s time.

8. *That they enquire of all such beeves, corn, and other provisions taken up by the Governor and cessors at the Queen's price, how much the Queen is thereby indebted to the country, and the Governors to Her Majesty. What is the cause it has not been paid. And that upon promise of amendment and reformation the country be dealt withal for releasement of the debts past, with order not to be hereafter burdened with the like.—Answer. We do find that the Presidents of this province have evermore for the maintenance of Her Majesty's table, used by Her Majesty's prerogative to take up beeves and other provisions, at Her Majesty's usual prices, and although this article has been publicly notified in the assemblies in every several county within the province, yet we hear of no complaint or any abuse therein; and we find that Sir Thomas Norreys has had so careful respect to prevent the abuses in cessors and other officers, and likewise to pay Her Majesty's prices for all his acates, taken up by Her Majesty's prerogative, for which we have seen the acquittances of the several counties, as the country have very small cause to complain. And those counties which now have compounded for Her Majesty's prerogative, shall be henceforth during the composition disburdened of all impositions whatsoever.*

9. *Item, that it be inquired how Her Majesty is answered of all her fines and other forfeitures of bonds for which the Governors and Justices release and compound; for all their pleasures without account. Answer.—The Collector of the Casualties within the province has lately exhibited an account in the Exchequer of the fines and forfeitures of bonds and recognizances within the province; and is likewise this Michaelmas term to exhibit another account for this year, which being finished and particularly declared, we mean to advertise your Lordships of the employments thereof, and what is remaining. And from henceforth the Justices of the province are to certify into the Exchequer yearly, under their hands, and under the hand of the Clerk of the Crown, or his deputy within the province, all the said forfeited recognizances, fines, amerciements and other casualties, happening within the same, whereupon the Collector of the Casualties of the province shall be called into Her Majesty's Exchequer, to accompt, particularly how the same is yearly expended. Signed as the last with the exception of James Golde. Indorsed. A copy of all Her Majesty's instructions for Munster; and the answer and certificate of the Commissioners. pp. 2.*

Oct. 22. 9. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The careful labour of the Commissioners for Munster. John Bowen and Thomas Moisie, who
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have committed a murder, not to obtain pardon, but be sent back Incloses,

9 I. Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy.—Upon Saturday night last the prisoners that were in Athlone did make a strange escape, for they broke away through four great doors and two iron grates, having had a file conveyed in by some means or other. The certainty whereof and also of the rest I assure myself I shall know. Only this I beseech you, that Tibbott Burke may not be pardoned, for I am assured he was the chief and only cause of this escape, growing through the favour I gave him, to suffer his wife (being a gentlewoman of the pale) to come many times to him, myself having written to your Lordship for his pardon, and upon the same it pleased you to grant him Her Majesty's pardon; and further I had determined and promised his liberty (which he knew very well) as soon as ever I should be come to Athlone. And, nevertheless, he hath, like a vile traitor, contrived this villainy. But I hope in God and by your good allowaunce to banish him out of this province, if not quite overthrow him, and eftsoons do crave of you a forbearance to pardon him, his wife's father I know will be an earnest suitor to you for him. We have already received 1,000 cows of the Burke's fine, and have taken order for the satisfying of all charges of the late action, as shall appear by the general account, wherewith I will acquaint you, when the rest of the fine shall be received. The names of the prisoners escaped are:—1. Tibbot Burke, 2. Edmond Burke, of Tirawley. 3. Henry Keogh McMorris, of Clanmorris. 4. Dermot O'Connor, 5. Rory McPhelim Boy O'Connor, of the county of Roscommon.

Galway, 28th Sept. 1592. Copy of part of a letter. [p. 1.]

9 II. Sir Richard Bingham to the Lord Deputy.—Edmund McTibbot and Tibbot Oge McGibbon pledges in Galway. One hundred soldiers left in the Owles and Irrys. Edmund McRichard En Ieren, Tibbot McRichard En Yeren, Tirlagh Roe McMarkus, Phelim McMarkus with the old and lame Blind Abbot have submitted personally. The Devil's Hook's son challenged a special reputation in that he had never come in before any English officer. The Burkes have paid 1,500 marks and the Joys 220 marks for charges of the action. October (after 6th), Athlone. Extract. p. 1. Incloses,

9 III. The conditions whereunto the Burkes submitted themselves. That every principal man, as the Devil's Hook's son, Edmund McRickard En Erin, O'Malley, and Ulick Burke of Irris, with the rest, shall in person submit themselves to Her Majesty before us before they be received into mercy.

That every principal man have a protection alone for himself and his company by particular name.

That 1,500 cows be presently answered, before the forces be discharged.

That the Joys be wholly left to deal for themselves, and not to be received upon the peace concluded with the Burkes.

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That the O'Harts, O'Dowds, and all strangers, be presently sundered from the Burkes and have several protections by themselves to repair to their own dwellings.

That several pledges lie for every sept, and not any sept to depend upon another sept, but all upon Her Majesty only.

That all challenges after six months be made good to any of Her Majesty's good subjects which have grown since Michaelmas, 1588.

Sept. 6, Carnemart. Copy certified by Sir W. Fitzwilliam. [p. 1.]

Oct. 24. 10. Mr. J. Danett to Sir Thomas Wilkes at his house near London Stone. Will take order for the payment of the 3*l*. he borrowed. Has arrested Pollie's debtor but finds him very poor. *Holog.* Seal with crest. *p. 1.*

Oct. 25. 11. George Bingham to Burghley. Loss of Burghley's letters to
Athlone. the Earl of Clanricarde and Sir Richard Bingham. Sir R. Bingham has sent to Burghley the best map of Connaught that ever was set by John Browne. *Holog.*

Oct. 26. 12. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Touching the Earl of
Athlone. Thomond's pension of 200*l*. *Autog.* Seal with arms.

Oct. 13. Rich. Ailward, Mayor to the Lord Deputy. News from
Waterford. France that the Spaniards that were in Brittany are all slain. The Spanish fleet which has left St. Malo put by tempest into Abervragh. Henry IV. is strong and now upon the borders of Piedmont. *Copy.*

Oct. 14. Burghley to Justice Gardener and Mr. Solicitor. That seizure may be made to Her Majesty's use of the lands and goods of Arnold Cosbie, and to certify his Lordship that Her Majesty's grant thereof may pass to Richard Burke, Baron of Castleconnell. [This copy was placed in Aug. 7, 1593, because the date in the manuscript is so indistinct, but as it ought to be 1592 it is removed and inserted here. See Lord Bourk's petition placed 1592, June, No. 30, and an earlier one in 1592, March 22.]

Nov. 3. 15. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Commends the bearer Capt.
Farley. John Dowdall. *Autog.* *p. 1.*

Nov. 6. 16. Names of such as hold lands in Munster. Delivered by the Lord Chief Justice.

My Lord of Ormond, Sir William Courtney, Sir Walter Rawley, Sir William Hatton, Sir Thomas Norreys, Sir Edward Fytton, Sir William Herbert, Sir George Bouchier, Sir Warham Sentleger, Sir Richard Greynville, Mr. Vane Beacher, Mr. Thomas Fleetwood, Mr. Justice Smythes, Mr. Justice James Golde, Mr. Arthur Hyde, Mr. Henry Ughtred, Mr. John Stroude, Mr. Henry Billingsley, Mr. Trenchard, Mr. Francis Barckley, Mr. Nicholas Browne, Mr. Holles, Mr. Dowdall, and Captain Conway. *p. 1.*

Nov. 12. 17. Abstract of the conditions of the recognizance of Philip O'Reilly; with the names of his sureties. Certified by John

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Walley. See the certified copy of this recognizance in 1596, July 2, where it is inclosed by Sir Roger Wilbraham in a letter to Burghley. *p. 1.*

Nov. 17. 18. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. In behalf of the bearer
Dublin. Lieutenant Wolverston. Whose horse was slain under him. His
service 17 years. *Autog. p. 1.*

Nov. 18. 19. Capt. John Dowdall to Burghley. Offers to finish the Fort
Kingston. of Duncannon for 400*l.* His offers to maintain a master gunner,
&c. for ten shillings by the day. His affairs in the county of
Devon. *Autog. Seal with arms. p. 1.*

Nov. 18. 20. Privy Council to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. For the
Hampton Court. restoring of Mr. Ch. Calthorpe to the exercise of his office of
Attorneyship with the fees and duties incident thereunto. *Copy.*
p. ½.

Nov. 20. 21. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam and Council to the Privy Council.
Dublin Castle. Since the beginning of this Michaelmas term the Lords of Delvin
and Howth accompanied with Mr. William Nugent, and Patrick
Brymygeame, having some further matter to charge Sir Robert
Dillon and others, did exhibit unto us certain petitions, requiring
on Her Majesty's behalf, that one Shane McCongawney, a priest
now prisoner in this castle, belonging to O'Rourk, whom he never
left till he fled into Scotland, might be examined upon such interro-
gatories as their Lordships had conceived and presented, together
with their petition. According to which interrogatories we have
several times examined the priest, with as great carefulness as we
could for Her Majesty's service, and also one Christopher Browne,
Constable of Her Majesty's Castle of Longford, whom the priest
seemed to charge with matter of intelligence between O'Rourk and
Sir Robert Dillon, but with what probability it may please your
Lordships to see by Brown's answers, and his confrontment with
the priest. [We have always had and have a good opinion of this
Browne for his service and honesty, in margin.] The true copies of
all which confessions and examinations, together with the articles,
interrogatories, and petitions preferred by the Lords [Delvin and
Howth], and also our whole proceedings therein, we make bold to
send herewith to your Lordships for your more large and full
information; forbearing to trouble you with further particular
reports, seeing the whole declaration of this cause, and every depen-
dency thereof, is faithfully and sincerely set down in these several
transcripts now sent to you, to whom we humbly leave the further
consideration of them. The estate of this realm is quiet, without
any stir or known troubles in any part thereof, which we are bold
to signify to you. P.S.—It may please you to consider our great
want of a Chief Baron and to hasten him hither with all speed, for
whom I the Deputy have been bold to write to you the Lord
Treasurer in my former letters. Also it may please you to remem-
ber that the Commission for alienations and disposing of leases and
wards, &c. may be renewed and sent hither, the want whereof is

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not a little prejudicial to Her Majesty in her profits. [*Autogs.*] p. 1.

Inclosure

21. I. *Petition of the Lords of Delvin and Howth to the Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam and Council. Since the perclosing of the examinations taken in the matters of Sir Robert Dillon, the last Trinity term 1592, intelligence has been sent to them by Shane McCongawney, prisoner in Dublin Castle, of treason and other disloyalty in the said Sir Robert Dillon. Petition and require on Her Majesty's behalf that the said Shane McCongawney may be examined upon such articles as they shall give, touching these matters. [Preferred 19 October 1592, in the forenoon. Copy under the hands of the Lord Deputy and Council].* p. 1.

21. II. *Articles of treason and disloyalty against Sir Robert Dillon and others, discovered since the Trinity term in anno 1592 by Shane McCongawney, priest, now prisoner in the Castle of Dublin.*

Sir Robert Dillon sent to the late O'Rourke by Christopher Browne, constable of Longford, intelligence of speech uttered in private by the Lord Deputy. He also wrote to O'Rourke, wishing him to move war upon the province under Sir Richard Byngham's government, undertaking that the same should not be ill taken by the Lord Deputy, nor the State. His letter was conveyed and delivered by the said Browne. Item, the said Sir Robert, Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir John Tirrell, Theobald Dillon, Christopher Browne aforesaid, and one of Sir Lucas Dillon's sons (whether of them the said priest is to disclose), have concurred in this practise of sending warning and intelligence to the said O'Rourke of such service as they knew to have been intended against him in the time of his rebellion. October 21, 1592. [Copy attested by the Deputy and Council, not identical with Carew III. p. 75, No. 136.] p. 1.

21. III. *Interrogatories for Shane McCongawney upon the articles preferred by the Lords of Delvin and Howth against Sir Robert Dillon and others in Michaelmas term, 1592. Copy certified by the Lord Deputy and Council. 1592 [October 21].*

21. IV. *Petition presented by William Nugent to the Lord Deputy and Council. Touching the examination of Shane McCongawney. 1592, October 28. Certified copy, calendared below p. 20, No. 22, inclosure VIII.*

21. V. *The examination of Christopher Browne, John Lawrence alias Leae, and Alderman Jordan Roche, being accused by the priest Shane McCongawney, "and their several confronting." 1592, November 3, Dublin Castle. Certified copy. pp. 3.*

21. VI. *Petition of the Barons of Delvin and Howth to the Lord Deputy and Council. Where the Lords of Delvin and Howth the 21st October preferred before you against Sir Robert Dillon and others, such matters as they received by information from Shane*

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McCongawny in sundry his letters and messages, and that upon their coming to you the 7th of this November you told them how the said Shane at his examination said nothing to the material points by them delivered, which matter resting in such terms would breed two great inconveniences, the one an overslipping of a good and usual industry in no wise to be omitted for the Queen, viz., the affronting of the said Shane, both with his own letters yet extant in the hands of the said lords, and also with the persons to whom he uttered the said matters in speech, by whom when he shall have seen himself encountered, it is very probable that he will confess that truth, from which peradventure, timorousness and pusillanimity (grown of some threats used to him, as he has affirmed to the said lords) has made him to shrink. The other an imputation to them in honour and credit, who if they proved not the said articles to have come to them from the said Shane (which they neither with duty nor their proper safety could do less than advertise to your Lordships) might be thought to have dealt therein not sincerely but of malice and spleen, all which considered, they humbly beseech you, first for the advancement of Her Majesty's service, and next for discharging of them from that stain, which a suspicion of indirect proceeding might draw upon their credits, that you will bring before you face to face them and the said Shane, with all other persons whom they shall nominate, who delivered these letters and messages to them from him, which done, if he shall then stand to his former informations, you may proceed further, as to you may seem agreeable with justice and Her Majesty's advantage. And if he do not, but that he shall be found to have used this for a shift and device, hoping by pretence of service to procure himself favour, that yet in case you shall manifestly perceive the informations preferred to have come from him, you will have that regard to the reputations of the said lords, inasmuch as they have not done anything in these matters, but that which their duties required, that you will testify by letters to the lords in England; (to whom it has already been made known that the said Shane promised to disclose matter of special service for Her Majesty against the said Sir Robert and others) how they have proved the same to have been informed by him, the said Shane, whereby they may stand free from "suspect" of malicious proceeding. And that you will the rather grant this affronting with the said Shane, because that where it is supposed he has gone from the matters by him informed it may be that he was either misinterpreted or mistaken, for so hath he signified to the said lords, since they were last before your Lordships. [Copy certified under the autographs of the Deputy and Council, and indorsed as preferred 10^{mo} Novembris: in the copy inclosed by the Lords Delvin and Howth, it is headed preferred 9^o Novemb. p. 1.] 1592, Nov. 10.

21. VII. A relation sent to the Barons of Delvin and Howth from Shane McCongawney of matters informed against Sir Robert Dillon and others. Translation certified. See also below, p. 26. No. 22. XIX. 1592, Nov. 10. p. 1.

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21. VIII. *Re-examination of Christopher Browne. Certified copy. 1592, Nov. 13. p. 1.*

21. IX. *The report of Teig Ne My's conversation with Shane McCongawney. Certified copy. 1592, Nov. 14 and 20. p. 1.*

21. X. *Examination of Teig McNe My and Owen McShane O'Moore. Certified copy. 1592, Nov. 20. p. 1.*

Note.—See the Declaration of Shane McCongawney, 1591–2, Feb. 5, No. 23, which is certified by the Lord Deputy and Council.

Nov. 20.
Dublin.

22. The Barons of Delvin and Howth to the Privy Council. Forasmuch as there has been some signification given by William Nugent to you in September last that one Shane McCongawney, prisoner in the castle of Dublin, has promised to disclose matters of great service for Her Majesty against Sir Robert Dillon and others; we who have received his particular informations at sundry times, both in writing and by message, have thought it our duties to advertise you how far we have proceeded therein, that you may as well resolve what course to direct hither touching that business, as also understand our readiness to be further employed to the uttermost of our endeavours, as shall like you to command us. The particulars of our proceedings we have laid down in a book sealed and signed under our and William Nugent and Patrick Bermyngham's hands who likewise follow service for Her Majesty against Sir Robert Dillon, the book we have sent together with this our letter, to our agent Edmond Nugent, student of Gray's Inn, to be preferred to your Lordships, which may it like you to peruse. And withal to consider of certain demands we are to make for Her Majesty to be seen in the end of the book, we doubt not you will palpably find the impediments hindering this service. And for the rest it remains that your wisdoms performing their proper and natural operations and effect, apply remedy to the inconvenience. p. 1.

Indorsed in Burghley's hand, "Sent by Edmund Nugent of Gray's Inn." Autogs. p. 1.

22. I. *Book containing a relation of the proceedings of the Lords Delvin and Howth in preferring matters of accusation against Sir Robert Dillon, commencing with Shane McCongawney to the Barons of Delvin and Howth.*

A thousand commendations unto you my hearty friends. I let you wit that it is for your sakes that I am here without cause other than that it is demanded I should charge you with matter that would be your destruction; and God be praised I have no such to accuse you of. And I tell you further there liveth not persons whom I do more affect than you, though I fare never a whit the better for it now. Know ye that the Lord Deputy had me sworn, who placed me in the cure of Killhewagh [Killeagh], and whether it were William [Nugent] that preferred me to it, or whether I were in your company any day or night since I departed from

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O'Rourke, and I sware on the Bible that I never saw you, and that it was not William [Nugent] that preferred me to the cure of the parish of [Killeagh], and the Lord Deputy said I was a liar, and that he had good witness that it was a lie which I affirmed. And then he brought down in writing all that he had gotten by information from the Plunkets and Christopher Brown [constable of Longford], viz., that William [Nugent] sought for my pardon, and that when I was sick I was kept by him, and I sware on a book that it was not, and I told that Alexander Plunket sought pardon for me, and the Bishop of Meath said I deserved to be hanged, and that I spake in favour of you, and they caused me to set my hand to that, and they intend to make it a great cause. Moreover Christopher Brown sware on a book that he would prove against me that you sent letters by me to O'Rourke, being in McSweeney's town. And the Lord Deputy sware on a Bible that he would hang me without I had done [unless I should do] the Queen service, and fear of the flesh forced me so to do. And I told him that Christopher Brown sent him all intelligences, and that he warned him at such times as the Commissioners went to Longford, that he should in nowise come in, and that he knew he should perish if he did. And I told that he had been in his company three days in his last rebellion, and that I knew what speeches he delivered to him from the Baron [Sir Lucas] Dillon, from Theobald Dillon, and from the Baron Dillon's son, and that he sent him warning when the bands went into the country, and I said I had a letter that would prove this, and the witness of five honest men. And know ye that the Baron was living at the time that I charged him. And they suffered Christopher Brown to depart the town, and these things are kept from the Council. And I require you to let the Council understand of this service. Cause you Christopher Brown to be committed, and me to be brought before the Council, and let my head be stricken off if I do not hang him. And God be my witness it is not for hate, good witness is much. I tell you further that they are sharply bent against you. And Christopher Brown hath written to the Lord Deputy that I have sent you intelligence of all things hence, and that hath greatly undone me. And further I have a great matter to open against these men which I dare not write in this letter. No more, but follow Christopher Brown well, I will get you good witness and a letter, and if I may be suffered to go at liberty upon bond I will tell you things that shall be more to your satisfaction. Note.—This letter was received by the Lord of Delvin about a fourteen days after the last Trinity term. Copy. pp. 1½.

22. II. Petition of the Lords of Delvin and Howth to the Lord Deputy and Council. p. 1. Calendared above No. I.

22. III. Petition of William Nugent to [the Lord Deputy and Council]. Right honourable, forasmuch as William Nugent of Kilcarne remaineth in continual expectation to see the service by him undertaken, and now these fourteen months past followed for

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Her Majesty against Sir Robert Dillon, grow now at length to some forward point, and that in the first article against the said Sir Robert Dillon, Walter Cusack standeth deeply touched with treason as by witnesses and all presumptions is invincibly proved against the said Walter, whereof your suppliant hopeth your Lordships are not unmindful. He most humbly beseecheth your Lordships to cause that the said Walter Cusack may be forthcoming to abide his trial and the rather for that upon the sequel thereof dependeth in great part the success of the said service. Note.—William Nugent's petition was preferred 19 October at the same time with the above of the Lords of Delvin and Howth.

22. IV. *On the 20th of October Sir G. Fenton came to the Lord of Delvin and told him he should have what persons he would examined.*

22. V. *Articles of treason against Sir R. Dillon, discovered by Shane McCongawney. Calendared above in preceding No. , inclosure II.*

22. VI. *Interrogatories for Shane McCongawney. Calendared above, p. 16, No. 21, inclosure III.*

22. VII. *Shane McCongawney to the Lords of Delvin and Howth. I let you wit that I have opened to the Council good service for the Queen and yet find no favour for my service, but am placed 24 foot under the earth and do lose my legs by reason of the weight of the irons or fetters which I have on me; neither am I permitted to go to the grate door to beg mine alms. I have no sustenance other than such part as the other prisoners give me of their alms for God's sake. And therefore I beseech you for the love of God to speak to the Council to procure me some ease as a favourable imprisonment for my service. I have not heard that any person ever served the Queen but that she would reward him with favour and benefit; and therefore I beseech you, if I may not obtain favour here that you will require on the Queen's behalf that I may be sent into England. And I require you on the Queen's behalf to move thus much to your friends of the Council, and I have great hope that my Prince will reward me for the truth which I reveal for Her benefit. St. Simon and St. Jude's day, Oct. 28, 1592. Copy. p. 1.*

22. VIII. *Petition of the Lords Delvin and Howth (presented by W. Nugent) to the Lord Deputy and Council, renewing their former petition that Sir Robert Dillon and such other persons as may be touched with treason by the testimony of Shane McCongawney, may be committed to close prison until their trial. And also that their Lordships will cause, that the said Shane McCongawney may have some ease of his durance, with relief competent for his sustenance. Preferred 28 Oct. Copy. Same as p. 16, No. 21, inclosure No. IV.*

22. IX. *Memorandum of a conversation between the Lord Deputy and Council and the Lords Delvin and Howth and W.*

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Nugent on the 7th of November. The Lord Chancellor Loftus said, the priest Shane McCongawney had denied the material points of the information against Sir Robert Dillon. The Lord Deputy said also, I am sorry that I have said so much in this matter. The Lord Chancellor said further, that for the days and times of Christopher Brown's being with O'Rourke, Christopher and the priest did not differ much, and that Christopher confessed to have been with O'Rourke two days more than he had been charged by the priest, and said that he so did by commission from the Lord Bishop of Meath [Thomas Jones]. When William Nugent told the Lord Deputy and Council how Walter Cusack eight or ten days before had been with his brother at Gerrardstown, the Lord Chancellor said, Mr. Nugent, methinks you have not that care to get him that you might have, for he could not be in any place thereabouts but you might lodge him. Nugent said, My Lord, if I had authority to apprehend him, with warrant for all subjects to assist me, he should hardly be in any place towards me but I would come by him. Nugent further desired that the priest Shane McCongawney might be confronted with the Lords of Delvin and Howth. The Solicitor Wilbraham said, Mr. Nugent, What, if the priest say one thing to you, and when he cometh before the Lord Deputy and Council he goeth from it? What can you make of it? He is but a knave and what proof can his tale be against any man? Nugent answered, He might peradventure go from that he had informed when he saw none able to correct him, but when his own letters are showed to his face, he will be forced to confess the truth. And what then, replied the Solicitor, if he say one thing now before the Lord Deputy and Council, and deny it again, and affirm it again. How can you make it a proof against any man? Why, Sir, quoth Nugent, you know this is the course which the Commissioners held in these matters of Sir Robert Dillon. Yea, quoth the Solicitor, but that was where there have been more witnesses than one to prove the things denied. And, said Nugent, so are there more witnesses than one to prove this against the priest. Then Nugent moved again that he might have authority to take Walter Cusack. The Lord Deputy said he would demand him of his sureties. My Lord, said Nugent, if both the ways be taken, it is like he shall not escape, for though I did lodge him, as my Lord Chancellor Loftus hath said, ere I could send "witting" to my Lord Deputy and his Lordship take order for his apprehension, he might be far enough from danger, and therefore if your Lordships will have him taken, give me authority for it, and it shall go hard but I will get him. No, said the Lord Deputy, men may not be put in fear.

22. x. *Petition of the Barons of Delvin and Howth for the re-examination of Shane McCongawney, Nov. 10. Calendared, above p. 16. No. 21. vi.*

22. xi. *The above petition being preferred the 9th of November, and read in the Council Chamber, the Lord Deputy said it should*

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be considered of by the Council and so the Lords Delvin and Howth, William Nugent, and Patrick Bermingham departed for that time, and attended every day for answer until the 13th which was on the Monday following.

22. XII. *The 13th of November, in the forenoon, the Lords of Delvin and Howth, William Nugent, and Patrick Bermingham came to the Council Chamber to have an answer on the former petition, which the Lord Chancellor delivered, and was to this effect, viz., that Shane McCongawney had stood to his former confession, but had added something more to it. Then the Lord of Delvin urged the confronting for discharge of his and the Lord of Howth's credit. Then the Lord Deputy said, my Lords, God forbid your credits should rest upon any such man. You have done as becometh you like noblemen and gentlemen, you have delivered to us such informations as you have received from him. If they be true, it is well, and if they be not, it is no discredit to you. The Lords yet urged the confronting, but it was not granted, and so they, William Nugent and Patrick Bermingham, departed from the Council. Subsequently on the same 13th day the said Lords received intelligence from the priest Shane McCongawney how the Dean O'Farranan, who had before been placed among the prisoners of within the grate, was removed from thence to the upper rooms, and that Garat Dillon, Clerk of the Crown, Sir Robert's brother had been with the said Dean at sundry times, with pen, ink and paper, and had written a great deal which the said Shane McCongawney imagined was some device forged by the said Dean and the said Garat to discredit the informations of the Lords Delvin and Howth and to dash the service.*

On the 14th November the said Lords of Delvin and Howth, Patrick Bermingham and William Nugent understood that Walter Cusack, who was brought to Dublin "a two days" before, had been seen going up and down the city the same day, whereupon William Nugent and Patrick Bermingham repaired to the Lord Deputy whom they found in his withdrawing chamber, to whom Nugent told that Walter Cusack was in town. The Lord Deputy said he knew that before, and said he was sure enough, for he had been bound in 500l. not to depart without the walls of Dublin but with license. Nugent said there was treason proved against him and therefore moved for his committal. The Lord Deputy said, Put up your bill to the Council. Patrick Bermingham said, Walter Cusack hath had time and leisure long enough to work a "Consonancie" betwixt him and Sir Robert Dillon. The Lord Deputy said, so had you leisure long enough to devise too.

22. XIII. *Petition of the Lords of Delvin and Howth to the Lord Deputy and Council. They most humbly beseech your Lordships that where they have understood of certain practices not only undutiful and disloyal towards the Queen, but also most wicked, corrupt, and contrary to all course of common honesty to have been lately contrived of purpose to overthrow the service in action for Her Majesty against Sir Robert Dillon and others, your Lordships will cause to*

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come before you the said Lords together with Shane McCongawney, the priest, which done the said Lords will both discover the said practices and the inventors thereof, and also lay down a good mean to destroy and annihilate the malice of the same to the confusion of falsehood and villainy, the furtherance of Her Majesty's service and the defence of the truth and their own proper honours by that mischievous invention sought to be impeached; preferred 15 Nov.

22. XIV. *This petition delivered and read the 15th of November in the forenoon, the Lord Deputy said it should be answered in the afternoon, and so licensed the Lords until then. In the afternoon the Lords of Delvin and Howth accompanied with William Nugent and Patrick Birmingham, (William Nugent having that forenoon delivered the petition which followeth "on the eighth leaf of this book," p. 24, No. 22 XVI., at the same time that the Lords delivered the former petition and that of Shane McCongawney on the seventh leaf below No. 22 XV.) came before the Lord Deputy and Council. Then the Lord Chancellor asked, What practice that was which they mentioned in their petition? Then the Lord of Delvin told him, that it was necessary that Shane McCongawney should be brought to them, who had sent the intelligence to him and the Lord of Howth. The Lord Chancellor said, Let my Lord Deputy and the Council understand what it is, and doubt not it shall be turned to the Queen's benefit. The Lord Deputy said, My Lords I will go away if you will. Then said the Lord of Howth, No, God forbid my Lord that we should mistrust your Lordship in any matter that concerns the Queen. Then the Lord of Delvin declared the practice as he received the same by the intelligence sent to him and the Lord of Howth from Shane McCongawney as is laid down folio 5, page 2, p. 22, No. 22 XII., and after the said Lords with William Nugent and Patrick Bermingham were dismissed, until they should be called upon afterwards. Then were certain prisoners brought before the Lord Deputy and Council, by whose examinations they had found out the practice, having sat about that business until after six of the clock at night. Garat Dillon also being then examined who contrived that practice for his brother Sir Robert Dillon, as it is supposed, confessed the same.*

22. XV. *The petition of Joannes MacCongawney the priest translated. I require the Lord Deputy and Council for God's sake to give ear to my complaint. And I greatly wonder that my Lord Deputy and the Council show me no favour for my service, considering that when I had not done the Queen service I had more favour and was better entreated than I am now. I have done the Queen more benefit than ever I have done harm. There is no man either in Connaught or O'Rourke's country that can charge me with lying or harm-doing the value of one groat to any person. I have William Taath and Robert Dillon of Athlone and Robert Nugent Fitz Peter to witness that I have always come truly by my living in my native country, and therefore in regard of the service which I do to the Queen I demand lightening of my irons and a favourable*

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imprisonment. I require on the Queen's behalf those Lords of Delvin and Howth, to whom I have discovered that service, to deliver my petition to the Lord Deputy and Council and to get me their resolution thereupon. Out of the grate Nov. 12. P.S.—I tell you moreover you shall lose the Queen twenty thousand pounds if you set my true information at nought, and seeing I find no favour for that I have already done I will do no more until I shall be before the Council of England. Received the 13 of November, preferred the 15th of the same. Translated from the Irish.

22. XVI. *William Nugent to the Lord Deputy and Council. He most humbly beseecheth and on the Queen's behalf requireth your Lordships where it is a thing despaired that ever Her Majesty shall have justice against Sir Robert Dillon seeing how strangely fortune supporteth not only himself, but also all those whose like bad causes have any dependency or conjunction with his case, whereby partly cometh to pass that men dare not inform nor witness against him such matters as they know and do greatly import Her Majesty and this State, and partly for that his liberty since the seventh of September 1591 hath given him desired opportunity by all practices to prevent, divert, and suppress the matters and witnesses produced and to be produced against him to Her Majesty's great prejudice, That therefore your Lordships will henceforth take that course with him and all such others as are detected to have participated in his offences by committing them to close prison, which [course] hath been ordinarily holden against others charged with crimes of the same degree, to the end he may not have commodity to suffocate the matters of late disclosed, as he hath in a great part done the former, and so the last error fall out to be worse and more pernicious for the Queen than the first. And also forasmuch as your suppliant the 19th of the last October required by petition that Walter Cusack, principally touched with the treason mentioned in the first article of the first information against Sir Robert Dillon and thereof proved culpable as well by the depositions of sundry the examiners, to whom he confessed it, as also by divers manifest presumptions and circumstances, as it is well known, to the right honourable the Lord Chancellor and the rest of Her Majesty's Commissioners, who had the hearing of that matter, might be forthcoming to abide his trial, whereupon your Lordship, my Lord Deputy, asking your suppliant's advice how to come by the said Walter Cusack, when he had answered that he knew no readier mean to get him than by sending to his sureties, your Lordship then said you would rather hang a traitor than get the Queen five hundred pounds; and your suppliant understanding that the said Walter being come to town a three days past, and hath ever since gone up and down the city at his pleasure and liberty, and considering how great reputation must grow to the said Sir Robert Dillon's side when the person against whom the treason, wherewith he resteth charged as participant, is so strongly proved, shall be seen to have extraordinary favour, and consequently how great a terror the same must breed in those who if they saw a more severe*

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course holden for Her Majesty would freely disclose what they know for Her benefit and advantage, the said Willam Nugent and Patrick Bermingham repaired to your Lordship yesterday, being the 14th of November in the afternoon and told you that Walter Cusack was in town, your Lordship said you knew it before, and that he was sure enough for you had him bound in 500 pounds not to go without the walls of the city without license; and your suppliants said that treason was proved against him, and therefore moved that he might be committed, your Lordship willed him to put up his bill to the Council, and the said Patrick Bermingham saying that Cusack had time and leisure long enough to work a consonancy betwixt him and Sir Robert Dillon, your Lordship said, so had you leisure long enough to devise too; which words have been a great discomfort to your suppliant and the said Bermingham to travail further in this cause for Her Majesty, until your Lordship were satisfied of their honest proceeding, wherefore they most humbly beseech you, my Lord Chancellor and the rest Her Highnesses Commissioners who have thoroughly been acquainted with their course in that business, that you will deliver to the right honourable the Lord Deputy your opinions concerning your suppliant's and the said Bermingham's demeanour therein, that they may rest free from suspicion, and his Lordship hold of them no harder opinion than they have deserved, and also your suppliant requireth for Her Majesty that the said Walter be committed to close prison and indicted of the treason informed against him.

22. XVII. The 16th of November, in the forenoon, Garat Dillon for the practice before mentioned was committed, and Walter Cusack for the treason contained in the first article of the first information against Sir Robert Dillon. The same morning the Lord of Delvin, Pat. Birmingham, and William Nugent, being before the Lord Deputy and Council, the Lord Chancellor Loftus having told how Shane McCongawney had denied that he sent any such intelligence to the Lords of Delvin and Howth as the Lord of Delvin declared to the Council the day before, and the Lord of Delvin thereupon urging the confronting required often times before, and it being demanded how far the intelligence went which the priest sent to the Lords touching the said practice. Nugent told that to his remembrance it was thus, viz., that the Dean O'Faranan was brought out of the grate, where he had been before, and placed in one of the upper rooms, where Garat Dillon came to him with pen, ink, and paper at sundry times, and there was writing, which the priest imagined was some device to discredit the informations made against Sir Robert Dillon, and to dash the service. The Lord Deputy said, My Lords see whether the Dean were first brought up, and then Garat Dillon went to him where he found him, or whether he were brought up to Garat. If he were brought to Garat that is one course, and if Garat came to him that is another. I remember I willed the Dean to be removed because the priest and he might have no conference; then Nugent said, my Lord, if the priest have undertaken service for the Queen let him be preferred to the better prison,

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and the Dean laid in the grate again. Thereto my Lord said move it to the Council. Then the Lord of Delvin required again that his man, Garat Nugent, who brought the intelligence, and the priest might be made to affront each other. The Lord Chancellor asked to what purpose, and the Lord Deputy said, We have examined him faithfully. Then Nugent said, My Lords, you know that when any man revealeth matter for the Queen, and that the party to whom it is revealed doth prefer the same, if the first man being thereupon examined, either goeth not so far as hath been informed, or shrinketh from the information, those to whom he discovered the matter are brought to confront him, and this is an ordinary course, and such as I think ought not to be denied. The Lord of Delvin said further that the priest affirmed that he never denied the sending of that intelligence as before was informed.

22. XVIII. The 18th of November the two Lords and William Nugent with Patrick Birmingham, being before the Lord Deputy and Council, the Lord Chancellor asked them if they had any more to say, the Lord of Delvin said, No, my Lord, but that we expect your Lordships' answer upon our last petition. Then said the Lord Chancellor, it is my Lord Deputy's pleasure that we acquaint you with as much as the priest hath done. Indeed, when we examined him first upon the interrogatories he said nothing to them; marry, after when he was examined, he confessed in a generality as much as is contained in the relation which you delivered translated to the Lord Deputy. Then the Lords moved that the priest might have some freeze clothes to keep him from cold, and the Lord Deputy said leave that to the Council.

22. XIX. The relation by Shane McCongawney of matters informed against Sir R. Dillon and others, concluding thus:—Whatsoever service I have disclosed to the Council, I have the copy of it, and the cause why I have written this, is for that the Council do not understand my language, and also for that I know not what the interpreter declareth, and that I know not but he might leave part of that which I should speak unreported. Printed in MSS. Carew, Vol. III., p. 75, No. 136. It is also a duplicate of No. 21. VII.

22. XX. Johannes McCongawney to the Lords of Delvin and Howth, translated out of Irish. My commendations unto you my friends. I let you understand that you are at a great disadvantage in the Queen's cause, as thus: when the Lord Deputy heard of the speech he willed me to be brought unto him, and I was brought thither, and the first thing he said unto me was that I was not satisfied with doing of evil while I was with O'Rourke, but that I would hurt the Queen's people being now in prison, and he commanded that I should be laid in dungeon, and to lay more irons upon me until the term, and said that he would hang me; I asked for what cause, he said for belying the Queen's people. I asked what service he required at my hands, when he would not believe me, and he said he would not believe one word from me. And I said I would get

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him bands of eight hundred pounds, but I would prove whatsoever my hand was unto, and would advantage the Queen eighteen thousand pounds besides. And know ye my Lords that I would not charge any man but upon good proof, and he said he would take no bands upon me until he had hanged me; I commit myself to the protection of God and the Queen, whom I serve from the first day that I came to town unto this day. No more but I am in the dungeon ever since, and desire you to bring me out, and if I do not advantage the Queen twenty thousand pounds within short time I am content without displeasure that you lay me in again. And know you that I do nothing so long as I am in the power of that person who said he would hang me for saying I would do the Queen a service worth twenty thousand pounds, and that gave order to lay me in the place of a thief, viz., twenty-four foot under the earth and irons upon me, and further I have a note written of all that the Lord Deputy hath spoken. And know ye that there are two in this castle that have deserved to be hanged for that cause, who sent out intelligence that I have delivered the speech. No more but God keep you, and if you will I will send you a copy of all the talk the Lord Deputy had of yourself and William [Nugent] for I have it in writing, and if it be dangerous for me do not seek it at my hands. [This letter was received by the Lords of Delvin and Howth about a week before the Michaelmas term 1592. Copy. p. 1.

22. XXI. Demands to be moved for the Queen to the Lords and others of Her most honourable Privy Council.

First, that Sir Robert Dillon and such others as Shane McCongawney charged with treason, may be committed close prisoners lest their liberty should work that handrance to the Queen's service which Sir Robert Dillon's hath done in the first matters informed for Her Majesty.

Item, that there may be appointed Commissioners for examining at full the last informations and all other matters that shall be preferred against Sir Robert Dillon and the rest touched in the same informations. The Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Gardener, Sir George Bowrchier, and Sir Richard Bingham, or any three of them, whereof the Lord Chancellor and Sir Robert Gardener to be two.

Item, that where the priest saith he will not disclose any more for Her Majesty until he shall be before the Lords in England, for that he findeth not that favour in Ireland which he thinketh his service deserveth, their Lordships will either cause him to be sent into England, or else send direction to the Commissioners that he may have encouragement given him here to proceed for the Queen.

Signed by the Lords of Delvin and Howth, and by William Nugent and Patrick Bermingham. Autographs.

This book is endorsed by Burghley, 20 November. Matter against Sir Robert Dillon preferred by the Lords of Delvin and Howth, William Nugent and Patrick Bermingham.

[Note.—I have divided the contents into XXI. sections for convenience of reference.]

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23. Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Meath to Burghley. Thankfulness for Her Majesty's grace to them and for suppressing the matters preferred against them. If by any means we could have learned the rest of the articles that are laid to our charge we would ere this have severally answered them for your Lordship's satisfaction. At this time we have humbly made bold to send you inclosed the copy of an order lately taken in the Exchequer, under the hands of the Barons there, and under the hand of Sir Robert Gardener and Her Majesty's solicitor, touching the 24,000*l.* which was the first article objected against me, the Chancellor, by Legge, whereby you may perceive how truly I have already answered the same, and also the copy of an order and decree entered in the Council-book, touching the Hetheringtons' cause, wherein their title to the farm of the Furrows is at large expressed and allowed, and my decree given in the Chancery for them is thoroughly confirmed, which we doubt not will sufficiently clear us both of two other articles which are objected [against] me, the Chancellor, for the matter of maintenance, and me, the Bishop of Meath, for buying of titles. These articles which we have already answered to you have been by Legge himself published in sundry places since his arrival and by sundry means we have had intelligence of them. There is no man of account within this kingdom but knows that Legge has preferred matters against us in England; his tongue both there and here hath been, and is so lavish. Besides he ceases not daily to press with great impudency into all offices and courts within this realm to search out some matters against us, commonly reporting in every place where he comes that he has special instructions to sift us both, to our great disgrace and discomfort; which we thought meet to make known to you, leaving the remedy hereof to your wise consideration. [Autogs.] pp. 1¼. Inclose,

23. 1. *Inter ordinationes de Termino Sanctæ Trinitatis anno regni reginæ nunc Elizabethæ xxxiii^{to} continetur ex parte Capitalis Rememeratoris prout sequitur:—Whereas there is found in this Court an abstract of divers recognizances taken in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery certified under the hand of Thomas Saye, one of the clerks of the said Court of Chancery, wherein no condition is specified, neither mention made before what Judges they were recognised, amounting to the sum of 24,000*l.* and upwards. The state of the cause being this day again by the Lord Deputy revived: It is ordered that a note of the said abstract may be delivered to the Lord Chancellor, whereby his Lordship may call together the several officers and clerks of the Court of Chancery to be conferred withal and examined concerning the same, as also to inquire, learn, and find out by all lawful ways and means whatsoever, as to his Lordship shall be thought most expedient for Her Majesty's service, what became of the original book of recognizances and rolls (if any there were), and where the same are or may be found, or to whom the same were delivered for what intention, purpose, or cause, and by whose commandment or direction. And thereupon to return and*

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certify his Lordship's whole proceedings therein into the Exchequer by Crastino Margaretæ next, to the end further course may be followed and executed therein as to equity appertaineth. [In the margin. By means of the absence of the Lord Chancellor, being at Dundalk in service, this matter is respected until the term. Ric. Colman.]

Inter ordinationes de termino Sancti Michaëlis anno regni Regine nunc Elizabethæ xxxiiii^{to} continetur prout sequitur:— The 27th of Oct., the Lord Deputy being present, the Lord Chancellor came into the Court and brought with him Thomas Saye, Register of the Chancery, and John Heathe, now Clerk of the Recognizances, and in open Court the said John Heathe showed all the original books of recognizances, agreeing in dates and sums with the abstracts which remained in the Exchequer. And the abstracts and books were particularly examined, conferred, and read in Court, and all the several conditions, so as now Her Majesty may be answered so many thereof as shall appear to be forfeited, for which cause the Lord Chancellor is directed to certify into the Exchequer so many of the said recognizances as are for payment of composition money or other debts due to Her Majesty, to the end they may be called upon if they be unpaid. And for other recognizances being all of ancient time, and before the now Lord Chancellor entered into that place, and for the most part for appearances for keeping the peace, and for performing of orders in the Chancery, upon perusal of all the orders in the Chancery, his Lordship promises to certify so many as he shall find to be forfeited. Certified copy with many autograph signatures. June 16. [1 sheet, parchment.]

Nov. 21.
Cork.

24. Sir Warham Sentleger to Burghley. As I have heretofore been bold to trouble you in the behalf of this bearer Sir Owen O'Sullivan concerning a suit depending between him and his nephew Donnell O'Sullivan, so at the earnest request of the said Sir Owen I am again concerning his ancient tenure in holding the lands in question between them from the Queen's Highness by English tenure, I can no less but recommend his former suit to your furtherance (the gentleman having made very good proof of his loyal service since I have known this province). And so humbly beseeching you to stand my good lord in such matters as I have lately troubled your Honours of the Privy Council, concerning certain hard dealings offered me of late touching the gift that it pleased the Queen to bestow upon me here I take leave. *Autog.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Nov. 21.

25. Deposition of John Daly of the circumstances of the murder of Richard Stanton by John Bowen and Thomas Morishe, while fishing with the said Daly at the Boolebeg. [See 159 $\frac{1}{2}$. March 14.]

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26. Copy of the above.

Dec. 4.
Dublin Castle.

27. Order for division of the lands of O'Ferral Boy to Faghney O'Ferral, Kedagh O'Ferral, Connel O'Ferral, and Fergus O'Ferral.

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Dec. 6.
Dublin.

28. Sir Robert Gardener and Solicitor Wilbraham to Burghley. It may please your Lordship, we have received letters from the Queen's Majesty, and likewise from you, signifying Her Majesty's gracious disposition to bestow upon the Lord Burke all such lands as Arnold Cosby late attainted in England possessed, requiring us to sequester the same lands and to cause an inquisition to be taken to entitle Her Majesty thereunto. Wherein we have thought good to signify to your Lordship that we have endeavoured all ways we could devise to entitle Her Majesty to the same; as well by examination of witnesses upon several Commissions as also by inquisition, by verdicts of jurors, and other good courses; yet has the friendship of Alexander Cosby prevailed so far, as we could not procure an office to be taken fully and plainly to entitle Her Majesty until this term (after many devices used by frivolous verdicts to deceive Her Majesty of her right). The first jury ressumoned again to Dublin have found a plain and perfect verdict to entitle Her Majesty to the lands of "Arland" Cosby in this manner, viz., Francis Cosby, the father, was patentee of the said lands to Her Majesty, in which letters patents a condition is inserted that he should not alien without consent of the Lord Deputy under the great seal. Francis, contrary to the condition made a feoffment in fee to divers feoffees in trust to the use of the said Arnold, his second son in tail; whereby Her Majesty is entitled to the lands for breach of the condition, and so the same rests in Her Majesty's disposition, which we have caused to be seized to Her Majesty's use. The manifold troubles and delays used in this cause, are too long to be related, but may in part be disclosed by the Lord Burke's man, bearer hereof. And so referring it to your Lordship's further direction we humbly take leave. We do send you by this bearer the copy of the inquisition; whereby the quantity of the lands, and their annual value presented by the jury may appear. All in Wilbraham's hand. *Autographs. p. 1. Inclose,*

Nov. 18. 28. 1. *Inquisition of Cosby's lands. Copy certified under the*
Dublin Castle. *hands of Sir R. Gardener and Wilbraham. pp. 10.*

Dec. 6. 29. Gardener and Wilbraham to Burghley. Copy of the above.

Dec. 8. 30. James Myaghe to Burghley. May it please you, inasmuch as the extremity of my present estate enforces me to presume upon your favour in troubling you with this my tedious letter, seeing I may not have access to your presence, where, once before my departing, I might say something for the most malicious accusations of those who went about not only to hinder me from obtaining such favour and profit, as those dangerous, painful, and chargeable services I have done for Her Majesty at my own charges have merited. But also they sought my utter undoing, which by God's sufferance they have accomplished to the utter overthrow of me and my posterity, in such sort, as if it had not been for respect of my poor wife and many poor children, who are like to perish

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through my absence these seven years, I would rather keep myself out of the sight of all my neighbours and friends than return to my native country in that miserable estate whereunto I am brought, being such as I am not able either to maintain myself and such charge as God has laid upon me, nor discharge my credit for 153*l*. debt I rest owing since my coming to England. And yet my good Lord, the greatest grief of all to me is, when I think how the unlawful devices of my enemies procured your honour to take me to be an ill member of the commonweal of my country, and one that did benefit myself by extortion and other unlawful means, which moves me here to make solemn protestation before your honour, desiring the Almighty God, who is privy to the secrets and doings of all men, never to prosper me in this world, but that my body may be drenched into the bottom of the unmerciful seas (which I mean to cross ere it be long) if ever I did seek to benefit myself by any such unlawful means, but that my chiefest care was how I might faithfully serve my prince and benefit the commonweal of my country, which I hope that God will make known hereafter. In the meantime, I most humbly pray you to extend upon me some favour to my comfort afore I go. And seeing it is your Lordship's pleasure I shall have no allowance in England, for the bill of 50*l*. I have for 100 beeves which were delivered for victualling Her Majesty's garrison in the province of Munster, I most humbly crave your Lordship to grant I may have a letter from you and the rest of the honourable [Privy] Council to the Lord Deputy, willing, if I may sufficiently prove that I have laid out the said 50*l*., and that no allowance or payment was made to me for the same as yet, then his Lordship to give order whereby I may be allowed of 40 tuns of wine free from impost of such as I myself may transport either to Cork, Waterford, or any port else in Munster, which condition not to be allowed, but for half that which I may procure, till the said 40 tuns be out, which, my good lord, will be some occasion to animate me to renew my old trade, by which with God's help, I shall yearly benefit Her Majesty as heretofore I have done. *Indorsed in Burghley's hand.* I can grant no such suit, but it is to be granted by Her Majesty if she so please. *p. 1.*

Dec. 8.
Maher Rosse
in Ferney.

31. John Ellyott, Thomas Henshaw, Rice ap Hugh and William Pratt, Commissioners in Ferney, to Lord ——. Have desisted from the service intrusted to them on account of a secret practice to exempt out of the bounds of Ferney certain lands whereby his Lordship would incur the loss of 2,000 acres at the least. Expect the return of Mr. Talbot, his Lordship's intended farmer. *Imperfect.*

Dec. 10.

32. Petition of Ever McMahon to Queen Elizabeth. To be restored to the territory of Farney in the county of Monaghan, or to have some other things in recompense.

Dec. 14.
Dublin.

33. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Commends the bearer Mr. Rory O'Ferral.

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- Dec. 14. 34. Note of the waste lands in Connaught and Thomond. Wastes this year allowed by Sir Richard Byngham upon his account unto the under collectors of the said composition for one whole year ending at Michaelmas. Anno 34to Reginae Elizabethæ, as by his certificate bearing date 14th Dec. 1592, doth appear, viz.

			£
Thomond waste this year and " uninhabited "	20	quarters	10
Ireconnaught	do.	44	22
Clanrickard	do.	8	4
Sligo	do.	242	121
Maughery Connaught	do.	182	91 5
Mayo	do.	392	196
Ballimote	do.	22	11
Total -	-	-	902½ 455 5

p. ½.

- Dec. 16. 35. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. For Her
Dublin. Majesty's letters for passing the Bishoprick of Down and Connor to Edward Edgeworth, a learned grave man. *Autog.* p. 1.

- Dec. 16. 36. Sir Warham Sentleger to Burghley. The Commissioners
Cork. have stript his grant of Kirrywhiry of 52 ploughlands. Desires letters to the Deputy and Chancellor to pass him a patent of that which is left. *Autog.* p. 1.

- Dec. [16.] 37. Sir Warham Sentleger and Mr. John Greynvile to Burghley. In most humble wise beseeching your honour. That whereas there were very late "petycionat" letters sent unto you, and the rest of the Privy Council, from Sir Warham Sentleger, Knight, in most humble sort to crave your favours towards himself and one of Sir Richard Greynvile's sons, for suffering them to enjoy the benefit of Her Majesty's most gracious letters (extant to be shown) written on the behalf of Sir Warham to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, for permitting him to enjoy the seignory of Kirrywhyrry, which was mortgaged unto them by the Earl of Desmond, with a statute of 7,000*l.* for performance of the same, and in consideration he was willing to surrender his said mortgage unto Her Majesty, he should hold it at half the rent that other undertakers of that country did pay, and not in any sort to be disturbed by Mr. Cowper, or any other that might pretend interest thereunto as undertakers. And Mr. Cowper intimating that the said mortgage was redeemed, the contrary is manifestly to be proved that both mortgage and statute remain yet of force in Sir Warham's hands ready to be shown unto you. Since which former petitionate letters there hath been delivered by their agents unto you and the rest of the Privy Council a most humble petition declaring the whole estate of their distressed cause, which doubting not if it were read would move you to have commiseration of them. And seeing that of so great a seignory, which contains 56 plough-

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lands, there remains but only $15\frac{1}{2}$ to your poor petitioners, Sir Warham Sentleger and to Sir Richard Greynvile's youngest son, whose father, Sir Warham conjoined with him, as a partner in that seignory, and now but a poor partner in the least part thereof. It is most humbly and incessantly desired of you that Sir Warham and Sir Richard's son may enjoy this least part, according to Her Majesty's letters, written in that behalf for the whole; if not in regard of the mortgage, yet in respect of the charge in general they both have been at in peopling of that country, which was waste to the expense between Sir Warham and Sir Richard at least of 8,000*l*. within these six years, besides many losses and spoils they have many years past sustained in that country. If neither in respect of that, yet in regard that many poor people have been trained over and seated in that country by them, having sold by their persuasions all their goods and livings in England only to plant themselves there, and being supplanted are utterly undone. If these causes and reasons cannot yet prevail, yet lastly it is most humbly and petitionately desired that you will consider of the grievous and distressed time of Sir Warham's old age, and his long time spent in the dutiful service of Her Majesty, and then to think on the sudden death of Sir Richard in Her Majesty's service, whereby his youngest son, your poor suppliant, had not left him any other portion but this poor Irish patrimony to live on, being also at the time of his death in Her Majesty's service in the Low Countries, where he performed to the testimony of many the part of a faithful and valiant soldier. Neither hath he any other means to relieve himself if this be taken from him.

Wherefore it is eftsoons must humbly desired that you will vouchsafe to write letters to the Lord Deputy of Ireland that, notwithstanding your former letters written on behalf of Mr. Cowper, a patent may be passed unto your poor and humble supplicants of that mean portion which is left unto Her Majesty of that seignory of Kirrywhyrry. So shall they be bound always to pray for the prosperous estate of your honour, and your poor supplicant Sir Richard Greynvile's son, ever ready to serve Her Majesty in all Her Highness's services as a most faithful and loyal soldier.

I most humbly beseech you to consider of the estate of your poor suppliant Sir Richard Greynvile's son, whose father even to the end, carried a true testimony of his loyal mind towards his prince and country, as the world generally doth witness, which together with his services is hoped to be by your honour so regarded as that of two sons leaving the youngest (by reason of his unexpected death) altogether unprovided of any living, saving this poor Irish portion; and your poor suppliant carrying the like mind of his father, ready to serve Her Majesty, and to that purpose exercising himself in the Low Countries in martial affairs, you will vouchsafe to have that remorse of him as that he may be the better encouraged to good actions, and be able to relieve himself as the son of him who lived and died Her Majesty's most loyal and vowed soldier and servant; or otherwise he shall be driven to wander as a

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distressed soul to seek his relief, which were a case most lamentable.
pp. 1½.

Dec. 17.
Dublin.

38. Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley. It may please you, a month ago I did receive an instruction from the Lord Deputy touching the uncertainty of the composition of Connaught, with a commandment to myself for my own repair to Dublin then, for the making of mine account, upon which I made my repair hither and have been here these three weeks (to my great charges) upon the examining of the matter of mine account, which I greatly desire may be so exquisitely handled and sifted as my innocency or deceit (if any be found) may be both noted here and made known to your honours there; for I stand so sure of my upright and dutiful dealing that way, as I do not doubt but to be found as just a collector as ever Her Majesty had in this realm (without offence be it spoken) and (I thank God) it is partly manifested by the good increase both of composition-money and revenue rents which have grown since my coming to the government of Connaught: for the composition only for this last year ended at Michaelmas 1592 was 2,700*l.* odd money, besides all arrearages and whatsoever ancient revenue Her Highness has there, or yet in charge newly. I have taken such pains therein as the rental book is totally paid and accounted for by me without any arrearages grown due within my time, which the officers here do confess themselves to be so roundly brought in for that province, and I do clear my receipt much better than themselves can do within the walls of Dublin. And therefore, I do challenge to myself a special commendation for must just and orderly receipt, and am as ready to give full and due account thereof as any receiver (for the portion that I have) within either of Her Majesty's kingdoms. Where it has been informed to your honours that I should receive much more money of Her Majesty's said composition than I do account for and so by means of my supposed deceit the Earl of Thomond, Captain Fowle, and John Merbury are behind of their entertainments, which the composition would have been sufficient to defray, with all the other ordinary charge, as these wicked informers have underhand given out, I have for your honour's satisfaction in that behalf sent unto the same a true abstract of the whole composition, taken out of the indentures even yesterday by the auditor himself, which being at the highest comes but to 3,295*l.*, allowing no waste at all, and yet is there 131*l.* granted away in freedoms, which is to be abated out of the afore-said sum, and so rests there no more in charge of composition yearly, but 3,164*l.* which falls short of the ordinary charge of the garrison and officers in that province very near 500*l.*, for it shall appear unto your honour by a note of the charge ordinary that the same stands Her Majesty yearly in 3,661*l.*, so that this information carries no likelihood of truth. Since the composition was first laid, and that the receipt was in my hands, it still increased and never diminished, notwithstanding all the stirs that have been in the province of late years, and came this last year ended at Michaelmas 1592, as

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before is said to the sum of 2,700*l.*, as appears by a particular note thereof sent to your honour herewithal, the rest is in allowance of waste, and how the same lies, I have delivered a particular account at the Council Board, the collectors being present to justify the same. And it cannot be, but we should have much waste lands in Connaught where stirs have been, as in other places of the realm there is where no rebellions have been committed this 10 or 12 years, namely, there is much waste land at this day in the county of Kildare, which we account of the English Pale; and in Carlow three parts of a whole county altogether waste, which they that know the country avouch to be of the best soil within all this realm. And therefore I marvel that any such doubt should be made of the waste in Connaught, being such a remote province and the people as unruly as any within the realm (though God be praised they are reduced now to that good pass for their obedience to Her Majesty, as the like has not been seen in that province in any man's memory. Now the composition being yearly 2,700*l.* and better, for I do not doubt but the next year it will be 2,800*l.*, there is no more to be added to it in certain but Her Majesty's revenue rents, which are not 400*l.* per annum in all, so as both these receipts exceed not 3,200*l.*, which falls short of the ordinary charge 400*l.* and upwards, and then is it impossible to defray the whole upon these revenues growing due there, only the impost money helps well now and then, but that is as casual. Some years it has yielded 1,000*l.*, and some years but 200 marks, as it did not much more this last year ended at Michaelmas 1592. And for the fines and amercements, with forfeitures of recognizance, they are but casual neither, not one penny of either having ever been received in Connaught till this last year, and what was had thereof was chiefly obtained by my own husbandry, which I have accounted for, and as the officers confess, is more than Her Majesty has benefited of revenues in that nature by the whole realm this good while. Notwithstanding all this I can be able to prove that, all things compared, the province has totally defrayed itself since my coming to that government. For there has been as much carried out of the province one way and other of the revenues there, as at any time has been imprested to the Earl of Thomond, Merbury, and Fowle from the Treasurer. And yet the Earl's 200*l.* per annum is an idle pension and a new charge and not contained at all within the old establishment, as divers other entertainments else are, and to be considered accordingly: But I can account for no more than I do receive; neither can the revenues pay further than they will stretch unto. And if I be found to receive more money than I do account for, or to keep one farthing in my hands which the garrison and the rest should have, let me receive both the blame and shame thereof; for I have dealt most justly (I thank the Lord) and am behind of my own entertainment, all receipts both ordinary and extraordinary being charged upon me, and at this present fully accounted for.

Robert Fowle is behind of his pay a matter of 200*l.*, and so much I have paid to the Earl of Thomond by your direction, and so

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Fowle is assigned to the Treasurer, so as Fowle would have been paid fully if the Earl had not come in in his stead, yet am I informed that Fowle received 100*l.* imprest in England, and that is not charged upon him, but this makes much difference when a man shall receive entertainment in three places, viz., in England, at Dublin, and of myself in the province. He complained to your honours that he wanted his pay, and alleged his own great furtherance in the late composition, and myself and the Council of the province complain against him for his absence from all service these three years, and the unserviceableness of his horsemen, as I am now required to lay down (and am ready to prove) before the Lord Deputy and Council, assuring you upon my credit he was no doer in the said composition, more than a bare commissioner as a dozen more were, and was neither in the beginning nor ending of the same, for myself procured his name to be entered into the commission, and that the said composition was wholly my own device and plot first, Mr. Merbury can very well witness, for that I often communicated the matter with him upon the disorderly taking up of the old composition, but it is nothing strange in this world for men to boast themselves upon the services of others.

As our composition is uncertain, the tenour thereof being that every quarter of land inhabited shall pay the 10*s.* not charging the waste, so will it hardly be ever brought to a certainty, unless the same should be farmed out to two, three, or four very sufficient gentlemen, as I made the motion now to the Lord Deputy and Council. For admit the province should compound by the barony to pay so much yearly, the collection must then be put into the lords or gentlemen's hands that undertake it; and being not laid by the quarter of land as now it is, there would be no equality in taking of it up, and besides how these receivers would pay the Queen is to be doubted, so as although they might be compounded withal in certainty, yet the payment would fall out otherwise many times. As for example O'Rourke's country pays by condition 160*l.* per annum, and yet the people do quarrel at the unequal levying thereof, and by reason of the waste there do think their charge too much, notwithstanding the great abatement set down by Sir John Perrot. But I have made a second motion to the Lord Deputy to farm the counties only where the waste lies, and for Thomond, Galway, and those countries which do pay up the book fully, there is a certainty already, I will be glad to further it to my uttermost, and have offered to give both horsemeat and man's meat at Athlone to any honest and sufficient man of Mr. Treasurer's that shall be appointed to collect both the composition money and revenue rents of the province, so he pay the same there over unto me, for the discharging of the garrison and officers, for I ask no more but the money to relieve us withal, and if we should lack that we could not serve Her Majesty so sufficiently as now we do. I have made this long discourse touching the composition for that I desire greatly you should be informed of the truth at full, not doubting but I have enemies still that daily seek to supplant me out of your Lordship's

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most honourable favour and good opinion, by informing against me even in those services wherein I deserve best; but I desire but continuance of your honour's favour in my good and just occasions, and that I may not be condemned in any thing before it be heard what I can answer for myself, for I thank God, I serve Her Majesty with singleness of heart, and in all dutifulness as far as any other of my place within the realm without that respect either of malice or gain, but as becomes an honest man and a Christian, and towards my prince as a natural subject ought to do.

By a letter of your honour's dated in August last I did understand how information has been made against me touching the matter of the composition, and also how the revenues of O'Connor Sligo's livings should be dispended by me, and that I seek to prefer my brother to the house and lands of Castlebar; by which means (as is informed) I do provoke the Burkes, and that I do suffer O'Rourke's son, who is a bad person, to remain and live within the province, spoiling of the country. My good Lord, I would to God you were justly informed of these things, for it is monstrous how men can so far overshoot themselves in matters so apparent, and how they dare presume to abuse you in informing such apparent untruths. But I most humbly thank you for your favour and good opinion towards me in that behalf, and for your better satisfaction therein I will now particularly answer those objections, the matter of the composition being already discoursed of at large to your honour's good liking I hope.

Touching the revenues of Sligo houses, for my own part I never meddled with penny of the same; but my brother Sir George has had the disposing of those rents from time to time, for the finding of the wards in the several castles of Sligo and Bondrowes and is well able I am sure to give good account of every farthing. And the old lady O'Connor having her thirds of the whole, it is very easy to find out what the other two parts from time to time have been, which will fall short greatly of that sum it is informed to have been, what has been disposed, was, and is for Her Majesty's service, and accordingly shall justly be answered whensoever the account shall be called for.

And touching Castlebar, indeed my brother bought the lease thereof of my Lord Deputy's brother Mr. Brian Fytzwilliams, for which he paid 100*l.*, and to this day never got one penny by it for any rent or commodity whatsoever. And for that I know the place to be most convenient for Her Majesty's service, as the only means to keep the Burkes within the pass in subjection, I purposed to have repaired the same, and to have placed a garrison there, but the winter coming on I was forced to forbear it, and have not as yet meddled with it at all. So as my secret determination could not provoke the Burkes, and yet if it were so there is no cause why Her Majesty should not enjoy her own lands amongst them, especially to curb such an unruly sept as those Burkes are, for if the Irishry should know that her highness or your honours should dislike to have English planted amongst them and would

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give leave to their wicked wills, when in that nature they should allege to be provoked, there is but few countries in Connaught should have any Englishmen's houses amongst them long. But in very truth my brother would willingly "depart" with it, so he might have his money again with loss, and seeing he cannot, I hope Her Majesty's service shall benefit more by it than ten times so much money amounts unto, for it is a notable place for the general service of that country, and was with great judgment built at the first conquest by the English, even to keep under the savage and rude people which dwelt in the mountains. I never had means to prefer any brother, friend, or captain (deserved he never so well) to any foot of land in Connaught yet, though I have found the means to bring that land, and much more to Her Majesty's possession, and therefore I do not doubt but you will be satisfied herein. I have not one foot of land in that province, but what I pay Her Majesty yearly rent for, viz., for Athlone (which I do ever acknowledge to have had by your honour's goodness, and most honourable means) I pay 54*l.* per annum, and for the Boyle 16*l.* per annum, and I have them but during her Majesty's pleasure; neither has any of my brothers or friends here anything at all of Her Majesty's more than Ballymote, which is but 20 quarters of land, and what good my brother's having of that has done to the whole county of Sligo every man can report who knows the state of that country.

And touching O'Rourke's son, the truth is, he is maintained and relieved by Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Maguire upon the borders of Connaught, but without my government, and only comes into the Brenny by starts when they send aid with him. Let my Lord Deputy take order that these men shall not relieve him, and if I take not that order as he shall not dare to look into Connaught, let me then be blamed for it, but I am now excusable of all others, for no man would be "gladder" to cut him off or banish him than myself, but being maintained in sort as he is, I may prosecute him and never the nearer having not authority to follow him out of the boundaries of Connaught, and so I humbly desire your consideration, being one that never was friend to any of his sort, but as desirous and ready to spend my life against any rebel, as any natural subject or servant Her Highness has in this realm.

All things in the province stand quiet, and however I may be charged by my illwillers, yet shall I be able at all times I hope, to give such an orderly and sufficient account of all my doings as shall well like your honour, I doubt not. For, touching the composition, I have continually laboured as became me to increase the same, and having now obtained commission from the Lord Deputy and Council to set out the waste lands to pay the composition of ten shillings the quarter, and the rest to the use of them which "owe" the lands, I do not doubt but the receipt of the next year will be 2,800*l.* good, besides the revenue rents (which are certain) and the casual revenue of impost, fines and such like; and yet will not that defray the ordinary charge except the impost rise to a higher sum than it has been these late years.

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My receipts of composition for six years (being the time that myself have had it in hand) being thrown into a medium fall out to have been one year with another 2,614*l.*, and Theobald Dillon's receipt compared with mine (after the order of the new charge) amounts to no more than 2,000*l.* per annum, the increase in some places having so much come on, as Thomond which paid to him (or at the least as he accounted) 144*l.* per annum, yields now 512*l.* per annum, and yet was his receipt in a peaceable time. So as I doing much better in my collection than either he or the sheriffs did when the collection was in their hands, I desire to be no worse thought of than they were, till it shall appear (as it never shall) that I have deceived Her Majesty in that behalf. I do send your honour several notes of all things to satisfy the same the better, according to the truth.

And touching that busy fellow George Castell, myself and the Council of the province did long ago advertise unto you the truth of his complaint. For being spoiled in the rebellion time by rebels, and yet no otherwise but his house burnt, and a little poor household stuff taken away which in all at the uttermost could not be worth or loss to him of 40*l.*, he was not ashamed to inform your honours that he had lost 1,200*l.* or 1,400*l.*, and upon a letter from your honours we have holpen him by way of restitution to a matter of 100 marks, and so made his estate better than it was before his said house was burned. This is the truth touching his cause, though it is not unlike but he will inform far otherwise, as his manner always has been heretofore. But what I could further justly say of him I do forbear, as rather wishing his amendment than to have his demeanours noted to his reproof.

Upon my motion to let out the composition to farm, I am informed that there has been means made already, that the Earl of Thomond might farm Thomond, the Earl of Clanrickard, Clanrickard, and so every principal lord his own country. But if it should be so I should heartily desire of God that I might not live here to see that destroyed which myself in all dutiful care have so earnestly laboured in, for that would be the worst course of all other, but my motion was to let the whole to three or four chief gentlemen, such as depend upon the State, and not to the lords themselves, and yet Thomond, Clanrickard, and those countries where no waste is are already at a certainty in effect, and so there is the less cause to farm the same at all. I desire all things for the best, and do most humbly beseech you that in my just occasions I may not be overborne. But whether in the matter of the composition or otherwise I ask no favour if it be found that I have deceived Her Majesty in any one jot of her rents. Yet in the further re-examination of any thing which may concern myself, I do upon the knees of my heart humbly crave of your honour that such commissioners may be appointed as are indifferent, and that I be not censured by them which are my malicious enemies, and such as will seek all indirect ways to work my destruction, for I have been as hardly dealt withal that way as any poor gentleman that ever served Her Majesty in

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this realm. It is not altogether unknown to you how the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor here have been, and are affected to me and my causes, and therefore I may lawfully appeal from them. But let any be commissioners that are indifferent and I shall be glad to have that cause or any else brought to trial, that thereby it may be manifested whether I have been a faithful and just servant to Her Majesty or not.

I have since my coming to Connaught defrayed above 10,000*l.* or 11,000*l.* of extraordinary charges dispended in the several broils and stirs that have been in the province, and never charged Her Majesty that way, or yet gave any cause of grievance to any one good subject, but still bare the charge out with such husbandry of booties as were taken from the rebels, and such as made the rebellions, whereof I can give so good an account as every cow so taken shall be as duly answered to Her Majesty as dispended in her necessary service, as no man of my place here has at any time done the like service in that behalf, having always employed Her Majesty's ordinary revenue to the discharging of Her Highness' ordinary charge of the province. And where they speak of the greatness of my place, and how beneficial the same is to me, that is to hide their own greater livings, having all the ways that may be to get themselves; for what benefit my place might have been unto me, they in their continual crossings, and the troubles daily thrown upon me, have been sufficient cause to make me expend the same, for in these seven years I have never been one half year free and void of troubles, but still posted up and down to Dublin and to other places, as now they have kept me here this 26 days, and I know not for what cause, all my horses and retinue lying at my great charges at 3*l.* or 4*l.* a day, and unless they have some further matter than I know they might despatch me to my charge in two hours. I assure you these be strange courses, and such as in the very least occasions of all do often make me recount my misfortunes, if without offence to God I might term it so, for in those things that I deserve best in, I am taxed to have dealt ill, and a suspicion pretended without any cause at all. So humbly praying your honour's patience, and that it will please the same to vouchsafe to read this my long and tedious letter, I always rest to pray to God for your honour and all yours, as one that in my good and just occasions do wholly depend upon your favours, and so take my humble leave.

P.S.—Where it was informed that I suffered the traitor O'Rourke's son to live within the province it is apparent that Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Maguire do maintain him, for within this eight days he came with their forces into Moynterolus and took a prey of 300 or 400 cows, and is withdrawn into the borders of Tyrconnell, whither I may not prosecute him without the Lord Deputy's commission, so as there is no fault in me at all, but thus am I taxed for other men's doings. [pp. 6.]

[The postscript is holograph]. pp. 6.

38. 1. *Abstract of the composition of Connaught and Thomond, taken forth of the indentures remaining with Auditor Peyton.* p. 1.

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38. II. *Note of the receipt of 2,716l. 14s. 6d., the composition of Connaught and Thomond for one year ending Sept. 29, 1592.* p. 1.

Dec. 20.
Dublin.

39. Mr. Rafe Lane to Burghley. His long delay in England. Mr. Danette continues in the deputyship of his office of Muster Master till 17 Jan. 159 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Autog.* p. 1.

Dec. 21.
Dublin Castle.

40. Offers made by the Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Ormond and the agents of Tipperary touching composition in lieu of cess and the arrearages thereof to be answered out of the Cross, the county and the liberty of Tipperary, with the answer and agreement of the said earl and the rest. Copy. Another copy of this is calendared MSS. Carew, Vol. III., p. 70, No. 131. pp. 2.

Dec. 21.
Dublin Castle.

41. Composition of the county of Kilkenny at 160l. per annum Copy, certified by Nath. Dillon. p. 1.

Dec. 26.
Dublin.

42. Ralph Lane to Burghley. My present enjoying of that mine office here, by your Lordship's only mediation gotten for me, besides many others your Lordship's beneficial favours in court bestowed upon me, and lastly of the two concealed wards, by me passed over to my Lord St. John of Bletso, my nephew Robert Lane, and my kinsman John Durant; as it doth bind and stir me to all most thankful remembrance of the same towards your Lordship, so nevertheless my attendance here upon the place in the smallness of the entertainments due for the same (which is but 4s. per diem for myself and 9d. per diem for 10 horsemen le piece, yet slowly paid, although in the readiest payment of it not able to maintain the charge tied unto it), doth enforce me eftsoons humbly to beseech your honourable mediation for me to Her Majesty that the same may be upholden by some custodiam to be bestowed upon me in any of the remote provinces of this realm, for Her Majesty's service, as also with the help and stay upon some free farm in those parts to keep myself and my horsemen upon. Which if you in your wisdom shall find meet to be in Connaught, in the plot set down by Sir Richard Byngham (herein enclosed), the like whereof heretofore I was bold to send unto you from West Chester, I shall be so willing to undergo the travail of it, as I hope you in my use of the same for Her Majesty's service shall have no cause to think your favour in that behalf otherwise than well enough employed upon me. And yet I am not unforewarned by such as know the services of the place, that the same will not be so easily performed, as that I shall want my part either of care or peril ordinarily incident to the guard of such a gap as usually is, and ever has been, a passage and entry as to Scots as Irish. And having presently sent my deputy, Mr. Dannett, into the north for the musters there, myself for the like service and the mustering of the garrisons of Connaught being on my way to Athlone and Clonigashel, intending also by that occasion with my small troop to accompany Sir Richard Byngham in a journey which he means to make upon the fosterers of Brian O'Rourke. *Autog.* p. 1.

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Dec. 30.

Dublin Castle.

43. Lord Deputy to Lord Burghley. Your letter dated the 20th of last month I received by this bearer, my servant Quarles, the 17th of this present, whereby I perceive you have imparted both Her Majesty and the Council with such advertisements as I have by sundry letters sent to you, which it has pleased you notwithstanding your little leisure by this your letter to answer. I received also enclosed together with your said letter your letter to the Chief Justice, R. Gardener, and Mr. Solicitor Wilbraham, which upon the delivery thereof to them they imparted to me. And I think they will at this passage satisfy your Lordship's pleasure signified unto them. It pleased you in this letter to remember how I advertised you of a foul murder lately committed by John Bowen and Thomas Morrishe. Truly, my lord, the fact was most odious. The party murdered was a husbandman dwelling by the Barrow side, in the county of Kildare, named Richard Stanton, whose brother, as I am credibly informed, was murdered about two years since by a man of William Bowen's, uncle to the said John Bowen. And as it is thought Robert Bowen, father to the said John (a man of great wealth whom I have committed to this castle), and others of good account will be found faulty in this action. There is a third, named Lucas Wayfare, nephew to those two elder Bowens, that was with the other two at the doing of the fact who is apprehended, and to receive trial this next term. So as the matter being followed and punished according to law and justice it cannot but be beneficial to Her Majesty, and a very good example in the Commonwealth, to the terror of other like lewd and wicked doers. I humbly thank you for giving me to understand of Her Majesty's resolution for a Chief Baron and Master of the Rolls to be sent over. I pray God they may be men of such learning and sincerity as those places and Her Majesty's service in them requires. I have been earnestly moved by men of good account and my good friends in Dr. Ford's behalf for his preferment to the office of Master of the Rolls, but for some such respects as it pleased you lately to note unto me, touching Sir Robert Dillon not fit to be in a judge, I neither think it my duty nor dare presume to move you for him.

Your Lordship's favour in moving Her Majesty for treasure to be sent hither I most humbly thank you for, but I have not yet heard by the passengers and others which in these holydays have arrived here of any that is come or coming towards the waterside, though I assure you here is great want of it, and so much the more for that some of the garrison, as well horse as footmen, are placed for this winter upon the borders of the pale for defence thereof, who are to be relieved with extraordinary imprests, by reason that where they lie there is no victuals to be had but for their ready money, as they can agree with the parties. Touching that you write of the articles sent over the last year, and namely of those which tend to the saving and diminishing of Her Majesty's charges, by discharging of pensioners and warders, it has hitherto been observed and shall be that as any pensioner have died the charge to cease. Otherwise there is few or none of them but hold their pensions by patent

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during their lives. Nevertheless, the time being passed God pleased the Lord Chancellor, Justice Gardener, and myself will enter into a review of those instructions and answer them more particularly for Her Majesty's satisfaction, as you require. In the meantime I humbly make bold to signify to you what good assistance I find by the Council here in general, who by reason of the matters of the composition and other causes for the service of the country have been hitherto continually employed. I hope before the receipt hereof you shall be satisfied by Sir Thomas Norreys what is done about the forts near Waterford, and that the principal fort is kept without any new charge by 50 of Captain Dowdall's company, one of the ordinary bands of that province, as formerly I have advertised you, but with your favour it has been reported unto me that 400*l.* will scarce finish that fort. I have humbly made bold to send unto you here enclosed according as you require, a note of the charge of the Commissioners in Munster in their late employment there; as also what rents have been paid out of that province this last year, and of what nature. The rest of the parts of your said letter being answered in the general letter to your Lordships from me and the Council, I am humbly bold to refer you thereto, and to crave pardon to say somewhat in my own defence to the untrue information made against me by Mr. Nugent for overmuch favouring of Sir Robert Dillon in his cause, of which you by your letter of the 3rd instant have been pleased to give me notice, wherein he has done me as great wrong as may be, for that upon your former advice in that behalf I forbore to deal in that matter, but wholly referred the same to such of the Council here as were appointed commissioners by your Lordships and by him there specially named, but in this he has showed the continuance of his goodwill towards me. For what do I respect Sir Robert Dillon or any other here in regard of my duty to Her Majesty? I have further made bold to send to you herewith a brief under the auditor's hand of the composition of Connaught, as the same is charged by the indentures, as also a note of the revenue, composition, and casualties of that province for one whole year, accounted for by Sir Richard Byngham, ending at Michaelmas last, which in part answers one of the articles lately brought over by Sir Geoffrey Fenton, together with a book of the half-year's charge of the garrison here ending the last of September last. I am glad to hear of your good state of health, and I thank God most heartily for it, that enables you both in the strength of your body and mind to endure and bear out those weighty services of Her Majesty's that are laid upon you, which I pray the living God long to continue to his pleasure and the good of Her Majesty in the state of her kingdoms, both there and here. And so acknowledging myself bound in all duty to honour you, which I will do during life, I humbly take leave. There is sent to you by this bearer a plot of the College, whereof as it has pleased God to make you under Her Majesty the founder, so I humbly beseech you to be a mean to Her Majesty for some relief of living towards it. Wherein for their

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first relief, I humbly crave your Lordship's pardon, if the parsonage of Dunboyne might be granted in fee farm for the rent it goes at, they should be sure to satisfy their bellies with bread and drink and some other good relief as it should please God fruitfully to bless the increase thereof. The rent is 94*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Irish, which makes sterling 70*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.* *Autog.* pp. 3. *Incloses,*

43. I. *Note of the charge of the Commissioners in Munster.*

43. II. *Certificate of such rents as have been received in the province of Munster in one year ended at Michaelmas 1592, under the hand of Richard Hoper, Deputy Sub-Treasurer. 1592, Dec. 29. p. 1.*

43. III. *Brief declaration of the composition of Connaught for the year ending Michaelmas 1592, under the hand of Auditor Peyton. 1592, Dec. 28. p. 1.*

43. IV. *Revenue and composition in Connaught answered by Sir Richard Bingham, for Michaelmas 1592, under Chr. Peyton's hand. 1592, Dec. 28. p. 1.*

43. V. *Book of the pay of the garrison from 1 April to 30 Sept. 1592, under the hand of J. Dannett.*

Dec. 31.
Dublin.

44. Sir Robert Gardener and Roger Wilbraham to Burghley. We send herewithal the copy of your letters unto us of 19th of Nov. last, and our answer to each article, with divers certificates. The first, an abstract of the undertakers' names, their lands and rents. Secondly, a particular of rents abated to the undertakers. Thirdly, the rents that have been paid by the undertakers for the year 1591. Fourthly, the number of English tenants inhabiting with the undertakers. Fifthly, a particular of the rents claimed by the Earl of Kildare. Sixthly, the whole charge of the province, and all the revenues, new rents, compositions, and casualties in Munster. There is nothing now uncertified but the abstract of our orders in Munster, which we hope to send you by the next passage after Christmas (the same requiring a longer time than leisure has yet afforded us), and these our certificates and collections now sent to you have employed us all this Christmas very busily, being desirous to bring the same to some certainty, wherein, if in multitude of matters any error or oversight have escaped, we most humbly crave pardon, being in duty most willing to supply any defect shall be found to the uttermost of our best endeavours. Our employments here are so infinite and continual, both term and vacation, as we have had no leisure to regard our health or follow our studies to our great hindrance. Yet now we are new comforted, hoping we shall in short time (after seven years' service) with Her Majesty's good favour return to our poor callings in England. And that Her Majesty will send hither shortly a sufficient gentleman of learning, living, and integrity to supply the room of Chief Baron, whose especial and daily care must be to correct the defaults of clerks, accountants, and sheriffs. Wherein

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we have, by the assistance of the Lord Deputy, broken the ice and made the passage easy, if orders set down may by diligent oversight be precisely observed. P.S.—In our answer to your letter we have briefly set down our opinions for the abatement of Her Majesty's charges in Munster, and also in the controversy between the O'Sullivan's as your Lordship required. [Autogs.] p. 1. Inclose,

44. 1. *Burghley to Chief Justice Gardener and Solicitor Wilbraham.* My Lord Deputy did send over hither the last month, your letters and certificate in writing of your proceedings for the execution of Her Majesty's Commission, instructions, and letters to you and other your colleagues in common, directed, for divers matters concerning the Province of Munster, the form of which your certificate is very orderly conceived in recital of the articles of the instructions, with your answers to every article. And yet you do promise in your answer to the third article that you will send an abstract of all your orders as soon as the same may be made up at your return to Dublin. By which I doubt not but you shall satisfy Her Majesty so fully as shall be to her contentation, though in the meantime I will be bold to you two, being the only Commissioners now at Dublin, to move certain doubts upon your answers, wherein I would be better satisfied and do the like to Her Majesty as occasion may be given. In the first article you declare that Mr. Oughtred, Mr. Stroud, Mr. Holles, Captain Conway, and Sir Warham Seftleger have not sued out their letters patent, but why they have not you allege no cause, and yet you say they or their agents do occupy the lands to them allotted, but with what people or with what edifying, or to what quantity in their seignories is not mentioned. You also say the rest of the undertakers have made good show of English tenants and inhabitants before you, but who those be, or to what number, is not expressed, as the articles of the instructions did require, for so was it a special purpose of Her Majesty, upon information made to her of the defects of the undertakers, to be duly informed how far forth every of the undertakers did perform their covenants, and therefore if you have any particular certainty of these points I pray you consider the article of the instructions, how the same may be more certainly answered.

2. In the second article you make mention that it were convenient for the Vice-President to have a warrant for the receiving of the revenue of Munster to defray the charges as far as the same would extend, but yet you wrote it doubtfully that the same will not discharge the entertainment of the President, the Justices, and two bands of footmen, for better explanation whereof I wish you had set down what are the revenues presently separated from the rents of the attainted lands, and what may be the rents of the attainted lands, which I know may not be accounted of until the end of the years allowed to the patentees, but yet "aforehand" some estimate might be made to the intent to establish the same to be received "hereafterwards," by the President, or by any other that might be a particular receiver of the lands of that province. And hereof I wish you could procure some certificate for my satisfaction, and as to the charge of the President and officers of the province, I take

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the same to be near about 2,232l. with the charge of 42 horsemen, besides the ordinary of two bands of footmen, which I hope will not prove to be continued in perpetuity, but to be used upon occasions out of the general army of the land. I am of opinion that it were very convenient and good for the officers of the province to have their payments out of the revenue, whereby they will be more diligent to see there be no defect.

3. Your answer to the third is to be more clearly understood when you send your abstract, whereof you make mention therein.

4. Your answer to the fourth is very large and particular, noting the several sums of money to be had out of every shire, which, although you write to be largely assessed in every part, in respect of the nature of the soil, from the which I will not take upon me to dissent not knowing the country; yet when I compare your sums in gross with the composition made in Connaught, I take it that Connaught doth yield treble the sum that you have assessed in Munster, the cause whereof I know you can better declare than I, but yet I do imagine some occasion of the want to be (though I think Munster both larger and richer) for that the lands of the undertakers are not comprised in your compositions, which, I think, if they had been would have made the sum more equal. And therefore to resolve this doubt, if you could so do, it were to express how many ploughlands the undertakers have, and what might be raised thereby, after ten shillings a ploughland or some such like sum. And besides that estimate if the rent assessed upon the undertakers were to be added to this your composition (which I know not certainly what the sum is at the time of this my writing, being absent from the Court), then I think the revenue of Munster would be comparable with Connaught, otherwise the sum mentioned by you to be but 1,073l. would be nothing answerable to Connaught, nor discharge hardly the ordinary of the President and Council there in Munster. But yet I make not these arguments as misliking of your services, which deserve great thanks, but to be the better satisfied from you how Munster might be governed with "his own charge" as Connaught is. One other doubt I do move upon this article, for that you have not made a distinction of the rents assessed for composition for the cess, and for the answering of the former chargeable burdens, for I take therein they should be of two natures: That generally all persons should be chargeable to the composition for the ordinary acquittal of the burden of the cess of the army; and such as have had their lands chargeable to the persons attainted ought also to yield some composition to be delivered of that burden which was not for the cess of the army, but as a burden answerable between the tenants and the lord.

5. The fifth article moves to me no doubt, but only to be advertised what it is that the Earl of Kildare shall recover out of any of the patentees, and from whom.

6-7. To the sixth and seventh I can make no doubt; but think it reasonable you have denied Mr. Billingsley any new measuring.

8. For your answer to the eighth I am glad to hear your good report that there be complaints made of the country for any cess or

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exaction taken by Her Majesty's officers there, which has been contrariwise reported sundry times to Her Majesty by gentlemen of that country, and especially for exactions of sheriffs.

9. In the ninth it appears you have not concluded with Tipperary by the untowardliness of the two barons, who, I think, did draw back at this time until my Lord of Ormond were there arrived, who, I trust, being now come thither will rather further than hinder it, for he could find here neither of Her Majesty nor of any of us, any other inclination but to have that county charged as others be. In the same article you proceed particularly with the assessments for composition for the cess in every county, which also doth vary in particular rates, as the same countries did mentioned in the third article. And so you conclude the total sums of every particular county, amounting in all to 1,073l. 9s. 1d. sterling. But still I rest in my former doubt of the several natures of these sums, how much thereof ought to be for recompence of the chargeable lands, and how much for the general cess. And whether you do not mean that the rents assessed for the chargeable lands shall not be paid to Her Majesty, and not to any the undertakers by colour of their patents. For, as I remember, there have been clauses in certain of their patents to charge them, or else to authorise them to receive the rents of freeholders and others within their seignories, whereof I do not find any mention made through all your inquisitions. The rest of your certificate consisteth upon your answers to several additions, wherein I have no cause at this time to move any doubts unto you to be further satisfied. In this sort I pray you bear with my curiosity in seeking to be satisfied in the same, because I might be the readier to answer to any like questions if they should be moved by others. And it may be when I shall have received your answers I shall find that there was no such cause to have moved the doubts now mentioned. And then I will pray you to bear with my lack of understanding, as I also am willing to bear with you or any other in the like case. And to conclude I pray you do but peruse with some diligence the points of the articles of the Lords' instructions, and if your answers be not fully to every part thereof I wish the same might be supplied specially in the abstract, which you do intend to send. And so having made a long letter, and yet with lack of leisure, I pray you accept my mind in good part, and I assure you I will not lack in goodwill to commend your services unto Her Majesty, as for your pain and travail the same has much deserved. And namely for your late services in O'Sullivan's country in the causes of whom you have made good and large certificates of depositions, but they hold in many points contradictions, wherein you have spared to show your opinions, what you think were fit for justice to be done betwixt the two competitors, or what were expedient for the state of the country, for that I did before I received your certificate with a kind of a plot thereof, think there might have been a division made tripartite, the castle of Beare for the lord, with some competent ground about it, and the rest to have been divided betwixt the two O'Sullivans. But I see though the country be somewhat large, yet which ought to appertain to the captains is very little,

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saving for Irish manner of ruling. And for the castle I perceive by your writing, the same serves to no purpose for the Crown. And if there be any other third device, I think it were not much amiss that the young man might be made heir in succession after Sir Owen's death, with assurance thereof from Her Majesty and against O'Sullivan. And in the meantime the nephew to have something to be relieved withal out of the seignory. And because both parties are like to call for some end of this matter I wish, if it were possible, I might receive some instructions from you of your opinions aforehand. From my house at Theobalds, "preparing to Harford town," from whence I went a sevensnight past to the Court, and think to return a week hence, this 19th of November 1592. Copy. pp. 4½.

44. II. Chief Justice Sir Robert Gardener and Mr. Solicitor Wilbraham to Burghley. May it please your Lordship. Our former certificate to Her Majesty's instructions were very long, and fearing to be blamed for prolixity we omitted many circumstances, returning our answers to the material parts of our instructions only, and now for further explanation to your Lordship we humbly certify as follows :—

First. To your doubt conceived upon our answer to the first article of Her Majesty's instructions we give you to understand that Mr. Oughtred has a particular ready to the Seal of 12,000 acres, and Mr. Stroude, a man of his denomination not known here, has a particular also of 8,000 acres in Conilo, but neither of them have sued forth their letters patents, nor paid any rent for this last year, although the land has been in possession of them or their agents, so as other might not take the same as patentees to Her Majesty. And this their slack payment of their rent has caused the Lord Deputy and State to stay the passing of their patents, until the arrearages of the year past were paid, conjecturing if they make scruple after so many years' freedom, to pay half the rent, they will prove unprofitable tenants hereafter, when the charge of planting and the whole rents shall be required at their hands. Mr. Holles' agent hath his land measured to him, at our last being in the province, to be 4,422 acres rentable land, but seeks not to have his letters patents, belike expecting to pay no rent till his letters patents bear date, and if they like not the bargain to forsake it hereafter, having taken the benefit of these many years' freedom. Mr. J. Conway has his lands measured at 516 acres rentable land, and hath this term sued out his letters patents. Sir Warham Sentleger has all the lands that are not recovered by the tenants against him by our order, amounting to 6,000 acres and so has accepted them, and promised us to pay the arrearages but failed thereof, neither sues to have his letters patents, yet at the end of the next term process shall be awarded for his rents as has been often for all the rest of the undertakers, but they are either poor, or else their agents negligent in payment. And we fear when they come to answer the whole rents after 1594 many of them will leave their habitations, which we think grows upon their own defaults, being many of them not resident upon their seignories nor endeavouring any good husbandry.

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We send you a note herewithal what undertakers have paid their rents, and how much, so as their particular defaults may evidently appear. In like manner we send herewithal a book of the names of the undertakers, the quantities of their lands and rents so as, those compared, it may easily be judged who are like to pay their rents hereafter, and to what sums. We send also another several remembrance what number of tenants each undertaker has to our knowledge. Also a note of the revenue of the province, as well the ancient revenue, as the increase by the late compositions, and rents of the undertakers, amounting in all, with the casualties, to the sum of, till Michaelmas 1594, 3,473l. 15s. 8d., after Michaelmas 1594, 4,387l. 7s. 9d.

And so we hope you will be satisfied with the fulness of this our answer to the first article, though nothing contented with the defects in the undertakers, whom we had rather (being our countrymen) encourage in their entreprize, than by our complaints give them cause to mislike our strictness.

Answer to the second article:—The defect supposed in this article is now supplied by sending you herewithal the note of all the charges of the province, and likewise notes of the ancient revenues, of the undertakers' rents, and the compositions newly increased, and casualties of the province, whereby it shall appear how far the profits of that province will extend for the answering of Her Majesty's charges there, and for drawing Munster (as is meet in our opinions) to defray her own charges as Connaught does. We are bold, being required by you (although it being known to proceed from us, will draw upon us great malignity of those our countrymen whom it concerns) to declare our opinions as follows:

First. The ward of Dungarvan is a charge to Her Majesty of 212l. 3s. 1½d. all which in many men's opinions may be spared, considering the established quiet in all Munster, if foreign invasion move not a general revolt, especially in that place which is environed for the most part with undertakers and freeholders being citizens of Waterford. So as there is little cause of Her Majesty's so great charge. But the same may be supplied with two warders at 8d. per diem a-piece, and a constable at 2s. 6d. per diem, for safe keeping Her Majesty's castle there, which is a most ruinous place, besides there be customs of fishings and some lands belong to the constable there, towards the charge thereof, the certainty of which profits we know not.

Secondly. The ward of Castlemayne is a charge to Her Majesty per annum 200l. 15s. 0d. which may be supplied by two warders and a constable at the rates set down for Dungarvan. And unless there be some good charge bestowed for reparation of the foundation being "archested" upon a river, the castle there will by all likelihood fall down within these seven years, which is to be considered.

The Castle of Limerick has a constable at 20l. fee per annum, viz., 10l. from Her Majesty and 10l. from the city of Limerick, besides a close worth 6l. 13s. 8d. per annum. Also he has four

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shillings Irish a day for himself and 12d. per diem for one warder. We think the constable's certain fee of 26l. 13s. 8d. and one porter at 12d. per diem will be sufficient for that castle standing within the city. And the four shillings which has been lately given in respect of some victualling or other charge heretofore laid there, as we credibly understand, is fit to be abated, considering there is no attendance of the constable there at any time since our coming hither. And so there shall be abated to Her Majesty per annum 54l. 15s. [In the margin, in Wilbraham's hand. The particulars of the charge of the province, and of the revenues, undertakers' rents, composition and casualties, now sent herewithal, will further explain this article.]

Also, Captain Dowdall's band, which he had of Sir Edward Denny, may be spared out of the province. There has been no employment for them in Munster since our coming for these seven years space, so Her Majesty's charge will be abated in that 1,417l. 8s. 4d. per annum.

Also, Sir Thomas Norreys being henceforth well paid for the residue of his entertainment out of the revenues of the province, may be contented to spare his 20 footmen, assigned to him of late time, having besides 100 footmen in pay and 30 horsemen, with 12 horsemen allowed to the Provost Marshal, which we wish to be continued. And that charge of 100 footmen, 42 horsemen, and the comfort and assistance of Englishmen dispersed, in many parts of the province, will be as sure a defence and strength for that province (having so many good towns and castles) as the province of Connaught be, which are but 100 footmen, 40 horsemen, and one ward at Athlone.

So as these abatements per annum, amounting to 1,929l. 3s. 1½d., the charge to be continued in the province as aforesaid will amount per annum to 3,076l. 5s. 2½d.; which will be fully discharged with overplus by the ancient revenues, undertakers' rents, the compositions lately established, and casualties of the province, in impost amounting per annum to, till Michaelmas 1594, 3,473l. 15s. 8d., after Michaelmas 1594, 4,387l. 7s. 4d., all which are appointed to be received by the Vice-President, by order of the Lord Deputy and Council, for the respect set down in Her Majesty's second article to us.

Answer to the third article. There have been so many employments imposed upon us for causes of law and daily matters of state, as that we have not had any one day of leisure to make an abstract of our orders, being many and very long, but they shall be this Christmas abstracted and sent to you by the next passage. Whereby if any suitors mislike their orders; the causes of our orders may be known. And for the pleadings and evidence, we will omit them, considering they are to be enrolled in the Exchequer here, and to remain also with ourselves, praying your Lordship to pardon our want of leisure. If any undertaker whose cause has not been heard (as most were) shall suggest that he has not his seignory in quiet possession, the fault is their own that they preferred not their

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complaints to us, for then their causes would have been righted. Or else their absence out of this land has been the cause they have not obtained quiet possession. And yet they fail not to make their objections when they should pay their rents, although no man inserted any other lands in any their letters patents, but such as the patentees themselves especially made choice of, and required to be passed in their letters patents.

Answer to the fourth article. We know well that the composition of Munster is far inferior to Connaught in proportion, and yet the country much better, if it were re-peopled. But the burden of soldiers lay so heavy upon Connaught, at the time the composition was made, that they were glad to offer any composition for release thereof, and by payment thereof are and will be kept in poverty. [In the margin. The Lord Deputy will send you a note of Connaught's composition and payments this passage, as he says.] Neither is the whole paid by 500l. or 600l. per annum, whereas Munster will flourish in buildings and civility (if God grant peace) exceeding Connaught in many degrees. And Munster, we trust, will never rebel or repine at the weight of the composition, being now at point of 1,300l., although Tipperary wants in the taxation 100l. of the due proportion for the respects of the arrearages of 12,000l. they are to pay as by the letter of the Lord Deputy and Council shall appear.

But at the next taxation the province may be drawn to pay per-chance for their five shires 1,500l., which is as much as all the English pale doth pay, and yet much better than Munster and Connaught both, and yet cannot be drawn to any sum above that rate now, although when they felt the smart of soldiers they would have redeemed their liberty with a higher price. And further, where you divide the nature of cess to Her Majesty for the chargeable lands, we ever made that distinction, but in our instruments of composition, we concluded in one entire the composition for the chargeable lands and cessable, to be taxed at the rates of composition for the ploughlands, as is formerly certified by us to the fourth article. And the ploughlands chargeable to the lord and cessable to Her Majesty (that yield least) is 13s. 4d. per annum, in lieu of both, as these in Kerry and Clanmorris do. And there wanted no care and will in us, to have enhanced it to the best, as appears in that we forced the Lord of Lixnaw to ride after us 200 miles, before we would accept his composition, which he pays most unwillingly, compelled thereto by distresses, although it answer the least proportion of all our compositions. Moreover, we think to impose ten shillings a ploughland upon the undertakers will not greatly augment the composition, but we are assured, as formerly we have certified, they are never like to pay any more than now they do; and we wish they may be able to pay, as is already reserved in Her Majesty's letters patents upon them. And if the undertakers pay duly their rents, the ancient revenues, casualties, and new compositions also, well collected, the revenues of Munster will far exceed

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Connaught, as may appear by a particular thereof herewithal sent to you.

Answer to the fifth article. The Earl of Kildare claims rents out of divers the undertakers' lands, against Mr. Billingsley, Sir Edward Fytton, George Thornewton, the Provost Marshal, and Sir George Bouchier. The rents claimed have been particularly proved, some by rentals and payments accordingly time out of mind, which we think upon hearing the cause in justice will be yielded to him, amounting to 4l. 15s. 11d. Irish. Some others are claimed and have been paid time out of mind by voluntary payments, and sometimes by coercion of distresses, called shragh and marte, which seemed to be exactions in the beginning, though long continuance of payment have made them certain rents. Yet we think the Earl ought in some sort to moderate his challenges, and compound with Her Majesty for the same, as Her Majesty has done with the tenants of the late Earl of Desmond for the chargeable lands, wherein the Earl had shragh and marte. But yet of those parcels, whereof the Earl of Kildare and his ancestors have had voluntary payment, he will hardly be drawn to remit any part thereof or compound for the same.

The quantity of those rents in lieu of shragh and marte is 7l. 6s. 8d. Irish per annum, which we think will be abated to 6l. Irish per annum. And so by our estimate, before sentence, we think he will recover against the late patentees about 10l. Irish per annum, which Her Majesty, we think, will abate out of her rents reserved upon the undertakers' patents. We send herewith a particular of the rents claimed and presented by jury to belong to the Earl, amounting to 12l. 2s. 7d. Irish.

Answer to the sixth and seventh articles. We add further to our former answer to these two articles that since our return out of Munster Sir George Bouchier and Captain Francis Barkley have brought letters from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Deputy to have new measurements of their lands, and Sir George is very importunate with the Lord Deputy and Council, to have a new admeasurement, which hitherto his Lordship has denied, because we have informed him that all undertakers desire like new measurements, alleging they have not their full quantity. And all their desires therein is for their own benefits and Her Majesty's detriment, and if new admeasurements be allowed it is impossible that any can judge of the truth thereof, but the measurer himself, and he will excuse any default or variance from the former measurements by allegations that the serjeants and officers who were to deliver him the true meres of ploughlands, delivered false bounds. And likewise the Earl's serjeants, John O'Connor and others, who best knew all the Earl's lands and the meres, are dead, whereby either by the wrongful claims and encroachments of the tenants next adjoining to the Queen's lands, or by the unskilfulness of those that are appointed to show the bounds of each parcel, or by partiality and ignorance in the measurer, Her Majesty will be like to lose a great

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part of their rents reserved in their patents, for which respects we think it not reasonable to allow any new admeasurements. The rather much because each undertaker voluntarily accepted their lands at the quantities and rents expressed in their several patents, with proviso to be abated pro rata if any parcels were evicted; which proviso is observed to them, so as their voluntary acceptance of ploughlands, according to such rates as are usual in the countries, ought to content them without a new measure, being not willing any of them to leave their lands to Her Majesty to be disposed of to any other, although they have, or might have had, the benefit of four or five years freedom past. Moreover, all the undertakers are now to pay their rents, and if there be new measurements their rents will be stayed and suspended; and they would desire new letters patents, which were to undo all that has been done, and bring loss to Her Majesty, and infinite trouble to the State and officers here. So as we think it not profitable for Her Majesty, nor reasonable, that their requests in that be granted. Having voluntarily taken letters patent of the lands of record at rates and for rents certain, they are to stand to their own acceptances, and not to turn the wheel round about again backward.

Answer to the eighth article. Now we add further to this article, that the gentlemen and freeholders having compounded for Her Majesty's prerogative, they will not suffer any officers of the President or the Sheriff to take any provisions or exactions upon them without complaint, and likewise those officers will by likelihood henceforth forbear so to deal with the people after this composition established.

Answer to the ninth article The L. Deputy and Council have now concluded with the county of Tipperary Cross and Liberty, for 189l. per annum, they paying all the arrearages, being 1,200l. st., which the country willing offered, and for which they have put in bonds, as shall appear more at large to you, and by letters written now at this time from the Lord Deputy and Council here, to the Lords of the Council in England. And the composition, for the rest of Munster, as well for chargeable lands, as for the cess and prerogative, was 1,073l. 9s. 1d., so as now the whole composition of the five shires in Munster is 1,262l. 9s. 1d., which is all we could by any means extend it unto; either for the chargeable lands which were not many, or for the prerogative of cess, both which compositions we concluded in one, and have made the instruments of composition to be as well in lieu and discharge of cess and the prerogative, as also for the charges imposed by the Earl of Desmond; which chargeable lands are formerly surveyed by Sir Valentine Browne and others far to exceed the true annual value of the lands. The chargeable lands are as follows:—In the country of Conilo, in the county of Limerick, a parcel of the barony of Conilo. In Kerry the barony of Clanmorris. In Cork, parcel of the barony of Kirrywhirry, and parcel of the barony of Imokelly are chargeable lands; the residue of those baronies being in undertakers' hands, so as there are no more chargeable lands than aforesaid. In which

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cases we compounded after such rates for every ploughland chargeable both for the charges and cess as appears in our answer to the fourth article, in some places being twenty-six shillings and eightpence per annum a ploughland, being more than half the annual value of the land. And so we think there is no contrariety in those our former answers to the third or fourth article and to this ninth article. Also the undertakers have not in their patents any collection of any composition or rents for chargeable lands, but there be divers of them have the collection by their patents of chief rents, as shall appear to your Lordship by a particular of the names of the undertakers and their rents payable both for their demesne lands and for their chief rents, whereof they are collectors, which particular note is afore mentioned and sent herewith to your Lordship. Lastly, touching the controversy of the O'Sullivan's, we think there will be harboured amongst them and their dependants many cankered stomachs that will maintain strife to both their harms, and the danger of the weaker party during their lives. Therefore we think if the younger man, Donnell, could rest satisfied with an annuity of 40*l.* per annum during his uncle's life out of the country, and live abroad, as we moved unto him before his departure hence, that would best continue the peace in that remote and barbarous country. And after Sir Owen's death, being now possessor, we think it convenient for the lands to be divided, viz., the Castle of Bearhaven, with the fishings, and three or four ploughlands near adjoining to remain to Donnell and his heirs male of his body. To which part (as we remember) he has proved by witness a possession in him and his ancestors in lineal descent. And Whydie Island and all the rest of the country of O'Sullivan's (being more remote from Bearhaven) to remain to the eldest son and heir of Sir Owen and his heirs male of his body. And Sir Owen to surrender his former patents, accepting new letters patents during his life, with several remainders of the said several parcels, and there must be a proviso in the patent that upon all occasions of service Her Majesty may resume into her hands the Castle of Bearhaven and put a ward therein for the defence of those parts, not diminishing any profits of the fishing or lands.

And so having upon a new review answered fully by this our second certificate to Her Majesty's and their Lordships' instructions and to all your Lordship's doubts thereupon conceived and delivered our opinions, we hope to your expectation and for advancement of Her Majesty's service, we are most humbly to recommend the further consideration thereof to the Queen's most excellent Majesty and your Lordships. And if any further explanation be requisite (Sir Thomas Norrey's, well acquainted with all the accidents and services of Munster, can satisfy your Lordship therein. Dublin 31 December 1592. Autogs. Indorsed. The answer of the Chief Justice and Solicitor of Ireland to the points of your Lordship's letter of the 19th of November last. pp. 7.

44. III. An abstract or brief particular of all the names of the undertakers, the several counties, the quantity of their lands, and

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their yearly rents, in Munster. Waterford.—Sir Christ. Hatton, late Lord Chancellor of England, has in demesne and rentable lands which in English measure after the rate of $428\frac{1}{2}$ acres, reckoning $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the perch, lugg, or pole, for every ploughland, do amount to 10,910 acres, *redditus inde per annum a festo Michaelis 1591 pro tribus annis, 30l. 3s. 9d. ster, et a festo Michaelis 1594 per annum exinde imperpetuum, 60l. 7s. 9d. ster.*

Waterford and Cork.—Sir Walter Rawley has of rentable lands the number unknown, *redditus inde per annum a festo Michaelis 1591 pro tribus annis 50 marhs, et a festo Michaelis 1594 per annum imperpetuum 100 marks.* He had these lands by express words and warrant in a special letter from Her Majesty and at 100 marks per annum rent.

Kerry.—Sir Edward Denny, has in demesne and rentable lands 6,000 acres, *redditus inde per annum a festo Michaelis 1591, pro tribus annis, 50l., et a festo Michaelis 1594 per annum in perpetuum, 100l.*

He has also the collection of chief rents in his patent to the sum of 300l.; also the number of 80 beeves. The country being depopulate this rent was never answered by him, and we find that the Earl never received half so much, and when he received any it was in warlike manner upon the country of Clanmorris, being the territory of the baron of Lixnawe, who being enforced thereunto by overt distresses taken upon his lands has compounded for 50l. sterling per annum as parcel of the composition of Kerry, and this is all that has or can be made of the chief rents in Sir Edward Denny's patent.

Kerry, Sir William Herbert, of St. Julian's, county of Monmouth, hath of rentable lands the number of 13,276 acres; rent thereof per annum from the feast of Michaelmas, 1591, for three years 110l. 12s. 8d., and from Michaelmas, 1594, 221l. 5s. 8d. sterling rent thereout for ever.—Kerry, Mr. Charles Herbert, of rentable lands 3,768 acres; rent thereout per annum from Michaelmas, 1591, 31l. 7s. 8d., and from Michaelmas, 1594, 62l. 15s. 4d. yearly for ever.—Kerry, Mr. John Holles, in demesne and rentable lands 4,422 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 36l. 17s. 0d., and from Michaelmas, 1594, 73l. 14s. 0d. for ever.—Kerry, Captain Jenkin Conaway, hath of rentable lands the number of 526 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 4l. 9s. 4d., and from Michaelmas, 1594, 8l. 18s. 8d. for ever.—Kerry, John Champion hath of rentable lands the number of 1,434 acres; rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 11l. 19s. 0d., and from Michaelmas, 1594, 23l. 18s. 0d. yearly for ever.—Cork, Sir Warhame Sentleger hath half a seignory of 6,000 acres, paying by Her Majesty's letters but half the rent that other undertakers do, viz., 8l. 6s. 8d., till Michaelmas, 1594, and after that 16l. 13s. 4d. for ever.—Cork, Hugh Cuffe hath of demesne lands and rentable land 12,000 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 16l. 13s. 4d., and from Michaelmas, 1594, 33l. 6s. 8d. for ever. Rent of suit and service per annum 4l. 8s. 10d. Memorandum, Mr. Cuffe hath evicted from him and by Her Majesty's appointment granted to

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William Power the half of his seignory.—Cork, *Sir Thomas Norreys, knight*, hath of rentable and demesne lands 6,000 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 16l. 13s. 4d., and from Michaelmas, 1594, 33l. 6s. 8d. for ever.—Cork, *Arthur Robins* [Burghley has written over the line *Arthur Hyde*] hath of rentable and demesne lands 1,800 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 5l. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 10l. per annum for ever. Chief rents 15l. 4s. 5½d.—Cork, *Arthur Hide* hath of demesne and rentable lands 5,574 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 15l. 9s. 7½d. and half farthing per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 30l. 19s. 2¾d. per annum for ever.—Cork, *Phane Becher and Hugh Worth* have of rentable lands 24,000 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 66l. 13s. 4d. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 133l. 6s. 8d. per annum for ever.—Cork, *Thomas Saye* hath of rentable lands the number of 5,778 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 15l. 19s. 4d. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 31l. 18s. 8d. per annum for ever.—Cork, *Arthur Hide* hath of rentable lands the number of 11,766 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 32l. 11s. 5d. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 65l. 2s. 10d. per annum for ever.—Cork, *Edmund Spenser* hath of rentable lands the number of 3,028 acres, redditus inde per annum a festo Michaelis, 1591, pro tribus annis, 8l. 13s. 9d., et a festo Michaelis, 1594, per annum, exinde imperpetuum 17l. 7s. 6½d. Chief rents 1l. 13s. 4d.—Cork and Waterford, *Richard Beacon* hath of rentable lands 6,000 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1521, 16l. 13s. 4d. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 33l. 6s. 8d. per annum for ever.—Limerick, *Sir William Courtney* hath of rentable lands 10,500 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 65l. 12s. 6d. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 131l. 5s. 0d. per annum for ever.—Limerick, *Francis Barkley, Esquire*, hath of rentable lands the number of 7,250 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 43l. 15s. 0d. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 87l. 10s. 0d. per annum for ever.—Limerick, *Robert Ansloe* hath of rentable lands 2,599 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 13l. 10s. 8¾d. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 27l. 1s. 5½d. per annum for ever.—Limerick, *Richard and Alexander Fitton* have of rentable lands 3,026 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 15l. 15s. 2½d. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 31l. 10s. 5d. per annum for ever.—Limerick, *Edmund Mainwaring, Esq.*, hath of rentable lands 3,747 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 19l. 10s. 3¾d. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 39l. 0s. 7½d. per annum for ever. Chief rents 2l. 4s. 11d.—Limerick, Waterford, and Tipperary, *Sir Edward Fitton* hath of rentable lands 11,515 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 49l. 9s. 7½d. and half farthing per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 98l. 19s. 2¾d. per annum for ever. Chief rents 41l. 18s. 4d.—Limerick, *William Trenshard, Esq.*, hath of rentable lands 12,000 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 75l. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 155l. (sic) per annum for ever.—Limerick, *George Thornton, Esq.*, hath of rentable lands 1,500 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 7l. 16s. 3d. per annum, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 15l. 12s. 6d.

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per annum for ever.—*Limerick*, Sir George Bouchier hath of rentable lands 12,880 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 61l. 7s. 8d. *per annum*, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 134l. 4s. 4d. (sic) *per annum for ever*. Chief rents 3l. 10s. 0d.—*Limerick*, Henry Billingsley, Esq., hath of rentable lands 11,800 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 74l. 5s. 0d. *per annum*, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 147l. 10s. 0d. *per annum for ever*.—*Tipperary*, Thomas Earl of Ormond and Ossory, hath of rentable lands the number of 3,000 acres, rent from Michaelmas, 1591, 8l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*, and from Michaelmas, 1594, 16l. 13s. 4d. *per annum for ever*. The whole number of acres afore mentioned cometh to 202,099 acres. Sum of all the undertakers' rents reserved for the lands, and all chief rents allotted to their collection, is (Sir Edward Denny's chief rents not accounted) 1,976l. 7s. 5½d. sterling after Michaelmas, 1594. Memorandum, the undertakers pay for their demesne lands but the one half of the said rents till Michaelmas, 1594, and the whole chief rents in toto till Michaelmas, 1594, is 1,022l. 13s. 8¼d.

The abatements of rents upon evictions *per annum* till Michaelmas, 1594, is 55l. 7s. 1d.; the remain of the undertakers' rents till Michaelmas, 1594, is *per annum* 967l. 6s. 7¼d.

The abatement of rents upon evictions *per annum* after Michaelmas, 1594, is 80l. 4s. 3d.; there remains clear to be paid yearly to Her Majesty by the undertakers after Michaelmas, 1594, *per annum* 1,896l. 3s. 5½d. Signed, Robt. Gardener, Roger Wilbraham. [pp. 7.]

44. IV. The names of such undertakers within the province as have paid their several rents reserved upon their letters patent into Her Majesty's receipt of Exchequer due at the Feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, 1592, viz.:—*Festum Paschae*: *Limerick*, Geo. Thorne-ton, 5l. 4s. 2.; *Cork*, Hugh Cuff, 11l. 2s. 1¼d.; *Cork*, Arthur Hide, 21l. 14s. 3¼d.; *Cork*, Arthur Hide the younger, 3l. 6s. 8d.; *Cork*, Sir Walter Rawley, 22l. 4s. 5¼d.; *Waterford*, the assignees of Sir Christopher Hatton, deceased, 20l. 2s. 6d.; *Limerick*, Sir Wm. Courtney, 43l. 15s. 0d.; *Limerick*, Henry Billingsley, 49l. 10s. 0d.; *Limerick*, William Trenchard, 50l. 0s. 0d.; *Cork*, Thomas Saye, 10l. 12s. 10¾d.; *Limerick*, Edmund Mainwaring, 13l. 0s. 2½d.; *Limerick*, Francis Barkley, 29l. 3s. 4d.; *Limerick*, Richard and Alexander Fytton, 10l. 10s. 2¼d.; *Cork* and *Waterford*, Richard Beacon, 11l. 2s. 2¾d.; *Cork*, Phane Beecher, 22l. 4s. 5¼d.; *Cork*, Edmund Spenser, 5l. 15s. 10d. In all making 329l. 8s. 3¾d. Irish, making sterling 247l. 1s. 2½d.—*Festum Michaelis*, 1592: *Cork*, Sir Walter Rawley, 22l. 4s. 5¼d.; *Kerry et Desmond*, Jenkin Conway, 5l. 19s. 1¼d.; *Limerick*, Geo. Thorne-ton, 5l. 4s. 2d.; *Cork*, Edmund Spenser, 3l. 19s. 6d.; *Limerick*, Sir Edward Fytton, 65l. 19s. 6d.; *Limerick*, Alexander and Richard Fytton, 1l. 10s. 2¼d.; *Kerry*, Thomas Spring, sheriff of the county of Kerry, for money by him levied of the undertakers there, 80l. 0s. 0d. In all 184l. 16s. 10¾d. Irish, making sterling 138l. 12s. 8d. Summa totalis 514l. 5s. 1¼d. and half farthing Irish, making sterling 385l. 13s. 10¼d. and half farthing. Indorsed by Wilbraham: 3°. The rents paid by the undertakers for the year 1592.

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44. v. *A particular of the number of English tenants inhabiting under each several undertaker, according as the undertakers and their agents delivered upon their oaths the names of each particular tenant to the Commissioners in August and September 1592.*

Mr. Henry Oughtred, 8; Mr. Edmund Mainwaring, 9; Mr. Richard and Mr. Alexander Fytton, 8; Sir Edward Fytton, 20; Mr. Arthur Hide, 48; Mr. Henry Billingsley, 66; Mr. William Trenchard, 21; Mr. George Thorneton, 4; Mr. Francis Barkley, 21; Sir William Herbert, 35; Sir Edward Denny, 4; Mr. Jenkin Conway, 1. Sum total 245 tenants.

The rest of the undertakers being absent neither they nor their agents did deliver us any names, neither hath any of them for anything we could learn or see, Sir Thomas Norreys excepted, performed the plot of the habitation so well as these before named have done, which was the cause in our opinions, they would deliver us no names. And as touching any English building, there is very little and each one excused his default, alleging they have time of respite to perform Her Majesty's plot till anno 1594.

Memorandum each undertaker of 12,000 acres is by his letters patents bound to erect 92 families, English, upon his seignory before Michaelmas 1594; and so after that proportion rateably for other inferior seignories, but few or none will accomplish that covenant. Signed by Gardener and Wilbraham. p. 1.

44. vi. *A note of such rents as are found by verdict to be the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare, and issuing out of the undertakers' lands, whose names are mentioned viz.:*

George Thornton. Rent certain, Karowe, 6s. 8d.; Vegars, 4s. 3d.; Ballystonymore and Ballystonybeg, 1l. 9s. 1d.; Karowe-reoghe, 2s. 5d. Rent sraghe. Ballintraslaine, 2l. 13s. 4d.; Ballynehoaw, 12s.; Ballynecurry, 16s.

Mr. Billingsley. Rent certain, Rathmore, 2s. 0d.; Graigeneporellaghe, 2s. 0d.; Ballinnowkaine, 1s. 6d.; Clancullane, 6d.; Lysduffe, 3d. Rent sraghe. Cloughran, 1l. 0s. 0d.; Ballinwronye, 8s. 0d.; Pollaghe, 13s. 4d.

Sir Edward Fytton. Rent certain, Ardpatrik. 3d.; Gowcestone, 1l. 9s. 4d. Rent sraghe. Rahan, 1l. 4s.

Sir George Bouchier. Rent certain, Gortymoawnye and the half of Inche in Corkaghmore, 5s. 8d.; Rathbrennaughe, 12s. 0d.

Sum total of the rent certain is 5l. 15s. 11d. Sum total of the rent sraghe is 7l. 6s. 8d. Sum total 12l. 2s. 7d.

Signed Roger Wilbraham. Autog. [p. 1.]

44. vii. *Charge of the establishment of Munster for a year. With the whole revenue in ancient rents, undertakers' rents, composition rents and casualties. 1592, Dec. 31. p. 1.*

45. *An abstract of the proceedings of the undertakers in Munster, showing the number of acres, the Queen's rent, the number of Irish families inhabiting in each seignory, and the number of Englishmen inhabiting upon each seignory.*

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Sir Christopher Hatton hath by letters patent 10,910 acres, Her Majesty's rent 60*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 53 Irish people; 20 Englishmen.

Sir George Bouchier hath 12,880 acres, rent 137*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, possessed by Irish, and the most part in contention; eight English inhabitants.

Sir Edward Phiton, 11,515 acres, the rent is 98*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, he hath in chief-rents 41*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; divers Irish tenants; 24 Englishmen dwelling upon the same.

Mr. Richard and Mr. Alexander Phiton have 3,026 acres; rent 31*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* possessed by Irish, and in controversy the most part; English none.

Sir Thomas Norreys, 6,000 acres, rent 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Sir Richard Greynville and Vane Beacher, tenants in common of Kinalmeeky, have by letters patent 24,000 acres, rent 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; divers Irish tenants; six English.

Mr. Thomas Fleetwood and Mr. Marmaduke Redmayne, have by letters patent 12,667 acres, rent 71*l.* 2*s.* 6½*d.*; 40 or more Irish families; six Englishmen.

Captain George Thornton, 1,400 acres, rent 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the most inhabited with Irish; six English inhabitants.

Sir Edward Denny, 6,000 acres, rent 100*l.*, and he hath in chief-rents 373*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, and 195 kine, the most inhabited with Irish; 30 English inhabitants.

Mr. Edmund Mainwaringe 3,747 acres, rent 39*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*, and in chief-rents 44*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, the most inhabited with Irish; six English families.

Mr. Arthur Robyns, 1,800 acres, rent 10*l.*; 20 Irish families; four Englishmen.

Mr. William Trenchard, 12,000 acres, rent 150*l.*; divers Irish tenants; 14 English inhabitants.

Mr. Henry Billingsley 11,800 acres, rent 147*l.* 10*s.*; divers Irish tenants; 36 English inhabitants.

Mr. Arthur Hyde 12,000 acres, rent 65*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; 60 Irish families; 40 English men.

Mr. Justice Jessua Smythes hath by patent 6,000*l.* acres, rent 32*l.*; of mere Irish families none, but some of English race; English none.

Mr. Hugh Cuffe, 12,000 acres; rent 66*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; Irish tenants, none; 21 Englishmen.

Mr. Charles Herbert, 4,000 acres, rent 73*l.*; 20 Irish tenants; 50 Englishmen.

Sir William Herbert hath by patent a large seignory, the rent unknown till the quantity of acres be known by measure.

Sir Walter Rawley "shall have" by patent 12,000 acres, the rent "must be" 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* About 50 Irish families; 120 Englishmen, many of whom have families.

Nicholas Brown, son to Sir Valentine Brown, hath Rossy Donough to pay after the Earl of Clancar's death, 180*l.* sterling.

The Earl of Ormond is to have all the escheats in the county of Tipperary not yet surveyed.

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Captain Francis Barkley hath by particular only 7,000 acres, the rent 80*l*.

Mr. Alexander Clark hath by particular only 4,000 acres, rent 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Mr. Edmund Spenser hath by particular only 4,000 acres, the rent 22*l*.

Sir Warhame Sentleger and Sir Richard Greynvile have by particular only Kyrrywhirry, the quantity yet unknown until it shall be measured. For habitation Sir Richard Greynvile showed 99 Englishmen, and Sir Warhame Sentleger showed 46 Englishmen.

Sir William Courtney hath a seignory allotted to him, but never proceeded in the enterprise, the cause we know not.

Mr. Denzil Holles hath a seignory allotted called Tarbart, and hath been here two several years, but now desisteth disliking the rent.

Knocktemple, in the county of Cork, is esteemed to be about 6,000 acres, but no undertaker will have it by reason of the barren soil.

Memorandum, by Her Majesty's articles, the rent to be paid for every acre in the counties of Waterford and Cork, is a penny and the third part of a penny. For every acre in the county of Limerick 2½*d*., and in Conilo 3*d*. For each acre in the countries of Desmond and Kerry 4*d*. So as all the reservations of rent aforesaid are according to the articles respecting the several counties where the lands are situate. *Indorsed*, 1592 December. An abstract of the proceedings of the undertakers in Munster from Sir Robert Gardener and Wilbraham the solicitor. *pp*. 2.

1592? 46. Note of the rents of undertakers reserved in Munster. *pp*. 2.

1592? 47. Petition of Arthur Hide to Burghley, to be discharged of the [see last three years' rent, and to have letters to the Lord Deputy to May 31.] accept his account of his shrievalty of Cork at his return. *p*. 1.

1592. 48. Petition of Thomas Smith, Alderman of Dublin, to Burghley. For payment of 887*l*. 18*s*. 10*d*. *p*. 1½.

prob. 1592. 49. Petition of John Wishame to the Privy Council. For the constableness and gaolership of the Castle of Longford with the ward of 10 men in pay by patent during his life. *p*. 1.

qy. 1592. 50. Petition of Sir Thomas Norreis, Vice-President of Munster, to the Privy Council. For letters to the Clerk of the Cheque in Ireland to make out a new warrant for his pay from 1st October 1588 to 31st March 1589, instead of a former one which is lost, in order that he may pass his account. *p*. 1.

About 1592. 51. Petition of Capt. Robert Fowle and others to Queen Elizabeth. To be suffered to enjoy the 730*l*. granted out of the composition of Connaught for the pay of 40 horse, or to have some

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recompense, the suit having been 2,000*l.* charges to them. *Copy.*
p. 1.

52. Petition of John Lugge, of the town of Knockfergus in Ulster, to the Privy Council. In most humble manner complaining, sheweth unto your most honourable Lordships your poor unfortunate orator, John Lugge of Knockfergus, who being descended from the ancient English colony planted in those parts of long continuance, he and they have ever lived in dutiful obedience to Her Majesty and to her royal predecessors until this day, for proof whereof it is both truly recorded and was well notified to the right noble Earl, father of the present Earl of Essex, how that your orator's said ancestors from time to time have been cut off, slain, and murdered by the rebellious Irish, while they valiantly defended the habitation and other charge committed to their trust. By which means your honour's said suppliant, being now the last and only relic of his whole "stirpe," is in the latter part of his time brought into great extremity by the ravenous oppression of one Shane M'Brian, M'Phelemy O'Neill, who being one of the Irish race that first expelled the English habitation has ever since lived upon the spoil of the country, and now of late, by some favour, which he has secretly purchased there, your said suppliant is given to understand that the Lord Deputy and Council of that realm, have received direction from your honours to pass an estate under Her Majesty's great seal of that realm, to the said Shane McBrian of the whole country of the Lower or North Clondeboy, one small parcel whereof is the ancient inheritance of your honour's poor distressed orator, which parcel does not amount to more than four ploughlands, and is all that he has in this world to maintain him and his poor family, which parcel the said Shane M'Brian does already begin to challenge from him by saying that in the Act of Parliament passed in the 11th year of Her Majesty's happy reign, upon the rebellion of the said Shane's kindred, that part of Ulster was wholly given to Her Majesty, and for that the said Lugge's name was not expressly mentioned in the number of those who were excepted, it is therefore (says he) escheated to Her Majesty. But inasmuch as the said grant is not yet passed unto the said Shane, it may please your good Lordships in regard of my just cause and my pitiful distressed case to vouchsafe me the benefit of your honours' letters to the Lord Deputy of that realm requiring his Lordship to stay the passing of the said grant unto Shane M'Brian until the next Hilary term, in which space your said suppliant trusts in God's goodness and in your honour's just and merciful dispositions, to make his cause so manifest, that the equity thereof shall move her royal Majesty to award him his right, which now for the business of the time he surceases to sue for, only craving that Shane may not have the said lands confirmed to him before the said term, for then your said orator shall be out of all hope ever to recover his right, and humbly craves that it will please your honours to vouchsafe to look upon such evidences and testimonies as he has here brought for the proof

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of that he alleges for himself, and so your honours shall do a most charitable deed. [p. 1.]

1592.

53. Genealogy of Shane M'Brian O'Neill, son of Brian M'Phelim, all in Burghley's hand. [This is endorsed by Burghley 1592, but the paper is evidently earlier.] p. 1.

1592.

54. Genealogical tricks by Burghley, containing one of Owyn O'Neill, the father of Phelym Baccho. This Phelym Baccho had two sons, one of whom was Hugh M'Phelym; he was captain of Clandeboy from Belfast to the Castle Toome upon the Ban.

Another trick shows that Bryan O'Nele had a son, Cormock O'Neyle M'Bryan, who had Killultagh.

Another trick shows that the above Owyn O'Neill had a brother, Neale Oge O'Neill, whose son was Con McNeale Oge O'Neill, and he is the captain of the Ardes.

Savage is the owner of the Ardes, and hath granted his country to Captain Pers.

Donnell Balloch, a blynd Scot and brother of James M'Donnell. Donnell Balloch's son Gilaspyck liveth in the Route. Sorley Boy lyveth in the Route. Angus McDonnell liveth in Cautyre.

1592.

55. Genealogical trick of the O'Neills by Burghley, showing that [Owen] O'Neill had three sons, viz.:—

I. Nele Og Mac Phelymy, who had three sons, viz., 1. Hue M'Nel Og, who had two sons, viz., Bryan M'Nel Og, occisus or slain, and Owen M'Nel Og; 2. Felymy Duff M'Nel Og; and, 3. Con M'Nel Og.

II. Felymy Bacco, who had three sons. 1. Owen M'Phelimy; 2. Hue M'Phelymy, who had a son, Con M'Nel Og M'Phelym; and 3. Bryan M'Phelymy, who had two sons and two daughters, viz., 1. Shan M'Phelleymy; 2. Con Mac Felym; 3. A daughter married to the son of the blynd Scott; and, 4. a daughter married to Nele M'Bryan Farto.

III. Bryan Farto M'Fellemy, who had a son, Nele M'Bryan Farto. This is the Nele M'Bryan Farto who married the younger daughter of Bryan M'Phelymy.

There are also tricks of the genealogy of Coll M'Connell, Rory Oge, and M'Quillin, Lord of the Route, who married a daughter of Turlough Lynagh O'Neill and Alisander Carrow.

1592.

56. Nether Clandeboy, or North Clandeboy, a trick of the genealogy of some of the O'Neills, all in Burghley's hand, showing that Felym Bacco had a son, Sir Bryan M'Phelym, hanged afore Knockfergus.

Sir Bryan Mc Phelym had three sons, viz., Hue M'Felymy, slayn in service against the Scotts, who had a son, Neale M'Hue M'Phel-lymy, who married a daughter of Art M'Baron. He hath half the country.

Shan M'Brian M'Phelleymy, who married a daughter of Sir Hue M'Guyness, which Shan is a prisoner at Knockfergus.

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Con slayn, who had a son Felymy Duff, slayn in pension.

Neale M'Bryan, a pensioner.

South Clandeboy, the lesser country. Trick of the genealogy of Bryan Fartogh, Captain of the Ardes and South Clandeboy, who had a son Neale M'Bryan Fartogh, married to a soror of Shan M'Bryan, who had sons, viz., Felymy Duff, slayn by Hue M'Neale's sons. Bryan Galtogh and two young ones at Knockfergus at scóole.

For Killultogh there was Cormock M'Neale. For Killwarlyn there was Ever M'Rowry.

[*Note.*—These three papers are without date, but are located at the end of 1592, for it is very probable that at the time of the controversy between Shane M'Brian M'Phelim O'Neill and Neale Oge M'Hugh M'Phelim O'Neill for the division of Clandeboy between them, Lord Burghley made a study of their genealogies and gathered information on the subject from all sources within his reach. See 1591, Dec. 11, No. 36.]

About 1592. 57. Petition of Brian Magoghegan to Burghley, in behalf of himself and the gentlemen and freeholders of the barony of Moy Cassell county of Westmeath. That whereas Neale Mageghegan exacts Irish customs which they are not able to endure, they may either be discharged thereof or of the composition. Or that Her Majesty will accept of a surrender of their several tenements and re-grant them for the composition money as a rent. *pp.* 2.

About 1592. 58. Petition of Brian Magoghegan, in behalf of himself and the gentlemen of Moy Cassell, in the county of Westmeath, to the Privy Council. The controversy with his nephew Neale Magoghegan. Their desire for the abolishing of unlawful seignories among them. *p.* 1.

1592. 59. Certain articles of treason and disloyalties committed by Fergus O'Ferral and his adherents to the prejudice of the State. *pp.* 2½.

1592. 60. Petition of Dermot M'Morris Cavenaghe, of Knockangarrowe, in county Wexford, to Burghley, touching his pension of three shillings per diem, his grant of his own lands with 10% per annum of concealed land. Desires the loan of 20%, and also letters to the Lord Deputy that he be not oppressed by the Seneschal of Wexford. *p.* 1.

1592. 61. Petition of Sir Henry Wallop to the Privy Council. That the allowance of 166*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* for finding parchment, green cloth, &c., may be continued to him without diminution in consideration of his great charges. *p.* 1.

1592. 62. An account made of my life from my first going out of England into France unto this day unto the Right Honourable my Lord Burghley, by me Thomas Finglas.

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First finding my land after the death of my father charged with many debts, as the preferment of three gentlewomen, my cousins german, and the greatest part of my patrimony in dowry with one Mrs. Alson Plunket, mother unto the three aforesaid gentlewomen and widow unto my cousin, Patrick Finglas, heir in his lifetime to that house and land which I now possess, who, dying without heir male of his body, I went for better relief of my land and discharge of the said preferment of my cousins into France, pretending thence into the service of Her Majesty in Flanders, under the government of my Lord Norris, then General for Her Majesty in the Low Countries, never having made, nor once thought of, any device in law to defraud Her Majesty of any advantage to be taken of my land in my absence, which I could not, though I would have effected my land, as both Her Majesty's privy and learned counsel of the laws in Ireland can testify, standing out of all power (in my devise) to alienate the same.

Item. Being so far in my way as Paris certain of my friends there persuaded me in not hazarding my life rashly in the wars, to preserve the same rather to Her Majesty's better service in my country, and the good of my poor wife and three daughters God hath given me, which counsel I followed, living after a long time between Paris and Rouen, irreprehensible in all my life and actions towards Her Majesty, as God and Her Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Edward Stafford, can testify.

Item. The troubles beginning in France, I served under the last Christian King [Henri III.], (being forced thereunto, retrenched of such little portion of my living as my wife sent me yearly before that time), against the Reiters and Swiss, gaining by my travail honour and promise of the King's Majesty Henri de Valois [Henri III.] to be placed for recompense of my service, in the number of His Majesty's gentlemen de la Bouche, so called, whereof I was frustrated by the untimely and pitiful death of the said Christian King [murdered 2nd August 1589.]

Item. The troubles still increasing, and not knowing which way to turn me (for the armies "glimpsing" on every side), I found 16 or 17 of my countrymen in the Duke De Mayenne's camp, with whom (as shall appear in the sequel of my actions by invincible reasons unto your honours' most wise and entire judgment) I pretended already from the beginning great service unto Her Majesty, for, guessing that my countrymen, seduced in Flanders by Sir William Stanley into the King of Spain's service, could not so immediately be reduced into Her Majesty, our natural Prince, without good security of their life, and some good service preceding such favour at Her Majesty's hands, I used these policies and means following:—

Item. I sent down presently two of my soldiers, called John Case and John Conny, into Flanders to break and draw towards me these soldiers of my nation serving under Sir William Stanley there, which took effect in such sort as ere long after (what by three in

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a troop, then four, then six, sometimes more or less), there came in the end to me 300 at least of the said Stanley's regiment.

Item. Having so round a troop of my own countrymen, I requested presently garnison of the Duke De Mayenne in the town of Newhaven in Normandy [Havre de Grace] till such time, said I (meaning, indeed, the delivery of the said town unto Her Majesty), as the whole regiment came up unto me out of Flanders, being a place (as I told the Duke) most fit for my countrymen to repair unto both out of England and Ireland, which the Duke De Mayenne then deferred with promise, notwithstanding, that after trial of our valour he would give us a very good garnison.

Item. Resting in this secret hope, to exploit great service unto Her Majesty, there fell by great mischance a quarrel between certain regiments of the Duke de Mayenne's infantry of Frenchmen and my countrymen, in such sort as 33 companies of them charging those 300 of my nation in a plain field we slew three of their captains and some 40 of their soldiers upon the place, with many hurt, losing only four of my soldiers; protesting unto your Honour I could and would have put them all to the sword if I knew or had any place of retreat.

Item. Jaques coming with letters of great favour from the Duke of Parma unto the Duke De Mayenne for the carrying back of the King's soldiers debauched, for so he called them, whom the Duke De Mayenne could not refuse any such the Duke of Parma's request, came in the nick of this discontentment of my countrymen (and hatred against us then conceived of the Duke De Mayenne's whole army). So what by constraint and what by consent he persuaded my countrymen to return into Flanders.

Item. Forcing my will into this frown of fortune, and prevention of my service towards Her Majesty, I went with them down into Flanders, knowing very well (as followed by experience) that I could after the conceit passed of the aforesaid quarrel, when I would break and bring them out of Flanders into France again.

Item. So soon as I was in Flanders, and saw the Spanish King's force march under the conduct of the Count Charles Mansfeld to the rescuing of Nimeguen against Her Majesty's friends and forces, I presently (as all the world can testify) refused my charge and company, retiring myself out of the wars to Brussels, where my wife then lay.

Item. I practised again with my countrymen in such manner as in several little troops I sent before me into France, 100 at least under the conduct of one Ferdinando Tole, a friend of mine, whom, as I followed, with an assured hope to have all the rest ere long after, I was taken prisoner within 10 leagues of Paris, with five soldiers in my company, by the garrison of Cressy in Brie.

Item. Being somewhat long in prison, the soldiers sent before me who were in M. De Mayenne's camp attending my coming, and those also in Flanders, hearing of my imprisonment, some here, some there, scattered themselves into divers garrisons and towns, so

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that, without excessive charges and convoys, it was then impossible to assemble them.

Item. Seeing the aforesaid accident not remediable till I had gotten some place of garrison to rest in, I went to Rouen presently, where I so practised with the Viscount Tavanés* (once Marshal of the Duke De Mayenne's camp), who had seen and conceived great confidence of my countrymen's valour, and then Governor of Normandy, as the said Viscount Tavanés with Monsieur de la Londe Seriaunt major of the town of Rouen, and Monsieur Busse, chief councillor and magistrate then, of that state, as they three gave me under their hands, writings, and seals, by a public instrument full assurance to put into my government and that of my countrymen, I promised to bring them the fort and castle of St. Catherine's by Rouen for security, which I seemed to desire of our monthly pay.

Item. Garnished (furnished) with this assurance of my perpetual pretended service unto Her Majesty I came unto Abbeville, where I left my writings in the guard of my host, fearing they should be seen and found about me in the King of Spain's dominions, by reason they pretended the breaking of Colonel Stanley's regiment (the King's soldiers, as they term them), a matter very capital in those parts, and thence I went to Brussels.

Item. Being arrived at Brussels I imparted unto Captain Eustace, a countryman and friend of mine, the pretence and means I had now gotten better than ever before to do Her Majesty good and honourable service, plotting between us how to draw all the gentlemen and soldiers of our nation to condescend to so honourable an action.

Item. I caused Captain Eustace to deliver unto Edmund Wesley (a cousin-german of his, a countryman and gentleman of very good part and carriage), this practise and intention of ours, whom we sent often from Brussels to the land of West by Antwerp, where the regiment then lay, to deal with the gentlemen of our nation (of greatest credit with the soldiers) in the regiment, as Con M'Ros, who had been before with me in France, with John Garret, base son to the last Earl of Kildare, and Doulin O'Byrne, brief with all the gentlemen of account and soldiers of our nation; so that all were bound by oath and fully resolved to follow us whither we would lead them, as the effect had tried, without the mishap following.

Item. I sent presently one John Smith (ancient to Captain Wilows) before, with certain soldiers to Monsieur Balaigin at Cambrai (a frontier town fit to receive them) in attending my own coming to pass further to Rouen. Sending every day or other, some soldier out of the regiment till such time as Edmund Wesley (the interposed person of our practise) was taken by Sir William Stanley, upon suspicion of his oft going and coming to the regiment, who, by the said Colonel Stanley put to the rack, discovered all the whole matter, in accusing both Captain Eustace, myself, and all the gentlemen he had dealt withal in this conspiracy, as they term it.

* Count of Tavanés, a royalist, see page 801 of *Mezeray*.

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Whereupon divers of our country gentlemen were imprisoned, and I confronted, to the hazard of my life, with the said Edmund Wesley, escaping death by the providence I used beforehand in causing the matter to be declared unto the said Wesley by the mouth of his own cousin-german Captain Eustace.

Item. The said Wesley confessed and lost his head publicly in the town of Brussels in the view and knowledge of all the world, saying that I and Captain Eustace, with all the rest of our nation, should have gone unto the town of Rouen in Normandy, where we should have had the fort of St. Catherine's delivered unto us according to the assurance and promise afore-mentioned, and that then the said Wesley should have been sent by us privily unto Her Majesty and your Honour, as I sent my Lord of Dunsany also secretly word by my wife, to the end that we might have known to whom Her Majesty and your Honour would appoint we should deliver the said fort and castle of St. Catherine's. This attempt being hindered by the execution of the said Wesley and detection of my sincere affection towards the service of Her Majesty by the cruel pursuit of Colonel Stanley, Jaques, and their competitors, I could not, to my great grief and greater hazard, any longer or further prosecute this my good meaning and desire to do Her Majesty some signal service upon my return unto Her Majesty's presence.

Last. Your Honour may perceive how at three several times I have broken that unfortunate regiment, which of 700 I have brought to 300; which intention to do Her Majesty some notable service, wherein having narrowly missed of my purpose, not without danger several times of my life, sought and thirsted more than any man's else on that side the seas, by Sir William Stanley, Jaques, and their accomplices, I am returned into Her Majesty's service, with notice, and assurance of such service as I hope Her Majesty and your Honour will not only allow very well of my absence hitherto, but henceforward take me (as I am and desire to die) Her Majesty's most humble affectionate vassal and subject, wherein I most humbly desire your audience.

With a genealogical trick of this Thomas Finglas, all in Burghley's hand, to the effect that Patrick Finglas, Baron of the "Checq," had two sons; the elder left a son Patrick Finglas, who married Alson . . . and left three daughters. The second, Richard Finglas, married Sedgrave's daughter and left Thomas, the author of this account, who married the daughter of Sir Christopher Barnwall. Seemingly holograph. *pp. 2.*

1592? 63. Note of the bands of horsemen and footmen remaining in the four provinces of Ireland, viz., horsemen 531, footmen 1,506; total 2,037. *p. 1.*

1592? 64. A plot for my Lord Deputy, for the Province of Ulster to be made shire ground, and a sheriff to be appointed to every county. *p. 1.*

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1592. 65. Names of Conoghor O'Kallaghane, Donell O'Donovane, Conoghor O'Mahoney and Teig M'Owen Carty, of the county of Cork, who make surrender of their lands and take estates by patent. [See Morrin, p. 254.] p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

1592. 66. A note of the names of such gentlemen and their countries, lying under the government of Captain Christopher Carliell, Walsyngham's son-in-law, as desire to surrender their lands to Her Majesty and to take the same again by English tenure for such reasonable rents and other services as shall be thought convenient. First, there is the Route which anciently hath been entirely possessed by the Irish nation, called the M'Quillins, but of latter years by the invasion of Sorley Boy M'Donnell, a Scot now dead, the said M'Quillin is driven to a part of the Route called Moyan, and the other part, lying between the river Boys and the river Bann, is possessed by Her Majesty's sufferance and allowance by James the son of the aforesaid Sorley Boy. M'Quillin greatly grudgeth hereat, and would needs have come into England to complain, but that I would not suffer him, who, notwithstanding, desireth that if he may not have the whole country of the Route, he may yet surrender that part which he hath unto Her Majesty, and so have the same granted and confirmed unto him from Her Highness by English tenure in fee simple, wherein also he will yield to the payment of such yearly rent and reservations for Her Majesty's service as in reasonable consideration shall be thought meet and convenient.

When the other part of the Route was granted to Sorley Boy M'Donnell [in margin is, "Sorley Boy, married to a sister of Shane O'Neill, had a son James, shown in a short genealogical trick by "Burghley,"] it was passed by indenture and not by letters patent, with a reservation of certain rising out and a yearly rent of 50 beeves. Now his son James, having had an Irish woman to his mother, one of the O'Neills, the sister of the late Shane O'Neill, thinketh himself no such stranger as his father was, and therefore hopeth to be regarded with some more favour, and desireth to have this land confirmed unto him and his heirs from Her Majesty by letters patent, yielding to continue the same rent and service as is already imposed upon his land, about which suit he would have likewise come over hither into England, if I had not stayed him.

The country which is next unto it on the east side, is that which is called the Glins, and by Angus M'Donnell, Lord of Cantyre in Scotland, was challenged as his inheritance, the said land having been anciently belonging to the Missetts, of English race, and falling in the end to be inherited by a daughter, she was married to a great-grandfather of the said Angus McDonnell [M'Connell]. But as the true estate thereof was sufficiently settled in Her Majesty by Act of Parliament in the eleventh year of Her reign, so was it Her pleasure to grant the said country to the said Angus, reserving both rising out and a yearly rent of 60 beeves. On the south side of the Route is the country commonly called the Lower, or the North Claneboy, whereof Shane M'Brian O'Neill, the son of Sir Brian M'Phelim O'Neill, challengeth himself to be chief lord; albeit there

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is Neale Oge, the son of Hugh M'Phelim, which Hugh was Sir Brian's elder brother, challengeth that as the son of the elder brother he ought to be chief lord of the country. But by warrant from Her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the present Lord Deputy [*i.e.*, FitzWilliam, 1594, on Thursday, 15th August, he left Ireland], there was a commission directed to Sir Henry Bagenall and Captain Henshaw to divide the said country between Shane M'Brian and Neale M'Hugh, wherein two-third parts were given to Shane M'Brian and the other third part was allotted to Neale M'Hugh. The reservation of rising out and yearly rent was not as yet set down nor agreed on, when a countermand was sent from the Lords in Her Majesty's name to stay the further proceeding and passing of the said North Claneboy unto the said Shane M'Brian and Neale M'Hugh, as was formerly directed and warranted by Her Majesty, which countermand, as I understand, grew by the fond and foolish information of one Marmaduke Neelson, sometime a servant of mine, the drift or purpose whereof is both needless and somewhat too long to be here recited. True it is that Sir John Perrot, in his deputyship, would have raised 300 beeves of yearly rent of this North Claneboy, and said that Shane M'Brian [O'Neill] did undertake unto him to pay the same, but as Shane did, even in his time of being Deputy and in my knowledge, deny to have made any such promise, so likewise do I know very well that it hath hitherto been far above Shane's ability to perform any such matter, for he hath had enough to do many times to find meat and drink for his own household. And yet I mean not but that some good matter may be drawn out of the country, if the people, as well the gentlemen as the meaner sort, were once settled in an orderly estate of English tenure, which is greatly desired by them. In the doing whereof I wish there may be some freeholders established as depending on Her Majesty only, and as having nought to do with the Irish lords or their barbarous customs and extortions.

Then there is the Upper or South Claneboy, whereof one Neale M'Brian Fertagh O'Neill is the chief, who keepeth some 50 soldiers instead of a yearly rent, but greatly desireth to surrender and to take a new estate of fee simple from Her Majesty, paying yearly rent and other services. Under him are divers septs and nations, as they term them, who challenge to be petty lords, and would expect to be made freeholders. In regard whereof they will be well content to yield also both rising out and reasonable rent yearly, who are the chief of the Slutt M'Oneals and of the Kellies. On the west side of both the said Claneboys lieth the country of Killultagh, whereof Cormuck O'Neill is the chief, and under him are some of his near kinsmen, who likewise desire to be made freeholders. Both the said Cormuck and those his kinsmen are very desirous to surrender their present estate unto Her Majesty, and so to receive the same again from Her Highness by English tenure in yielding both rising out and a reasonable yearly rent. There is another country under the same government, called the Duffrin, but the ancient inheritance thereof belongeth to one White, of the

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English Pale, who letteth it for a rent of some fifty pounds the year, as I take it, to one Randall Brereton, an Englishman, who hath somewhat to do to live therein and to be able to pay his rent.

[This document is entirely without date, but it is evidently written in England and while Carliell was holding the government of the countries about Carrickfergus. There was a settlement of the land and tenants of the Upper and Lower Claneboy finished by Marshal Bagenall, and mentioned in the Lord Deputy's letter of 1591, December 11, p. 444, No. 36.]

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1592-3.

Jan. 1. 1. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Lord Chancellor is unknown
Dublin Castle. to the Privy Council with the exception of Burghley. He is
licensed to repair over after 14 years' absence. Legge intends to
renew his informations. Illness of Lady Fytzwylliam. *Autog.*
p. 1.

Jan. 5. 2. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Commenda-
Dublin. tion of Ewer M'Cowla M'Mahon. His brothers and children are
civilly brought up and have the English language. *Autogs.* p. 1.

Jan. 12. 3. Justice Jesse Smithes to the Lord Deputy. Mr. Aubrey, Sir
Limerick. Henry Wallop's brother-in-law died of poisoning 26 December 1592.
Mr. Hackluyte murdered. Riotous assembly of Patrick Condon's
tenants. *Holog.* p. 1.

Jan. 14. 4. Rafe Lane to Burghley. Taking of Musters. The peaceable-
Roscommon. ness of Connaught no less than any part of England that is quietest.
Great appearance of the country at the sessions. The Governor's
repair to Dublin to answer matters objected by Captain Fowle has
been broken off some very important service that was in hand. *Autog.*
pp. 3.

Jan. 17. 5. Bill by Sir Henry Wallop certifying 407*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.* to remain
due to Sir Henry Harrington, on a bill of 1588, April 7. p. 1.

Jan. 18. 6. Ewer [M'Cowla] M'Mahon, of Monaghan, to Burghley. He
has remained here in suit six months. The loss of his inheritance
and his faithful service. *Autog. Incloses,* p. ½.

6. i. *Note of services by Ewer M'Mahon. His assistance to the Lord of Lowth in time of Sir Henry Sydney's Government. His captivity. Apprehension of Arte M'Colle M'Bryan M'Mahone. Service upon Bryan M'Hugh Oge. His entertainment of 24 horse and 60 foot to watch the borders of the English Pale.* p. 1.

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Jan. 21.
London.

7. Information (by the Earl of Ormond) [see 1594, May 11, Inclosure 3] of the evil character of Brian Reaughe, said to be a son of Rory Oge O'More. Prayer that the said Brian may be still kept in the Compter in Wood Street. And not enlarged to the endangering of thousands of subjects. *p.* 1.

Jan. 23.
Dublin Castle.

8. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Some good portion of money to be speedily sent. *Autogs. Inclose, p.* 1.

8. I. *Deposition of Gerald Dyllon, accusing William Nugent of treason. 1592-3, Jan. 5. pp.* 6.

8. II. *Deposition of Simon Wyele, relative to certain notes which the Lord of Dunsany sent him for his master's benefit. 1592-3, Jan. 23, Dublin Castle. Copy. pp.* 2½.

8. III. *Examination of Lowy O'Dalie of Rosdrome, concerning Shane Oge M'Gawne, priest, put into the parish of Killiagh by William Nugent. 1591, Nov. 15, and 1592, Nos. 29. Copy. pp.* 2.

8. IV. *Examination of Christopher Browne, Constable of Longford, against William Nugent. 1592, Nov. 29, Dublin Castle. Copy. p.* 1.

8. v. *Examination of Gerrott Plunket and Henry Plunket. That William Nugent said that Shane M'Congawny should be priest in the cure of Killiagh. 1592, Nov. 29, Dublin Castle. Copy. p.* 1.

8. VI. *Examination of Alexander Plunket of the Moate touching Shane McCongawny. 1592, Dec. 12. Copy. p.* 1.

8. VII. *Examination of Walter Cusack against William Nugent. 1592, Dec. 18, Dublin Castle. Copy. p.* 1.

8. VIII. *Examination of Lowe O'Dally, of Crosdrum, confirmatory of his former examination of 1591, Nov. 15, &c. 1592, Dec 19, Ardbrackane. Copy. p.* 1.

8. IX. *Examination of Alexander Plunket, of the Moate, touching O'Rourke's priest. 1592, Dec. 19, [Ardbrackane]. Copy. p.* 1.

8. x. *Examination of Elizabeth Nugent, wife to Robert Plunket, relative to the trouble taken by William Nugent, to place Shane McCongawney in the parish of Killiagh. 1592, Dec. 19, Ardbrackane. Copy. p.* 1.

8. XI. *Sir G. Byngnam to [Sir R. Byngnam]. James O'Crian came lately out of the north from Hugh Roe O'Donnell, where, as he saith, he saw seven Bishops. Some of them he named unto me, other some he could not name. But the chiefest among them was the Bishop M'Gawran, whom the Pope hath made Lord Primate of all Ireland. They were in great council for two or three days together, and have made some great despatch of certain letters, which shall be sent out of hand (as James O'Crian saith) by Bishop O'Hely to the Pope and the King of Spain. He further learned by the Primate M'Gawran that the King of Spain, came into France*

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by waggon, and brought his daughter with him to be married to the Duke of Guise. The Primate himself came in his company, and that the King determined to send two armies this next summer, the one for England, the other for Ireland, and the army that should come for Ireland should come by Scotland and land in the north, but their only want was to have some great man here to be (as it were) their leader or general, and have now thought Hugh Roe O'Donnell to be "the most fittest" for the same. The Primate, M'Gawran, also brought a warrant or license from the Pope for Brian Oge O'Rourke to be the legitimate heir unto his father, and by virtue thereof to enjoy his father's country. The Primate himself landed at Drogheda, and staid there two or three days after his landing. All which I have thought good to signify unto you, that you may advertise the Lord Deputy thereof. And if it be his pleasure to lay privy wait at Drogheda, no doubt the Bishop O'Hely may be apprehended, and with him all their practises will be found out. This Bishop M'Gawran is now in Maguire's country, and is most relieved there. Jan. 3, Ballymote. Copy. [p. ¾]

8. XII. Richard Ailward, Mayor of Waterford, to the Lord Deputy. One Edward Leonard, a merchant of Waterford, who departed Lisbon about a month past, and came from thence in a Frenchman laden with salt to Cork, arrived here on this 12 Jan., who being by me examined for news of that country telleth that the ship of our city wherein he went to Spain a month before Michaelmas last past, called the "Sunday," was taken within a seven night after by four Spanish ships within five leagues of Cape Finisterre, who spoiled, rifled, and stript them of their clothes with such inhumanity and cruelty as they could not be used more miserably among Turks, or the most barbarous nation in the world. And after having taken the value of 300*l.* of their goods from them and bulged their ship, which with much ado was saved, they brought them into Ferrol, where they discharged all their goods upon a strand in rainy weather, whereby very much was lost and perished, and could not have their goods delivered unto themselves until such time as they must have found sureties to restore the goods again if the King would allow them to be a lawful prize. After that their goods were given them upon sureties and the condition aforesaid, and being reladen again in their said ship to go for Bayonne. The King's navy, to wit, 36 sails, whereof 20 were great ships, the chiefest the King hath, which were at sea to conduct home their India fleet, understanding of the great carrack that was brought into England, and of another which was sunken, returned back and came into Ferrol, where they no sooner arrived, when 16 small ships under the burden of an 100 ton were pressed to serve the King, whereof our ship called the Sunday was one, and her goods again unladen, and a great portion thereof cast into the river, and when our mariners forsook their ship, proclamation was made, wheresoever they might be found, they should be put into the galleys, whereupon they were constrained with great sorrow to serve in their own ship, at which time there were shipped in the

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said 16 sail, and two great ships which went to waft them 2,000 soldiers for France. They landed all at Blouet in Brittany saving two sails, which were either lost men and all, or else carried as they fear into England by English mariners, which were enforced to serve in the said two ships. These 2,000 soldiers were sent forth about Michaelmas last under the leading of Don Bette Anthony, who was their general, and were of those which came from the sea into Ferrol in the great fleet aforesaid. As soon as our men were landed their soldiers at Blouet, they returned again for Spain to meet their merchants without pay for their service, but stripes and bad language. They were bid to go into Ferrol, and they should be paid when the pay day came. But they made choice to go into Bayonne to serve their merchants, where they met them, than to go into Ferrol, where they have been before so cruelly used, to seek a pay, whereof there was no hope or certainty. This deponent telleth of no other news nor preparations of war or shipping that he could see or learn in that country. P.S.—He telleth of many forts in making upon the river of Lisbon, and specially of a fort upon the South Cachops which is now built above the water, one betwixt Cascaes and St. Julian, and one betwixt St. Julian and Belem, and a great fort at the entry of Ferrol. He telleth the vintage is very good and dear in Andalusia, but not so great store of wines as have been accustomed. There is none of our ships yet come home, nor none of our merchants but this deponent, who landed in Cork in a French barque laden with salt. My very good lord, the proud Spaniards hath so maliciously spoiled and dealt with our merchants this voyage, as all the Spaniards are grown into great hate to the merchants of this city. Besides they report of the cruel murdering of 10 "Portingale" gentlemen by the Spaniards in Lisbon. They stabbed divers of the Portingales standing by a wall, all, striving for the Portingales' wives. Jan. 12, Waterford. Copy. [pp. 2.]

Jan. 23. 9. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The bearer, John Fytzwylliam, Dublin Castle. the Lord Deputy's son. Book of the division* of the county of Monaghan. The first half-year's rent of Monaghan due at Michaelmas is fully received. The Deanery of St. Patrick's. The bearer is to consult Dr. Smithe and Dr. Atchely on the state of the health of his father and the Lady Fytzwylliam. [*Note, see 1591, Oct. [25], page 428, No. 43.] Autog. pp. 2.

Jan. 24. 10. Sir R. Gardener and Roger Wilbraham to Burghley. Reckon Dublin. many unnecessary charges may be cut off. Great malignity against them as devisers of other men's harms. The revenues and casualties increased by their careful endeavour 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* Want of good officers in the Exchequer. Pray to be revoked. p. 1. Inclose,

10. I. Abstract of the Orders made before the Commissioners in Munster in 1592. pp. 59.

[Jan. 29.] 11. Dispensation for Dr. John Thornburgh, Bishop elect of Limerick, to hold the Deanery of York, &c. in commendam for life. Draft, damaged. Latin. p. 1.

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Jan. 31.

12. Richard, Baron Castleconell, to Burghley. Has proved Her Majesty's title to the lands of Arnold Cosbie after two years with the charge of 500*l*. Alliance of his adversary, Alexander Cosbie, with the Lord Deputy's wife. Desires a speedy order for his despatch. *p*. 1.

[Jan. 31.]

13. Petition of Richard, Baron of Castleconnell, to Queen Elizabeth. He has after two years, and with great charge, proved a perfect title by inquisition for Her Majesty to the lands of Arnold Cosbie, who murdered the petitioner's brother. Prays for a grant of the said lands. With reference. *p*. 1.

[Jan. 31.]

14. Petition of Richard Bourk, Baron of Castleconnell, to the Privy Council. His attention to the suit to entitle Her Majesty to the lands of Arnold Cosbie has greatly hindered and prevented him from continuing his studies at the University. The threatening of his creditors. Prays that whatsoever order of composition is set down between him and Alexander Cosbie that the same may be paid in one entire sum. *p*. 1.

Annexes,

Brief note of the Lord Bourk's charges being 1,019*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. sustained in attending the suit granted to him by the Queen touching the entitling of Her Majesty to the possessions of Arnold Cosbie. *p*. 1.

[Jan. 31.]

15. Petition of Richard, Baron of Castleconell to Burghley. For a grant of Arnold Cosby's lands, whereunto Her Majesty is entitled at his charge. *p*. 1.

[Jan. 31.]

16. Petition of Richard Bourke, Baron of Castleconnell, to the Lord Treasurer. Alexander Cosbie to satisfy him with payment of 300*l*., or he shall be forced to petition Her Majesty to confirm the grant he had of the lands of Arnold Cosbie. *p*. 1.

Jan.

Dublin.

17. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Death of O'Ferrall Boy. A division of his country appointed to be made. Repair of Rory O'Ferrall, brother of Iriel, to England to hinder the division. *p*. 1.

Jan.

18. Copy of the Commission of Faculties in Ireland, with an abstract of the gains of the Lord Chancellor Archbishop thereby, and a reckoning how Her Majesty gets nihil, for the consideration of Burghley drawn by Legge. *pp*. 5.

Feb. 1.

19. List of persons that do accuse William Nugent. *p*. 1.

Feb. 2.

20. Deposition of Edmund Nashe. Robert Bowen's declaration that Lucas Wafer had done nothing in the murder of Richard Stanton but by his direction. Under the hand of Nicholas Walshe. *p*. 1.

[Feb. 2.]

21. Complaint by Honora Dempsie to the Lord Deputy against William Bowen and his brother Robert for procuring the murder of her husband called Richard Stanton on Thursday last. *p*. 1.

[Feb. 2.]

22. Another of the above. *p*. 1.

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Feb. 10. 23. Note concerning the Undertakers' rents and services, and what families are to be erected and maintained by them. *pp.* 2.
- Feb. 12. 24. Memorial of the subjects of several letters from Ireland, from Nov. 20 to Feb. 12. *p.* 1.
- Feb. 13.
Dublin. 25. The Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Meath to Burghley. Hear that Legge's chief dependency is upon the Lord Buckhurst's good countenance for prosecution of the causes against them. Desire his advice touching a letter they send by the bearer to Lord Buckhurst. *Autogs. Seal with arms. p.* 1. *Inclose,*
25. I. *Lord Chancellor and Bp. of Meath to the Privy Council. Their answers to the articles booked against them by Legge and Riche. 1592-3, February 13, Dublin. Copy. p.* 1.
25. II. *Lord Chancellor and Bp. of Meath to the Lord Buckhurst. Send a joint book from them both in answer to the particular articles objected by Legge and Riche. February 13, Dublin. Copy. p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.
- [Feb. 13.] 26. Interrogatories to be ministered to Riccard Boy Stanton, relative to the murder of Richard Stanton. Under the hands of John Luttrell and Thomas Lambyn. *p.* 1.
Cancelled draft of the above. *p.* 1.
- Feb. 13. 27. Examination of Walter Kittagh Stanton, implicating William Bowen, late sheriff of Mayo, in the murder of Richard Stanton. *pp.* 2.
- Feb. [13.] 28. Patrick Kearnye to the Lord Deputy. Touching his accusations against the Archbishop of Cashel. *p.* 1.
- Feb. 13. 29. The voluntary confession of Lucas Wafer touching the murder of Richard McMoyler, alias Stanton. Mrs. Bowen's charge to witness while in prison. Signed with his own hand. *Aut. pp.* 7.
- Feb. 16.
Dublin Castle. 30. Lord Deputy to Burghley for furtherance and good expedition of the causes of Marshal Bagenall. *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Feb. 17.
Dublin Castle. 31. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Mr. Pratt. — The Commission to meare and survey Ferney, Clancarrol, and McGuyes Island. Countenance will be showed to Mr. Talbot in his employment in Ferney under the Earl of Essex. *Aut. p.* $1\frac{1}{2}$.
- Feb. 17.
Dublin Castle. 32. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Their proceedings in the controversy between Sir Richard Bingham and Captain Fowle. *Autogs. p.* 1.
- Feb. 17.
Dublin. 33. Sir R. Bingham and Thomas Dyllon to the Privy Council. Certify that William Taffe has not passed any portion of the grant of 30*l.* land in Connaught. *Autogs. p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
- [Feb. 17.] 34. Petition of William Taaf of Bonenedan, in the county of Sligaghe, to Burghley. To write with the Privy Council to the Lord Deputy, &c., that he may have a grant passed of certain con-

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cealed land in Connaught and the freedom of six quarters of land from the composition. *p. 1.*

Feb. 21.
Dublin.

35. Sir H. Bagenall to Burghley. To favor his suits as he cannot have license to repair over. Wants money. *Autog. p. 3.*

Feb. 21.
Dublin.

36. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. What he objected against Robert Fowle is sufficiently proved. Some reparation of his credit so much impaired through the slanderous imputations objected against him by Fowle. *p. 1. Incloses,*

36. I. *Abstract of interrogatories and depositions touching the matters objected by Sir R. Bingham against Fowle. pp. 4.*

36. II. *An abstract of the objections preferred by Sir Richard Bingham against Robert Fowle, and in what manner the same are proved. p. 1.*

Feb. 21.

37. Brief of Sir Richard Bingham's answer to the 19 slanderous imputations preferred against him by Robert Fowle. *pp. 2½.*

Feb. 22.
Dublin.

38. Sir R. Byngham to Queen Elizabeth. Having complained heretofore of some abuses and defaults in your Majesty's service of one Robert Fowle, Provost-Marshal of Connaught, the matter (by direction from the lords of your Highness' Council) was referred hither to the examination of the Lord Deputy and Council, and accordingly so far proceeded in as certificate is returned to their lordships. But (most gracious and dread sovereign) as, in the handling of the said cause, the party accused was suffered to minister many slanderous, malicious, and impertinent articles against myself, and therein disproved to my sufficient acquittal, so, in favour of the said Fowle, all things proved against him are somewhat partially certified over, as by some acquainted therewith I am given to understand. And besides myself is fallen into the mislike of divers here, for that in laying open Fowle's deceit and insufficiency by compounding with your Majesty's horsemen after the rate of 10*l.* the piece by the year, having 12 pence sterling allowed by the day for every horseman, the same course used by others which have horsemen in pay, and lie idly seldom employed in any service, is hereby discovered, to the benefit I hope of your Majesty's general service hereafter. Therefore I most humbly beseech the continuance of your Highness' good and most gracious opinion towards me and like protection in my good causes against the malice of them which seek my overthrow, and hate me even for your Majesty's service sake, humbly assuring you that whatsoever may be untruly informed against me, I shall always be ready and able to justify myself to have served your Majesty faithfully. And for that I am still slandered, I have often sought license of your Majesty's Deputy to repair into England to purge myself before your Majesty or the Lords of your Privy Council, but always denied, wherefore I humbly beseech your favourable license that I may at all times upon good occasion of service, or otherwise for my own defence hereafter, repair over without stay of the Lord Deputy or Governor of the realm. *Autog. Seal with arms. p. 1.*

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Feb. 23. 39. George Castell to Burghley. Sir Richard Byngham's "divers ways, dangerous dealings," vehemently to be suspected to proceed from the practice of Sir John Perrott. Byngham's cruel misusing of the inhabitants of the country, wherein he includes himself, that tasted too much thereof. His own losses during the last war were 1,400*l.*, of which he has not received back above 50*l.*, and inas-much as Byngham lightly executed his Honour's favourable letters in his behalf, he beseeches Burghley to set down "some good consideration for my great troubles, charges, damages, and tedious travail during all this time, being forced to continual extraordinary expenses, and to be absent from my house and family ever since now three years and more, hoping that your Honour cannot think me worthy of less than 200*l.* for that consideration only." [pp. 1½.]
- Feb. 24. 40. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. The learn-
Dublin Castle. ing, sufficiency, and good endeavours of the bearer Mr. Solicitor Wilbraham. p. 1.
- Feb. 24. 41. Lord Deputy to Burghley. For some reasonable recompense
Dublin Castle. to the bearer Mr. Solicitor for his travail in the execution of the Attorney's office almost two years. p. 1.
- Feb. 24. 42. Matters to be considered of concerning Her Majesty's plot for
the peopling of Munster. The Undertakers to be called before the president or vice-president, and admonished to furnish their seignories agreeably to the plot by Michaelmas 1594. pp. 2.
- Feb. 26. 43. Warrant from the Lord Deputy to John Luttrell and Thomas
Dublin. Lambyne of Moyrehet to take the depositions of Edmond Dorie, James Follam, Owen McEdmund, Shane McEboy, and others. p. 1.
- Feb. 26. 44. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. The building of
Dublin Castle. the college lately begun near this city of Dublin being so well advanced as a far less portion than is already expended upon the building thereof, will suffice to finish the work, and forasmuch as the whole charge employed hitherto thereupon hath risen altogether of the voluntary contribution of sundry particular persons of the English birth well affected, and out of other the remote countries of this realm, though little or nothing is as yet come out of the English Pale. We are bold to advertise the same to you, and as well at the request of the corporation of the said college as of ourselves, who rejoice not a little in the success of so good a work, to beseech you, that, as Her Majesty by your honourable means and favour hath, as it were, laid the first corner stone of this building, by gracing it with her royal assent and authority for the erecting thereof, wherein, no doubt, Her Majesty hath laid the foundation of many notable blessings and benefits to ensue to this poor country, both for the setting up of God's kingdom and for the settling of a more sound and perpetual obedience to Her Majesty and her successors; even so, if your Lordship in the like honourable inclination would vouchsafe to move Her Majesty to countenance this work so happily begun with some token of her princely bounty by way of perpetual

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endowment, by whose example it is to be hoped that many other well-disposed persons would be drawn to some liberal measure, to add their portions for a further support and certainty of maintenance of this good work, you might do a most honourable and charitable part; wherein we would be bold to use further reasons and arguments to move you, but that we know your most Christian and rare disposition always expressed towards this work is far above all the inducements and motives that we can use, nevertheless to give you some ground and way thereunto, the corporation, with our privity, hath in this writing enclosed, considered of some particular notes to be presented to Her Majesty, if you think it good, the choice and nomination whereof they humbly submit to Her Majesty and your lordship, and we on their behalf do think that some one of these, without any great prejudice to Her Majesty in her profit, may be laid to the college as Her Majesty's portion for a perpetual maintenance thereof, which now we most humbly leave to your help and consideration, together with the other part of their petition touching your favour to give them payment of the prest bills now sent by this bearer, their agent, which were given by certain captains towards the building of the college not having ready money, neither can we give them present payment for them here by reason of the scarcity of money to satisfy the growing charges, and to answer the victualing money for the garrison. [This letter, which seems to be addressed to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, is nevertheless directed to the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council.] *Autogs. Seal with arms. Inclose. pp. 1½.*

44. I. *Certain particular notes wherein it may please Her Majesty to relieve the new erected college by way of perpetual endowment. That it would please Her Majesty as she has done in sundry Schools of England to establish some perpetual professors and readers of the tongues and arts at Her Majesty's charges, either three or four as she shall please, at what annual stipend shall be thought convenient by her.*

Otherwise, that it would please her to grant 100l. per annum to issue for ever out of her casualties within this realm.

Otherwise, to grant 100l. or 200l. per annum of such concealed lands as should be found in time within the realm, whereof she has now no benefit, which because they cannot be presently enjoyed, though there be hope of them within short time, she would vouchsafe to grant the former casualties till those lands were made certain for some maintenance. p. ½.

Feb. 27. 45. Lord Deputy and Council to the Lord Keeper and Lord
Dublin Castle. Treasurer. Certify their proceedings in apprehending Mr. Pine. Will endeavour to intercept Jesuits and Seminaries. And seek out such gentlemen as have stepped over as persons fugitive. p. 1.

Feb. 28. 46. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. Her Majesty to deal favourably
Karick. with the Lords and gentlemen of Tipperary for the arrearages of their composition money. The bearer, James Goegehe, to pass with cloth and necessaries without paying custom at Bristol. *Autog. p. 1.*

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Feb. 28. 47. Robert Legge to Lord Burghley. The Commission of Faculties is worthy double perusal to see the device to deceive Her Majesty. He could not get possession of his place in Ireland. p. 1.

Feb. 48. Abstract of malicious and slanderous imputations against Sir Ric. Bingham, in Fowle's answer, rejoinder, and surrejoinder. pp. 2.

Mar. 1. 49. Lord Deputy to Burghley. I conceived no small grief to hear
Dublin Castle. of your long and dangerous sickness. If I may say it without offence I am sorry for Her Majesty's resolution towards Sir R. Dillon, for that he is both wise and of singular judgment in matters of law. Justice Walsh, according to Her Majesty's pleasure, is restored. I find the gentleman in all his actions, as well at the Council Board as abroad, very upright and sincere, without disposition to be contentious or vain-glorious. I have delivered unto him so much as you have written concerning him, which I know he will most dutifully embrace and follow. I have imparted to the Lord Chancellor Her Majesty's commandment for his stay from coming thither, whereunto he does most humbly yield himself, though I know it would have been great comfort to him to have seen Her Majesty after his 14 years' absence thence, and to have done his duty to you, and to have cleared himself of some matters wherewith he is charged. Your letters of the 30th ult., in favour of Andrew White, son of Sir N. White, I have, to whom I shall be ready to perform your pleasure as occasion shall require the same. Inclosures. P.S.—I humbly beseech you that there may be some money speedily sent hither to relieve the miserable necessities of the soldiers, besides their victualling money, for commonly that which comes over is in such small proportions as it is issued there and expended here long time before it come. My Lord, I find yet no bettering of the state of my body, but God I thank, my wife hath had better ease than before within three or four days past. [2 pp.] Incloses,

49. I. *Account of Sir Richard Bingham's receipts in Connaught, and how the same hath been issued out, within one year ending 1592, Sept. 1592, Sept. pp. 2½.*

49. II. *Declaration of the revenue and composition in Connaught, wherewith the treasurer of Ireland stands charged for three years ended Michaelmas 1591, under the hand of Auditor Chr. Peyton. 1592-3, Feb. 27. p. 1.*

49. III. *Brief of the impost of wines of Galway from Michaelmas 1589 till Michaelmas 1592. p. 1.*

49. IV. *Resolution of Her Majesty's Judges and learned Counsel in Ireland, touching the right of the Earl of Ormond as Lord Treasurer of Ireland to bestow certain offices. 1592-3, Feb. 13, Dublin. p. ¾.*

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Mar. 2. 50. An estimate by Robert Legge of Her Majesty's revenues in Ireland, and of her charge there. And what treasure is sent over yearly to defray it. And how it may be eased by 9,792*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* sterling, and much more. *pp.* 7.

Mar. 4. 51. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. In the behalf of Robert Bowen, Athlone. prisoner in Dublin Castle, for the killing of Richard McMoyler Stanton, of Mayo. *Autog.* *p.* 1.

Mar. 6. 52. Sir Thomas Norreys to Burghley. Reports on the petition of Morris FitzThomas to enjoy such lands as his father was seized of at the time of his entry into rebellion with the Earl of Desmond.

On Her Majesty's behalf it is alleged that long time since the proclamation mentioned, the petitioner's father was amongst divers others attainted by Act of Parliament by special name, and the order past on his behalf was grounded on a letter written from the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council to the Lord Deputy, dated at Nonsuch the 15th of July 1589, on the behalf of one James FitzJohn, in which letter they did signify Her Majesty's pleasure to be that the said John and all others, who, according to the aforesaid proclamation, did leave the rebels and return to their duties, should be pardoned their lives, goods, and lands. Since which letter their Honours have by other letters sent to the Lord Deputy, signified Her Majesty's pleasure to be that the benefit of the proclamation should not extend to any that were attainted by Act of Parliament, save only to eight persons specially named in the Parliament House, and promise past unto them by Sir John Perrot, that none of them should be prejudiced any way by the Act, notwithstanding that they were therein named. So as for this petitioner it rests only that Her Majesty and your Honours do resolve whether the benefit of the proclamation shall stretch generally to all that came in upon it, and performed the conditions therein contained, or else only to those eight who are said to have received the promise, which is referred to your Honours' grave consideration. [*Autog.*] *p.* 1.

[Mar. 6.] 53. Petition of Moris FitzThomas Geralte and James Meagh, of the Glenglish, in the county of Limerick, to Burghley, to remember to call for their title and cause. Sir Thomas Norreys is now at Court, who is well acquainted with their causes. *p.* 4.

[Mar. 6.] 54. Petition of Moris FitzThomas and James Meagh to Burghley. To be called before the Council, heard, and restored to their possessions. *p.* 4.

[Mar. 6.] 55. Petition of Morris FitzThomas Geralt and James Meagh, of Clenglish, in the county of Limerick, to the Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor of England to remember that they are called before the Council this day to show what title they have to certain lands, &c. *p.* 1.

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Mar. 7. 56. Auditor Peyton to Burghley. Complains that the manor of
Dublin. Ardmulgehan which the Earl of Thomond has obtained in fee farm
is undervalued. The accounts of the Treasurer and Master of the
Ordnance to be taken in Ireland. *Autog.* p. 1.
- Mar. 10. 57. Mr. Ralph Lane to Burghley. Urges his suit for the
Sligo. custodiam of Bondrowes, Beleek, Ballyshannon, and Ashroe. pp. 2.
Incloses,
57. 1. *John Danett to Mr. R. Lane. The Lord Deputy will not
answer Lane's letters because there is no money. Burghley is well
enough to sit in Council a little, Her Majesty having been with him
divers times. Great troubles expected in Scotland. Sir Richard
Bingham is now returned home. 1592-3, February 20, Dublin.* p. 1.
- Mar. 12. 58. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. To deal with Mr. Edward
Dublin. Herbert for the redelivery of the surveys of Leix and Offaley at his
return to Ireland. p. 1.
- Mar. 13. 59. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Has accounted for some rents
Athlone. which to this day he never received. Has defrayed 9,000*l.* or
10,000*l.* of extraordinary charges by his own husbandry. M'Gaw-
ran has gone into Spain with letters and great assurance from
Hugh Roe O'Donnell and M'Gwyre. *Aut.* pp. 2½.
- Mar. 14. 60. Lucas Challoner, Henry Lee and Launcelot Mouney to
Dublin. Burghley. To deal with Her Majesty to bestow Her gracious
bounty on the College of Dublin. Also for payment of 623*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*
sterling prest bills bestowed on that good work by the affection of
the captains serving in Ireland. *Autogs.* p. 1.
- Mar. 14. 61. Ewer M'Mahon to Burghley. I do most humbly crave
pardon of your Lordship for my often troubling of your Honour
with my letters, which I am enforced to write unto you to
put you in mind that myself and my nine sons, all serviceable
men, with my four brothers and all our kinsmen and followers
are to be dispossessed of our ancient inheritance by Mr. John
Talboth (by virtue of the Earl of Essex's estate made unto him
for that purpose) at May next coming, and that we must go
to seek us some place of abode then, we know whither, which being
so, and that my services and deserts mentioned partly in a copy of
the same delivered to your Lordship and exhibited with my petition
to Her Majesty and the Lords of the Council, deserves favour. I
humbly pray your Lordship therefore for the more manifesting of
the truth of my loyalty and good service to call to Mr. Wilbraham
Her Majesty's Solicitor of Ireland and to Mr. Dean of Ardmagh,
Sir George Carew, Sir Henry Harrington, with divers others, who
are here present, for to make report unto your Lordship of their
knowledge of me and thereupon to enter into the consideration of
my demands in my petition, whereby I may depart speedily to
provide for the fore-recited charges which are now at an uncertain
stay. *Autog.* p. ½.

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Mar. 15. 62. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. That Florence M'Carty who
Dublin. is yet about London or the Court may be still detained, as one
very likely to become a head of a faction. p. 1. *Incloses,*
62. I. *Bishop of Cork and Cloyne to [Sir G. Fenton]. The manner in which the young child of Florence M'Carty is used as a young Prince, carried about the country with three nurses and six horsemen and songs of rejoicing in the praise of his father, to be fostered with the best, month by month. 1592-3, March 8. p. 3.*
- March 16. 63. Examination of Shane M'Tirlagh relative to the murder of Stanton. p. 1.
- March 16 and 17. 64. Examinations of Walter Hartpoole, Dean of Leighlin, John Calowhill, James Folam, Ony ni Mortogh Lea, Katherine ni Mortogh Lea, Thomas Michell, and James O'Kirrin, relative to the murder of Stanton. p. 3.
- March 17. 65. James Myaghe to Lord Burghley. For license to trade with Bordeaux, St. Malo, or Rochelle. p. 1.
- March between 11 and 18. 66. Petition of Thomas Edney to Lord Burghley for the despatch of the suits of Sir Henry Bagenall, Knight-Marshal of Ireland. p. 1.
- March 18. 67. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The punishment which Sir Robert Dillon hath already received is enough for this time. The controversy between John Bruerton and Edward White, for the office of Clerk of the Council in Connaught. Mr. Treasurer's agents have passed no less abundance of pipe staves out of Ireland than Mr. Pyne. pp. 2. *Incloses,*
67. I. *Francis Jobsonn to the Lord Deputy. Touching his inventions for fortification, and how to defend the same and offend the enemy in such sort as never in man's memory before was devised. 1592-3, March 6. p. 3.*
67. II. *Francis Jobsonn to the Lord Deputy. His want of money. His engagements with the Earl of Ormond and others to measure their lands, prevent his repair into England. 1592-3, March 10. p. 1.*
- March 19. 68. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Magawran
Dublin. and the titular Bishops have their most frequent abode under O'Donnell. Sir R. Dillon's innocence. Have willed him to forbear to execute the place of Justice in the Common Pleas. pp. 3. *Incloses,*
68. I. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. I have received your Honour's instructions with a clause contained in the Lord Treasurer's letter touching such Romish and traitorous bishops as myself had advertised his Honour of, as I did your Lordship before my last going to Dublin, and will be as careful of that service or any other that I might or shall be able to compass as is any way*

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possible for me; but those traitors are not within any part of Connaught, otherwise I durst, with God's permission, undertake to procure their apprehension, whereas now I have no means to do that service, being out of my government and the parties for the most part relieved and kept by Hugh Roe O'Donell and Maguire, the very worst neighbours that this province now hath. And therefore I cannot bethink myself of any course so good for their apprehension as you are able to devise and direct, unless they should happen to fall within these borders, which I doubt they will hardly do. 1592-3, March 6. *Extract*, p. ½.

68. II. *Justice Jessua Smythes and George Thornton to the Lord Deputy, &c. That the timber felled by Mr. Pyne was growing on lands which he held by lease from Patrick Condon. Extract*, 1592-3, March 9. p. ½.

68. III. *Note of all such ships as have been freighted for Sir Walter Rawley, Edward Dodge, Henry Pyne, and Veron Martin since their first trading, 1589, for the Canaries and Seville, by Henry Pyne; declaring the timber and pipe staves carried out of the realm. 1592-3, March 3. p. 1.*

March 19.

69. Ewer M'Mahon to Burghley. Forasmuch as this last day by your good Lordship's means I received a final answer from my Lord of Essex, I thought good to give your Lordship to understand that for the land which he informed your Honour, I hold of Her Majesty that the same is but a small portion of waste mountain land, which is uninhabited this 40 years, and was always known to belong to my predecessors, but usurped upon by M'Mahon. I was therefore restored thereto by the now Lord Deputy after M'Mahon's death, which being so, and that my service and desert, with the loss of my inheritance and my long continuance here at great charges, deserves to be considered of, or else it is but folly of any of Ulster, hereafter to crave any recompense for service. I humbly pray you, by whose favourable dealing in my cause I hope chiefly to receive comfort, since that the time wherein I am to be dispossessed, being May next, is near at hand, to vouchsafe to do me the favour as to move the Lords of the Council, to enter into the consideration of my demands in my petition exhibited to Her Majesty and their Lordships and thereupon set down their opinion touching what they think meet to be granted unto me, for the considerations aforesaid, and I shall, being much bound already, be much more bound to pray for your good Lordship's continual prosperity. p. 1.

March 20.
Maryborough.

70. Examination of Edmund O'Dorree, touching the murder of Stanton by Bowen. p. 1½.

March 22.
Barry's Court.

71. David Barry, Viscount Buttevante, to the Lord Chief Justice Popham. Rebellious attempts of Daniel, base son of the Earl of Clancarty. Caveat against the liberation of Florence M'Carty. p. 1.

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March 23. 72. Euer M'Mahon to the Privy Council. Returns to Ireland after six months' suit. Leaves his son, Edmund M'Mahon to follow his causes. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

March 24. 73. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Arrival of ships from Spain. Dublin Castle. p. $\frac{1}{4}$. Incloses,

73. I. *Mayor of Waterford to the Lord Deputy. The King of Spain has given direction to stay all Scots. 1592-3, March 20, Waterford. p. 1.*

73. II. *Declaration by Patrick Prowdfoot of such Spanish news as he could learn at Lisbon. When I came to Lisbon the 1st of January I was examined, when I had been in England, and whether I did know or not whether the English fleet was gone to the sea, or, if they were not ready, when they would be ready, for, said they, there was a fleet preparing for the South Seas. I answered I did not hear of or know of any such matter.*

Being at Lisbon, meeting with Baltinglas, Cahil O'Connor, and other gentlemen of Desmond and divers others of other nations, amongst which Cahil O'Connor told me when he departed Ireland, how he did escape by a pinnace out of Ireland into Scotland, and passed from thence in a Scottish ship through the Narrow Seas in a sailor's apparel, and landed in Spain; he told me now they were all hardly used in Spain for their pay, for he said, and so did many of the rest of the pensioners, that in this last 22 months they did not receive one penny of their pay, and he and others of the rest told me that they did wish in God that they might be permitted by Her Majesty to come home again into their native country.

About the 1st of February there came warrants from the Court unto Lisbon to discharge all such strangers as were in pay with the King, thereupon all the Irishmen that were there were put out of pay and discharged.

Also I did hear that all Flemings, Englishmen, and Scottishmen were put out of pay and discharged, excepting a few whose names I could not learn.

Also there were five of the chiefest of the Governours of St. Maryport and towns thereabouts (what the cause was I could not certainly learn, but as it was reported for deceiving the King of his customs at St. Maryport, Cadix, and thereabouts) beheaded.

The Alavantatho [Adelantado] which is the chiefest Governor of that part was sent for and is at Court, and by report is in great disliking with the King, the cause I could not hear.

There is now in the bay of Cadix 40 or 44 sail of great ships laden with wines and other merchandise bound for the Indies, and there was of that fleet a great ship of the burden of 800 tons which had 700 tuns of sack in her and great store of other merchandise accompted worth a great sum of money, burnt by a pitchpot which took fire [while she was] riding at anchor in the said road of Cadix.

This I have seen and heard, and therefore according to my duty I have let you understand. I left St. Maryport, in Spain, the 2nd

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of March, and arrived at Dublin the 22nd of the same month 1592. 1592-3, March 22. p. 1.

73. III. Declaration of Richard Brown, of Dublin, merchant, concerning the news of Spain. Autog. 1592-3, March 22. p. 1.

73. IV. Declaration of William Cane concerning such occurrences as he heard in Spain. I departed the harbour of Dublin, the 5th day of November, and arrived at Lisbon within 17 days after, and continued in Lisbon 10 weeks or thereabouts. The news is that all Portingals and Englishmen and Irishmen and Scotchmen are discharged of their pensions that they had of the King of Spain. There are 14 sail of ships there at Lisbon bound for the Portingall Indies; and from thence I departed and went to South Spain and continued there seven or eight weeks. The news there was that at St. Lucars there was 30 ships bound for the Indies, and at Cadix there has been 28 ships bound for the Indies, and of those ships there hath been one of them, at our being there, in our presence of a 1,000 tons which had 1,600 butts of sack, besides other commodities, and many men and women lost in her. There has been another ship of the aforesaid number of the burden of three or four hundred [tons] lost upon the sands. Mar. 22. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

[March.] 74. Petition of Martin Porter, of Galway, merchant, to Burghley. Prays for license to take from the murderers of his son-in-law 400*l*. whereof his said son-in-law and his daughter were forcibly deprived. p. 1.

[Mar. 24.] 75. Warrant to the Treasurer of the Exchequer to relinquish a fine of 2,000*l*. on Richard Meredyth, Bishop of Leighlin, in consideration of his having granted Her Majesty an annuity of 300 marks for 10 years. [Minute, with corrections by Burghley]. Damaged. p. 1.

March 25. 76. Donoghe O'Connor Sligo, to Burghley. That the grant of certain concealments found by Rory O'Dwdy, and to be passed to William Taaffe may not be made prejudicial to any of the writer's rents and lawful services. Autog. p. 1.

March 25. 77. Ralph Lane to Burghley. It may please your Lordship to Ballymote. be advertised that after the despatch of my letters to you with mine own servant from Sligo of the 10th of this instant; in the which amongst other things I certified you that during the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham's absence out of the Province at Dublin, about the answering, (as was bruited in the Province, to matters objected against him by [Fowle] the Provost-Marshal of the same) Brian Oge O'Rourke, assisted by the brother of M'Sweeny ne Bane, captain of the sept of the Galloglasses, appertaining to Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with 200 galloglasses, by the procurement of the said Hugh Roe (who daily discovereth himself more and more in these parts, to expect very shortly a foreign great commandment by Scotland out of Spain), went about to have surprised Balieicke

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[Beleek] in the hands of one Hugh Duff O'Donnell, enemy at that time to Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and Bundrowes, in the possession of Her Majesty, by a ward put into it by Sir George Bingham. Their intelligence of whose approach after their two days lodging about it, made them to remove and disband themselves; since which time there is come an advertisement to Sir George Bingham lying at Ballimote, where at the writing hereof I was, that Hugh Duff Maguire, brother to Maguire, by the procurement of Hugh Roe O'Donnell and confederated by the Romish bishops that make their public circuits, in O'Donnell and Maguire's countries, hath cut the heads off sixteen of the principal gentlemen to Hugh Duff O'Donnell, appertaining to his ward of Beleek, by a train of a feigned treaty of friendship, mediated by Maguire between Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh Duff O'Donnell. By whose loss the poor gentleman is so brought on his knees that he was enforced to accept of the accord offered him by the said Hugh Roe O'Donnell. The conclusion whereof is looked here will be either the rendering or the razing of Beleek, which as your Lordship doth know is upon one of the entries of the Scots into Connaught. Hereof I thought it not amiss to advertise you particularly. The custodiam whereof being one of the castles, that in my former letters I have made my humble suit for, and of the keys of that frontier, which if Her Majesty may by your advice be served by it, I am desirous to employ my endeavour upon, for the planting and inhabiting on the same, and for the removing of those Romish bishops out of those parts; and for the containing of Tirconnell and Fermanagh, which is Maguire's country, in better terms of loyal subjection to Her Majesty, having a company of horse and foot fit for it, to be maintained wholly upon the charge of the said countries, until the lords of the same shall have put in as assured pledges for their loyalty, as the Governor, Sir Richard Byngham, hath now in his hands of all the whole Province of Connaught. Whose course of proceeding here in these parts for Her Majesty's service hath wrought and daily doth make show of so good effect, and hath made so great impression of obedience in the minds of the greatest and strongest septs of this province, that notwithstanding his late long absence from hence at Dublin, and the great discountenance of the state there, that it is reported amongst them, even to the giving out that he should be removed from the government, yet nevertheless, thanks be to God, it hath wrought no great alteration in the province at all. Notwithstanding the disgraces that he hath sustained during the whole time of two succeeding Deputies, whose quiet government of the whole kingdom, proceeded wholly of the great overthrow which it pleased God, by his direction to give to the Scots at Ardnary; and then of the cutting off the tanistry within this province, with the overthrow of the Bourkes, Conors, and O'Rourkes with numbers of the worst men of all this realm, especially of four or five bands of the banished men of Munster, who lived in the extremest parts of the province, as also in Tirconnell and Ulster; whereof Her Majesty had the service, this province and the whole realm this long quiet,

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themselves the honour, and he with his the travail; which being truly made known unto you, I do assure myself it will be in your usual equal constructions of all causes brought before you sufficient to procure your protection of him towards Her Majesty for any touch of Her Highness' gracious former opinion of him, before he shall have leave personally to answer before you all accusations and all his accusers face to face; which I perceive by letters that he hath written to his brother Sir George Bingham, for that myself at the writing hereof, had not seen him since his last coming from Dublin) he only feareth seeing so stern a course from hence bent against him; and myself as well in my loyal desire of the reducement of this whole realm to Her Majesty's perfect subjection, and of the continuance of such worthy means and ministers for the same, as he hath every way showed himself to be, as of the mutual friendship of antiquity grounded between him and me, am in all duties moved to take upon me to inform you of the premises. And even so concluding this my tedious discourse with my humble recommendation of my suit to you contained in my former letters, for this time I take my leave of your Lordship, *Autog.* pp. 2.

- March 28. 78. Book of articles of treason, felony, simony and extortion exhibited by Edmund Fleming of Cashel and J. Kearney to the Lord Deputy, against Meyler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, the 21st of August 1592. *Much damaged by damp.* pp. 21.
- March 28. 79. Similar book by Richard Comyne, 19 Feb. 1592-3. pp. 9.
- March 28. 80. Additions to the informations by Patrick Kearnye, 19 Feb. 1592-3. pp. 15½.
- March 28. 81. Book of the like nature received from Piers Comyn the 9th March 1592-3. pp. 16½.
- March 28. 82. Information of Piers Hackett of 28 March 1593. pp. 3.
- March 29. 83. A note of warrants and books remaining with Mr. Auditor Conyers concerning Sir Nicholas Malby's reckoning. p. 1.

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- April 4. 1. The exceptions to jurors taken for Her Majesty in the trial of Robert Bowen. With a note by the Lord Deputy Fytzwilliam that the murder was too foul for him to pardon. p. 1.
- April 5. 2. Robert Legge to Burghley. The Lord Deputy converts many things to his private benefit that belong to Her Majesty. Many articles against Mr. Solicitor for his ill service in Ireland. pp. 3.

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see April 5.

3. A long book of accusations against Sir William Fytzwylliam, the Lord Deputy, drawn by Robert Legge. He accuses him of very violent conduct and much corruption. *pp.* 53½.

April 6.
Huntington,
near Chester.

4. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Has sent up his books and desires a warrant to some of the auditors to take his account. *p.* 1.

April 6.
Castle Jordan,
Sir Henry
Duke's House.

5. Wm. P[ratt ?] to [Henry Lyndley]. I received your letter which you sent me by your man together [with] your letter inclosed to my Lord Chancellor [Loftus] concerning the disorders of Ferney, and the murder of George M'Cabb; I did seal the letter according to your aduice, and delivered it to his Lordship, who promised to move my Lord Deputy and Council therein as soon as any opportunity should serve. Concerning Ewer Roe M'Cowloo, I have according to your request written effectually therein to my lord and master, and I do not doubt but your request shall be accomplished. After that I had despatched away my letters for England, I took my journey to visit my friends (as at our parting last I told you I would) and especially the good knight, Sir Henry Duke (at whose house I yet remain), with whom since my coming to him I have had debate and conference (being one of my Lord Commissioners) concerning Ferney and Clancarrol. I have acquainted him with my Lord's letters brought by you for your demises, and of your entrance now at May day next approaching; amongst other speeches betwixt us he inquired of me if I could tell how you would dispose thereof, or what friends and gentlemen you would draw to assist and join with you in the planting and habitation there. I answered I could not tell. But knowing his great sufficiency and myself, before God I protest it, wishing your good success and happy proceeding therein, I desired and wished that he had for better furtherance joined with you therein. He modestly replied it was a thing he did not expect himself, but in as much as I had made the motion, and the rather in that he had land of his own not far off at Clonleys if you should so think good he could be contented to join with you for the moiety of your bargain, especially of that part of the country which next adjoineth and is nearest the Brenny and his own lands, and to give you good security for the rent, so as there may be an indifferent course of the goodness and equality in the partition of the land between you. Thus much I have thought good in friendly [z]eal to advertise you of, as conceiving assurance in myself what a back and a help he may be to you if you shall like to have him join with you therein, which if you do it will be necessary that you send me word thereof with all speed that I may impart it unto him that he may take order with himself to draw tenants to him, the time approaching so fast on and not suffer his portion to lie waste.

P.S.—I mean, God willing, to be with you myself to go with you on May day into Ferney, but if it be as I hear you must provide good strength for your safety to go thither. *Damaged by damp.*
p. 1.

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April 7.

6. Mr. Jo. Greynville to Burghley. His understanding of the controversy between Sir Warham Sentleger and Mr. Cooper for Kerrywherrye. *Autog.* p. 1.

see April 7.

7. Petition of Sir Warham Sentleger and John Greynville second son of Sir Richard Greynville, deceased, to the Privy Council for their letters to the Lord Deputy of Ireland to procure the performance of Her Majesty's most favourable letter in their behalf, and that Mr. John Cooper may according to Her Majesty's direction be planted in some other part of Her Majesty's lands, and not supplant them in the seignory of Kirrywhyrr. p. 1.

April 11.

Serjeant's Inn.

8. The Lord Chief Justice of England Sir John Popham, Sir Thomas Norreys, Mr. Attorney-General of England, Sir Thomas Egerton, and Mr. Solicitor of Ireland, Roger Wilbraham, to the Privy Council. May it please your Lordships according to your letters of the 12th of March last we have perused the depositions lately taken in Ireland concerning the controversy between Donnell O'Sullivan and Sir Owen, his uncle, calling both parties before us to inform us more fully of the state of their several titles. And if the title stood only between them two without title in Her Majesty, yet we find upon advised examination of the witnesses, produced on either part, that the proofs are so doubtful as we cannot discern which of them two hath better right to the lands in controversy, whereupon we moved them if it should stand with Her Majesty's good pleasure, that they would be content to submit themselves to such division of the lands as Her Majesty and your Lordships should best like of, and to accept the same from Her Majesty by several letters patents, declaring unto them our opinions that Her Majesty (notwithstanding the letters patents lately granted to Sir Owen upon an untrue suggestion of his former title, and notwithstanding any other thing otherwise showed by themselves) yet hath Her Highness' best right to all the territories of Beare and Bantry by an ancient title of record, before any the O'Sullivan's were interested in the same. Whereupon they do now humbly submit their titles and claims to Her Majesty's gracious pleasure, and conform themselves to such directions therein, as shall seem meet to your Lordships, wherein we are bold to remember your honours that one Philip O'Sullivan, brother to Sir Owen if it may so seem good, may have some portion in the division because now he pretendeth to be tanist to Sir Owen, and hath a portion of the country called Ardea upon that pretence, and being left unprovided of living we fear he may prove a dangerous man, as he hath been heretofore. And for the division, if it may so seem good, the one may be placed at Beare Haven and the other at Bantry. And so we forbear to trouble you with the particularities of the proofs for either party, by reason they are so doubtful and contrary, as we cannot thereupon ground any opinion of their rights. *Autogs.* p. 1.

April 11.

9. Pedigree of the O'Sullivans, Dermot Balluf O'Sullivan Beare, had two sons, viz., Donnel M'Dermot Balluf O'Sullivan Beare and Philip by the name of O'Sullivan Garalagh. p. 1.

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Donnel M'Dermod Balluf had two, viz., Donnel Crone O'Sullivan Beare, and Gyllecuddy by the name of O'Sullivan Carbry.

Donnel Crone O'Sullivan had two, viz., Dermod O'Sullivan Beare, and Auliffe O'Sullivan.

Dermod O'Sullivan Beare had two, viz., Donnel O'Sullivan, and Sir Owen O'Sullivan the defendant.

Donnell O'Sullivan had Donnell O'Sullivan the plaintiff, certified "the true pedigree, agreed upon by both plaintiff and defendant, signed Roger Wilbraham." p. 1.

April 12.
Liverpool.

10. Ewer M'Mahon to Burghley. Sends letters from the Viscount Gormanstown and others commending his duty and good service. Leaves his son to follow his requests mentioned in his petition. *Autog.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses*,

10. I. *Viscount Gormanston, the Baron of Louth, and Sir John Bellew, to the Privy Council. May it please your good Lordships to be advertised there is one Ever M'Coley M'Mahon, a principal gentleman of the county of Monaghan, attendant there at Court, who by letters sent unto us by one of his sons hither, hath desired us to signify you of his good services done to Her Highness, which we certainly know are many, and such as are worthy of favour. We therefore thinking his request in this behalf to be very reasonable, in humble wise have thought good to certify to you that his duty and service, and also his good neighbourhood towards us and all others, the inhabitants of the Pale, hath gone far beyond Collo M'Brien, Hugh M'Arte, Patrick M'Bryan Oge and all others of that name, who took government of the territory of Ferney since his father's death, and still hath been the only man to reduce that country to civility; and, therefore, in our judgments hath deserved special favour, which we make bold to leave him for his good deserts to be considered of by your good Lordships. 1593, March 28, Dublin. Autogs. p. 1.*

10. II. *The Lord of Slane to Burghley. It may please your Lordship to be advertised that Ever M'Coley M'Mahon, one of the chief gents of the county of Monaghan, attendant now at the Court, hath earnestly desired me to signify to you my knowledge of his services done to her Highness for that I am his next neighbour of the English Pale. And truly I cannot remember any of that name who, in my own time, took upon them the government of Ferney, that deserved more commendations of Her Majesty's subjects that were his neighbours than he hath, for always, as well in the troubles of the M'Mahons as otherwise, he hath demeaned himself a good and faithful servitor, and was still inclined to civility, for which in my judgment, under correction, he hath deserved special favour, which I humbly make bold to leave to the consideration of your Lordship and the rest of Her Highness's most Honourable Privy Council. My House at Slane. 1593, March 31. Autog. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.*

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- 1593.
- April 14. 11. Certain requests presented to the Privy Council by the lawyers that are to be sent into Ireland, viz., William Weston, Anthony Sentleger, and Robert Napper. *Autogs.* p. 1.
- April 16. 12. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy. On the appointment of Robt. Napper to be Chief Baron, Anthony St. Leger to be Master of the Rolls, and William Weston to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in place of Sir Robt. Dillon. Payment of the Bishop of Leighlin's Star Chamber fine to the use of the said judges. *Minute.* p. 1.
- April 16. 13. Napper, Sentleger, and Weston to Burghley. They hear there is small profit incident to their offices, dealing in an honest and upright course. To further the increase of their maintenance *Autogs.* p. 1.
- April 16. 14. Sir Richard Bingham to the Lord Keeper, Sir John Puckering. O'Donnell and Magwire stand on ill terms. Divers titular Romish Bishops make them believe there will be an invasion from Spain. *Autog.* p. 1.
- April 17. 15. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. This gentleman, Mr. Francis Shaen, a man of good account and worth here, having occasion to repair into England as well to perform his duty to Her Majesty and your Honours as to follow some private suit, which, as I perceive, is but a small thing for a reversion of a farm which others go about to take over his head, moved me for my humble letters to your Honour, which I as willingly assented unto as I would for any gentleman within Ireland whosoever, both in regard of his own good disposition every way and great zeal in religion, which is rare amongst the best of them in this country, as also for that I have always found him very serviceable to the State, and ready to accompany myself from time to time in all such actions as for Her Majesty's service in these parts hath fallen out, having always been a good instrument in the places where he hath dwelling, to hold these wavering subjects in due obedience to Her Majesty's laws; and, therefore, I do most humbly commend the gentleman to your good favour, beseeching you to take knowledge hereof, and in any his reasonable suits to stand his most honourable good Lord, for which in all serviceable goodwill and true thankfulness both myself and he shall ever acknowledge our bounden services. *Autog. Seal with arms.* p. 1.
- April 17. 16. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. For the placing of Ralph Lane at Bondrowes, Beleek, and Ballyshannon. The great Lords of Ulster not to be suffered to live in their old tyrannous Irish manner. *Autog. Seal.* pp. 1½.
- [April 17]. 17. Plot for erecting certain wards in Connaught for defence of the good subjects, without charging Her Majesty with any pay. A like minute already sent to Burghley. p. 1½.
- April 17. 18. Sir R. Bingham to [Burghley]. He has been flatly forbidden to deal with Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Magwire. Thinks

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the garrison of Ireland might be employed to reduce them. The composition of Connaught well paid. *Autog.* pp. 4. *Incloses,*

18. I. *Note of Sir R. Bingham's total receipts in Connaught, expressing, according to the composition calendar, what each county yieldeth. With a perfect note how the same is issued and laid out.* p. 1½.

18. II. *A just abstract of the composition of Connaught and Thomond.* p. 1.

18. III. *Note of the waste lands in Connaught at the last receipt of the composition in Easter 1593.* p. ½.

April 17.
Athlone.

19. Ralph Lane to Burghley. Not doubting but that your lordship is certified of the taking of Bondrowes by Hugh Roe O'Donnell and of his composition with Hugh Duff O'Donnell for Beleek; for so much nevertheless as both these places must of necessity be recovered again into her Majesty's possession, I am humbly to continue my suit for the custodiam of them with the guard of the frontier, together with Ballyshannon and Asheroe with such a proportion of horse and foot without increase of any Her Majesty's charge for an establishment there, as to your wisdoms shall seem to be necessary to overlook two such savages with their adherents O'Donnell and Maguire as I am to have the neighbourhood of, who now by open actions whereof this bearer can inform you discover publicly to the world their traitorous hearts as having already put themselves in arms and threaten to enter the province with 1,500 men. In the which the Governor at this day hath not left one rebel able to draw ten followers into action against Her Majesty, whom having requested to deliver to you his opinion concerning the means of Her Majesty's service by this charge to be committed to me, which I make this my suit for, with the means also how the garrison for it may be erected into an establishment without any increase of charge to Her Majesty, I humbly leave the same to your Lordships' most grave and therewithal favourable consideration. [*Autog.*] *Seal with arms.* p. 1.

[This letter appears to be dated 1592 but it must be 1593.]

April 20.

20. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The hulk which Mr. Pyne has lately laden with pipe staves and plank has stolen away. The Earl of Tirone is no more to be trusted for the apprehension or banishment of a Romish Prelate. p. 1. *Incloses,*

20. I. *R. Ailwarde Mayor to the Lord Deputy. News from Spain. Rumours of the Duke of Lorraine being likely to be elected as the new French King. The Adelantado of Andalusia is committed to prison at Madrid.* 1593, April 17, Waterford. p. 1.

April 23.
Dublin Castle.

21. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Advertisements from Spain. Prays for the dispatch of Sir Thomas Norreys and Mr. Solicitor. Mr. Attorney Calthorpe has submitted to the pleasure of the

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Privy Council touching the portion of his annual fee assigned to Mr. Solicitor. p. 1. *Incloses*,

21. I. Report by George Rutherford and Thomas Golbrone of news from Spain. Sir William Stanley is discharged out of the King's pension and is gone out of Spain with Cahil O'Connor and many who were pensioners. There came a small Scottish ship laden with salmon into Castroe [qy. Castries] the third of April last, where his ship was taken and stayed and the mariners put in prison. And there are some certain Scots' ships allowed to traffic whose names are known to the Spaniards by letters sent them from the rebels of Scotland. There is an Irishman in the hospital at Bilboa who was with Calvin [Colvin] a Scottish man in a Spanish ship very well appointed, in the islands of Scotland and upon the mainland the last harvest. They came and rode at Lambay and Ireland's Eye, and about the bay betwixt Lambay and Howth seven days, hoping to have the Poppinjay, and that they would have fetched her out of the harbour of Dublin, but when they were certified by some fishermen that she was at the quay of Dublin, they went through the Sound of Dalkey, and in their return home they took two English ships. The whole pay of the soldiers at Nantes lost in the beginning of Lent. The King of Spain in want of money. 1593, April 22. p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

21. II. Mayor of Drogheda to the Lord Deputy. The report by Thomas Crelly that a number of ships were appointed at Lisbon to carry the Marquis of Santa Cruz to his government in Flanders. April 22. Autog. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

April 24. 22. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Their weak estate
Dublin Castle. both for men and money to withstand the fury of the Spaniards.
Autogs. p. 1. *Inclosure*,

22. I. Declaration of Thomas Crylly before Sir Henry Bagenall of the news from Spain. I, Thomas Crylly, being at Bilboa in Biscay, to which place I was weather driven from St. Juan de Luz in a Scotch bark of the town of Erwin [Irvine] the 2nd of April 1593 according to the computation of England, and the same day setting forth from the Bay of Bilboa saw a fleet of great Spanish ships to the number of 15, which I did plainly descry, not being certain whether they were more in number or not, and the bark wherein I was being in fear of them returned back again into Bilboa, where I myself going on land and making inquiry what fleet that was, it was reported in Bilboa they were come from the Passage and were bound for Lisbon and that there were 45 sail more at Ferrol bound likewise for Lisbon, there to receive in the Marquis de Sta. Cruz, with a number of soldiers, to go as governor for Flanders, but there was a secret rumour and report among the better sort of the people that this was but a colour, and that the said Marquis and his whole fleet meant to go for Ireland; moreover I, the said Thomas, had conference in Bilboa with one Eustace,

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a gentleman of this country whose Christian name I know not, who did declare unto me, that the said fleet was prepared certainly for Ireland, and did further tell me that Sir William Stanley and all English and Irishmen in pay with the King were discharged of their places and entertainment, more I could not stay to learn because I was in a Scotch bark, and at that instant there came a general stay to every port and haven for all Scotch shipping, which occasioned us to haste with all speed thence. 1593, April 22, Newry. p. 1.

April 29. 23. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. The intelligence of a
Dublin Castle. combination in Ulster. Have written to the Earl of Tirone to make his personal repair to Dublin. *Auts. p. 1½. Inclose,*

23. I. *Hugh M'Hugh Duff O'Donnell to O'Donnell and Maguire are joined together against the Queen by the procurement of the Earl of Tirone. Extract. p. ¼.*

23. II. *Baron Slane and others to the Lord Deputy. It may please your Lordship to be advertised that being here at the sessions of Monaghan we have been given to understand of a monstrous exploit intended against the whole quiet of the State and especially of these northern parts, the examination of the informers we have taken and here inclosed have sent the same under our hands unto your honourable good Lordship, leaving the same to your grave censure. 1593, April 22, Monaghan. Extract. p. ½.*

23. III. *Declaration by Patrick M'Art Moyle [M'Mahon] sheriff of the county of Monaghan, by virtue of his oath taken before us hath deposed, that one M'Gauran nominated the Primate of Ireland by Bulls from the Pope repaired to Maguire and after to O'Donnell and used persuasive speeches unto them to forbear all obedience to the State, and that before mid May next the forces of the Pope and the King of Spain would arrive here to aid them against the Queen, and that presently hereupon the Primate and O'Donnell sent their letters to the Earl of Tyrone [margin, Cormock M'Baron, brother to the Earl], Cormock M'Baron and to Bryan M'Hugh Oge [Brian M'Hugh Oge of Monaghan proclaimed to be M'Mahon], affirming the same, whereupon a day of meeting was appointed; at which day in the presence of the Earl of Tyrone at Dungannon, Maguire took an oath to join with the Spanish forces, and after at another day of meeting at Ballymascanlan before the Earl of Tyrone these persons combined together and by their corporal oaths taken did conclude to join in arms for the aiding of the Spanish navy, which the Primate affirmed to be more in number of ship masts than there were trees in a great wood in Maguire's country. The names of the conspiritors that were sworn, were Cormock M'Baron, Bryan M'Hugh Oge, Rossebane M'Brene, Rory M'Hugh Oge, [Rory M'Hugh Oge brother of Brian M'Hugh Oge of Monaghan], Art Oge M'Art Moyle M'Mahon [Art Oge M'Art Moyle M'Mahowne, brother to Patrick M'Art Moyle M'Mahon, sheriff of Monaghan], Art*

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M'Rory M'Brene, Hugh M'Rory M'Brene, Brene Ne Sawagh and Henry Oge O'Neill, none of Tyrone being then present, but the Earl and Art O'Hagan ; the cause of his knowledge is that he went into Tyrone to see his uncle Henry Oge O'Neill who is son-in-law [in the margin Burghley has inserted the following names, Henry O'Neill as married to "a filia Comitis Tyroniæ," O'Donnell to "filia comitis," M'Guir to "filia comitis," filius M'Guir to "filia comitis," and lastly comes Tyroniæ with "Con O'Neyle bastardus" as his son] to the Earl of Tyrone, who advised this deponent to be upon his wary keeping, and that he should keep in company with the Seneschal of Monaghan for his more safety, and saith also that after this resolution Henry Oge O'Neill told this deponent all as he hath deposed, and that since he hath sent two several times unto him one Cowlo Carragh M'Ardell M'Ferry to warn him as formerly he had done.

One of the chiefest men and of most force in that county, Patrick M'Kena, deposed ut supra, agreeth in all points with Patrick M'Art Moyle M'Mahon, excepting that he doth not name the Earl of Tyrone, but saith that this conspiracy is greatly countenanced by some of the best of the O'Neills, and that the common report throughout Tyrone, Fermanagh, Tyrconnell, and the county of Monaghan is underhand of the arrival of the Spaniards, and for argument he gathereth that the absence of the principal men of this county from this sessions is a vehement presumption of their bad disposition, and saith that M'Gawran the Primate is greatly accounted of throughout all those countries and is kept in M'Gawran's country. The names of the principal men that were absent from this sessions were these, Bryan M'Huge Oge and his brother Rory M'Brene's two sons and Bryan Ne Sawagh, the freeholders for the most part were all there. [The marginal notes are abstracted from numerous notes in the margin of this copy in Burghley's hand.] 1593, April 21, Monaghan. Copy. pp. 1½.

23. iv. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. The information of Sir Hugh Magennis. 1593, April 25, Newry. p. 1. Incloses,*

23. v. *Information delivered by Sir Hugh Magennis to Sir Henry Bagenall, that the Earl of Tirone purposeth to enter into action of rebellion against Her Majesty if he may compass the agreement between him and O'Neill (i.e., Tirlagh Lynogh) and have the government of the whole country. O'Donnell and Maguire are to join with him. 1593, April 25. Copy. p. 1.*

April. 24. *Articles [by Mr. Cosbye] most important for the thorough reformation of Ireland. pp. 11.*

April. 25. *Memorial touching Mr. Cosbie's cause. Prays Her Majesty will be pleased to dispense with his forfeitures. p. 1.*

April. 26. *Reasons to show that Her Majesty may spare the charge of a Lieutenant in the Queen's county. p. 1.*

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April. 27. The division of the province of Connaught, and the counties of Galway, Roscommon, and Longford. *p. 1.*
- May 2, 28. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Advertisement of
Dublin Castle. the preparation intended against Ireland. *Autogs. p. 3. Incloses,*
28. 1. *News from Spain delivered by Peter Blake to Sir Richard Bingham. Bickering of the 25 great ships which came from St. Lucars with some English ships. Discontentment between the Spaniards and the Portugals. 1593, April 28, Galway. Copy. p. 1.*
- [May 4.] 29. Edward Herbert to Lord Burghley. Offers to surrender his charge and interest in O'Reilly's country, and to be employed as sheriff into O'Donnell's country. *Autog. p. 1.*
- May 4. 30. Robert Fowle to Burghley. Complains that Sir Richard Bingham has protested he would never pay him, bring what warrant he could for the same. *p. 1½.*
- May 6. 31. Declaration by Robert Newcomen, victualler, touching the receipt and issue of treasure. With some reasons annexed for the continuance of chief victualler. *pp. 2.*
- [May 6.] 32. Petition of Robert Newcomen, victualler, in Ireland, to Burghley for favour in his suit touching his office. *p. 1.*
- May 7. 33. Examination of Mary Bowen, wife to Lucas Wafer, touching Stanton's murder. *pp. 2.*
- May 8, 34. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. The province much troubled
Athlone. by writs from Dublin for the levy of some 80,000*l.* on desperate recognizances and by certain commissions granted to very mean persons for finding out concealed lands. *Aut. p. 1½.*
- May 8, 35. Mr. Ralph Lane to Burghley. O'Donnell and Maguire having
Athlone. repulsed the new sheriff of Maguire's country came with 1,500 men to the borders of Connaught to stir the people to rebellion. *Aut. pp. 3.*
- May 10. 36. John Bird to Burghley. His sickness, wants, and fruitless suits of eight years. The tenour of the letter to be written into Ireland in his behalf. *p. 1.*
- May 10. 37. Brief of the contents of letters from the Queen and from the Privy Council to be addressed into Ireland in behalf of John Birde, to facilitate his regaining his offices there. *pp. 3.*
- May 13, 38. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Commends the bearer, Francis
Dublin. Shaen. *p. 1.*
- May 14. 39. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Has received his Lordship's
Dublin. letters for stay of the proceeding against Bowen. Richard Stanton had quietly lived like a civil and dutiful subject in the county of Kildare two years before his death. Bowen detected of many criminal causes, and from time to time pardoned. The murder of

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Stanton wickedly committed with purpose to get his land. p. 1½.
Incloses,

39. I. *Deposition of Edmund Nashe, Robert Bowen's declaration that Lucas Wafer had done nothing in the murder of Richard Stanton but by his direction.* 1592-3, Feb. 2. Copy. p. ¾.

39. II. *Examination of Walter Kittagh Stanton, implicating William Bowen, late sheriff of Mayo, in the murder of Richard Stanton.* 1592-3, Feb. 13, Dublin Castle. pp. 2.

39. III. *Interrogatories to be ministered to Richard Boy Stanton touching the murder of Richard Stanton.* Copy. p. 1.

39. IV. *The voluntary confession of Lucas Wafer touching the murder of Richard M'Moyler alias Stanton. Mrs. Bowen's charge to witness while he was in prison. Signed with his own hand.* 1592-3, Feb. 13. pp. 3.

39. V. *Articles to be ministered to Walter Harpole and others by John Luttrell and Thomas Lambin, Justices of Peace, by virtue of the Lord Deputy's Commission. With the examinations of Walter Harpole, Dean of Leighlin, Ony Eni Mortogh Lea, Katherine Eni Mortough Lea, Thomas Michel and John Callowhill.* 1592-3, Mar. 16 and 17. Copies. pp. 3.

39. VI. *Examination of Shane M'Tirlagh relative to the murder of Stanton.* 1592-3, Mar. 16. Copy. pp. 2.

39. VII. *Examination of Leighlen O'Hallynan. Richard Stanton, alias M'Moyler, was slain near Boolybeg.* 1592-3, Mar. 20. Orig. p. ½.

39. VIII. *Examination of Edmund Dorree touching the murder of Stanton by Bowen.* 1592-3, Mar. 20, Maryborough. p. 1.

39. IX. *Examinations of Brian O'Kelly, Isaac White, and John Crosby, touching the murder of Richard Stanton.* 1592-3, Mar. 23, Maryborough. p. 1.

39. X. *Justice Nicholas Walshe to the Lord Deputy. Robert Bowen hath deferred his trial for the murder of Richard Stanton by challenging nearly all the jury of the panel. Indictment of William Bowen. Prisoners removed to Dublin Castle.* 1592-3, Mar. 23, Maryborough. Copy. p. 1.

39. XI. *Examination of Mary Bowen, wife to Lucas Wafer, touching Stanton's murder.* 1593, May 7. Copy. p. 1.

39. XII. *Certificate under the hand of Mr. Justice Nicholas Walshe of the ground on which Lucas Wafer had charged the deceased, Richard Stanton, with treason.* 1593, May. p. 1½.

39. XIII. *Complaints of Brazill O'Kellie, Brien O'Kellie, and Tirlagh O'Kellie, to the Lord Deputy, against Robt. Bowen. They*

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offer to prove divers horrible murders and treasons against Bowen. Copy. p. 1.

[Note of the dates of papers relative to the murder of Stanton by Bowen which had been here collected as inclosures, but are now placed in their respective dates, viz., 1592-3, Feb. 2, 13, 13, Mar. 16 and 17, 16, 20, Apr. 4, May 7].

May 14. 40. The Chancellor to Burghley. Recommends the suit of
Dublin. Mr. Francis Shaen of Westmeath. He is a gentleman both forward in religion and in Her Majesty's service. *p. ½.*

May 17. 41. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The recovery of Lord Burghley.
Dublin Castle. Mr. Pyne resteth as yet committed. Sends a copy of a letter from a lord of Scotland to the Earl of Kildare. Would restrain the coming of any Scots for a time. A report goeth that Maguire is to marry the Earl of Tirone's daughter. Small service of the Archbishop of Cashel and Mr. Power. *pp. 2. Incloses,*

41. i. *Earl of Kildare to the Lord Deputy. Has received a letter from the Lord of Kilhilty, dwelling in Scotland, descended from the House of Kildare. Desires a passport for the safe coming and going of the said lord on a visit to him. 1593, May 10, Down. Copy. p. ¾.*

May 17. 42. C. Baron Delvin and others to Burghley. Touching the
Dublin. accusation against Sir Robert Dillon for practising with O'Rourke. *Autogs. pp. 2¼.*

May 18. 43. Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley. Richard M'Moyler
Athlone. Stanton, that was killed was a most notorious traitor, a man of good account amongst the Burkes and as deep in the great rebellion as any. *Autog. p. 1¾.*

May 23. 44. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Commends the bearer, the
Athlone. Baron of Dunkellin, for his dutiful service with his father, the Earl of Clanricard, in the late actions of the Bourkes. *p. 1.*

May 23. 45. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Sir Robert Dillon restored to
Kilmainham. his place of a Privy Councillor. He is licensed to repair over. Doubt whether he should be prosecuted any further. The Lords of Delvin and Houth are not content but with his utter overthrow. *p. 1¼.*

May 26. 46. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Impropriety of the Archbishop
Dublin. of Cashel in departing without licence. He has carried with him great sums of money, besides plate and jewels. *p. ¾.*

May 27. 47. Alice Bowen and William Bowen to Burghley. The services of Robert Bowen prisoner for the death of Richard Stanton. Sir Henry Wallop, Sir Henry Harrington, Sir George Carew, and others now at Court will speak to his good deserts. Some speedy order for his relief. *p. 1.*

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May 28. 48. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Baron of Dunkellin desires
Kilmainham. to live at Court for experience sake. p. 1.

May 29. 49. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Propose a journey to
Dublin Castle. Dundalk on the 13th of June, for redress of disorders committed by
Turlough M'Henry upon some parts of the Brenny. The 1,200
soldiers now in a readiness so to continue. pp. 2. Inclose,

49. I. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. To repair to Dublin bringing the instrument passed between him and Sir Turlough touching the bargain of lands. 1593, May 9, Dublin. Copy. pp. 2.*

49. II. *Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, to the Lord Deputy and Council. As yet I cannot lay hands on Turlough Grane O'Mulcrene, who has committed murther. Coule Lee M'Ardell and his co-partners were the drawers on of Captain Fuller and the rest who took Art O'Hagan's prey. Begs to be excused for not appearing before their Lordships. Agnus M'Connel hath taken James M'Sawerlie in hand. 1593, May 14, The Banside. Copy. p. 1.*

49. III. *Declaration of Thady Nolan before the Lord Deputy and Council. This day I, Thady Nolan, returning home from the north do declare that on Monday last, the 14th of this month, I came from the Earl of Tyrone and left him at Castle Toome, having in his company among others, both the day before and that morning, Phelim M'Turlough O'Neill. And the same morning after I was come half a mile from thence having in my company, by the Earl's appointment, one Pat Hagan to be my guide to Armagh, certain of the Hagans on horseback and foot did overtake me, being in number as I guess about 40, who told unto Patrick Hagan, my guide, that they had killed Phelim M'Turlough O'Neill, and three or four of his men that were in his company; which they said they had done in revenge of one of the Hagans that the said Phelim had before killed. [In margin. This gentleman was of the O'Neills, and of great account and good force, one whom the Earl feared and never could like of. He was lately pardoned, and the Earl's oath given for the safety of the man. And besides the Earl's oath there were two or three several orders taken with the Earl by me and the Council for his receipt of him home and safety of his life. The O'Hagans be a sept of people whom the Earl greatly loveth and trusteth; and the Earl was not gone 20 score from his house when the murder was committed before his door.] The fact, as they said, was done at Toome. Whereupon Patrick Hagan, my guide, told me that by reason he was sent that day with me he was like to lose the worth of his horse, in that he might not do as the rest of his kinsmen did, to which I answered that if he were so disposed he might go with them, for I knew the way very well, and so he left me and told me that he would go with the rest to the spoil of Phelim's country. And afterwards I heard that they had taken the spoil of the said Phelim's country, and had killed some of his nearest kinsmen there.*

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I do also declare that coming the same day over the water at Lough Neagh in a cott being ferried over by a poor man born under the said Phelim, the said poor man said unto me what should men do with a pardon for our Lord is killed who had one; and it is thought the letters which you brought down with you to the Earl is the cause of the murthering of him. Underwritten.

This was read unto Thady Nolan, 25th May, before the Lord Deputy and Council, and acknowledged to be his declaration. Thady N. Nolan's mark. 1593, May 17. Copy. p. 1.

49. IV. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. My very good Lords, albeit I perceive by your Lordships' letters now sent unto me that Sir Turlough O'Neill has, in his letters unto you of the 3rd of this present, written an apparent contradiction of the manner of his dealing with me for the passing of such of my territories as were in his possession, yet now that your Honours desire to be intermeddlers in the bargain betwixt us, it shall appear unto you by his oath and writings passed unto me in that behalf, that the wrong is altogether in him. And "as I have formerly still written" that I have done nothing but with his own full consent and good will. Wherefore I most humbly beseech your Lordships to forbear mine appearance (now expected by you) until such time as beeves be in season to be made money of for defraying of charges.*

[In margin. His Lordship knoweth beeves will not be in state to make money well of until the end of August or towards Michaelmas; and the traitorous bishops have assured upon letters, which some of them have lately received, that the Spaniards will be here by the 20th of July at the furthest, and so they give out in every place with great show of joy.] And as then when it shall please your Lordships to send for Sir Turlough and me, I will be ready to attend your Honours' pleasure in that or any other matter. In the meantime I will, according to your Lordships' commandments, forbear to proceed any further in the bargain with Sir Turlough, but will leave it as it is, which I doubt not is as sufficient as may be for that matter. I am to advertise your Honours of that which I have always feared, and that is the killing of Phelim M'Turlough, which was done at Toome, in the Killetragh, on the 14th of this month by two of the brethren of Shane M'Owen O'Hagan, whom the said Phelim, as your Honour doth know, before in like sort killed. And so referring myself and causes unto your Honours' censure I humbly take my leave.

P.S. My Lords, since the perclosing of these my letters this bearer, Her Majesty's pursuivant, hath heard and may testify unto your Honours what hath been deposed, upon the Holy Evangelist, by O'Cahan, O'Quin, Edmond Oge O'Hagan, and by Sir Turlough's own man, Donough M'Rory, touching the manner of Sir Turlough's passing of the bargain unto me. 1593, May 21, The Bannside. Copy, certified by the Lord Deputy and Council. p. 1.

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49. v. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy.* Henry Oge O'Neill, a gentleman of great force, prevented by the Earl of Tyrone from meeting Mr. Marshal at Muckno. 1593, May 24. Copy. p. ¾.

49. vi. *Declaration by John Breminham, the pursuivant, how the Earl of Tyrone reproached him as Her Majesty's servant at his house at Castle Rowe, near the Bann Side, in the presence of O'Cahan, O'Quinn, O'Hagan, and others.* Dera mDíá, Barum basell, ne has hagh toogum, ne tha coate, en garr dirg, Cogh en derma la, which is in English. By God's son it were better for me to be dead than to see thy like, coming to me every other day in thy short red coat. [Marginal note. The red coat was Her Majesty's livery, very richly garded with velvet, and as richly garnished with gold, as any of Her Majesty's messengers commonly use to have. 1593, May 28. Copy certified under the hands of the Lord Deputy and Council. Autogs. p. 1.

49. vii. *Walter Scurlock to Mr. Henry Burnell.* It is commonly bruited here of a great conspiracy amongst the northern lords in Ireland, whereupon there be soldiers immediately bound over to their ruin I doubt not. The Earl of Tyrone is in common bruit here, as far in as the rest, which being so I wish he may receive punishment according unto his desert. This is all the news common amongst us, which I pray God may sort to the safety of our Prince. Extract out of a letter written from England. 1593, May 12, in England. p. ¾.

49. viii. *R. Ailward, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy.* The Scots hardly used at Lisbon and put into the holy house. 1593, May 4, Waterford. p. 1.

49. ix. *Intelligence by Richard Prowdefote brought from Rochelle.* Such intelligence as I, Richard Prowdefote, merchant of Dublin, have brought from Rochelle. Item, the 17th day of April 1593, being with my ship within the Haven of Rochelle there came letters from the Governor of Bordeaux to the Mayor of Rochelle that there arrived the day before in the river of Bordeaux 17 great ships of Spain to the rescue of the Castle of Blois, all with English and Scotch flags, where finding six English ships of war that served the King of France, upon the sudden the Admiral of the Spaniards and the Vice-Admiral attacked Burddet, the Admiral of the English ships; the Vice-Admiral and the rest of the English ships escaped with some spoil, but the said English Admiral, after long fight, seeing no remedy, set fire upon all the three ships and for the most part leapt into the sea, making their best shift to swim to the shore, but were intercepted by the Spaniards, who in their pinnaces murdered the most part of the Englishmen in their swimming.

The 9th of the said month there came letters from Bordeaux that by direction from the Governor of Bordeaux certain galleys and pinnaces and the ordnance upon the shore sunk three great ships of the Spaniards.

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There came letters from the aforesaid Governor of Bordeaux to Rochelle and Brouage to send their forces into the river of Bordeaux for the surprising of the Spanish fleet remaining there, and upon that another letter to hasten away, Bordeaux having made ready and finished all the shipping that were at Bordeaux to the number of 20 ships, English, Scots and some Flemings, Brouage did set forth 10 ships and two galleys, and Rochelle 10 ships, three galleys, and six pinnaces, all these were entered into the river of Bordeaux the 20th of the said month.

It was also certified that a small pinnace of the Spaniards was taken landing in the river of Bordeaux, wherein there were letters found that did betray great conspiracies wrought by the Spaniards, both in the City of Bordeaux and other parts of the country, whereby their malicious intention is prevented.

The 22nd of April I made sail from Rochelle in the company of 35 sail of ships Flemings, French, and Scottish. Received the 5th of May. 1593, May 5. p. 1.

49. x. *Declaration of Andrew Sybbald of Mondroise [Montrose] in Scotland. The great preparations of shipping in Spain, some say for Scotland, some for Ireland, &c. 1593, May 24. Autog. p. 1.*

May 29.
Kilmainham.

50. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Archbishop of Cashel's departure without license. His information against Deputy all false. It will appear unto your Lordship by our letters in what "tickle state" the north now standeth, and therefore if it might please you to hasten away Mr. Edward Herbert, sheriff of the county of Cavan, his service here would be of great importance being both a valiant and faithful servant. That county hath of late, by the Earl of Tyrone's half brother Turlough M'Henry, chief of the Fews, and some other of their neighbours (as Maguire with whom divers of the Earl's people have joined) received great losses and some slaughter of good subjects. I humbly beseech you send home the sheriff, for if anything fall out in the north, he will be "a most good" servant. *Autog. pp. 3. Incloses*

50. i. *Miler, Archbishop of Cashel, to the Lord Deputy. Laments the hard measure he receives from his Lordship, and reproaches his justice. 1593, May 6. Lismore.*

50. ii. *Book of the wages of the Lord Deputy and Garrison for half a year ended 31st March 1593. 1593, May 20. pp. 13.*

May 29.
Dublin.

51. Lords Delvin and Howthe to Burghley. Sir Robert Dillon secretly gone out of Ireland without license. *p. ½.*

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June 3.
Newry.

1. Sir H. Bagenall to Burghley. That the murder committed upon Phelim M'Turlough and his kinsmen by the Earl of Tirone may be repaired to the satisfaction and view of the world. p. 1. *Incloses,*

1. 1. *Declaration of Ever O'Neill showing the part taken by the Earl of Tirone in the murder of Phelim M'Turlough and Donnell Oge M'Evagh his chief servant. Also the murder of Phelim's brother and two more of his followers and a kinsman in other places the same day. 1593, June 1. pp. 2.*

June 4.
Dublin.

2. Mr. Henry Pyne to Sir Robert Cecil. Complains of his long imprisonment without cause. *Holog. p. 3.*

June 6.
Roscommon.

3. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. One M'Gawran who terms himself Primate, doth much mischief riding on his chief horse, with his staff and shirt of mail. Tirone's own foster brothers at the burning of Ballymote. All the temporising courses in the world will never make the rebels better subjects. *pp. 3.*

June 8.
My lodging [in
London.]

4. Milerus Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, to Sir Robert Cecil. Right Honourable, all duties remembered, the great careful pains which in my last troubles it pleased your Honour to take for my release hath emboldened me at this present in hope of the like commiseration, the case being alike, to unfold my present extremities unto you. It is so that having as well at my last being here as after my departure hence, discovered unto both the states the imminent danger the poor realm of Ireland is subject unto by reason of the infinite imperfections there over-abundantly reigning, with some means to prevent and remedy the same, and all this for discharge of my duty to God and Her Majesty, I find myself in regard thereof so hardly beset and overwhelmed with the general unbridled multitude there, notorious Papists and reconciled to the Pope and King of Spain, very few of them escaping the whip of my censuring discoveries, that they all have joined hearts and hands together to overthrow and destroy my poor self, well known to be of that country birth, their only eyesore and chiefest preventer and detester of all their mischievous practices and thirsted for invasion. Which accordingly to perform they find the way and means most easy, having quite alienated my friends', my servants', my kinsmen's, the whole country's hearts from me; and by most false and slanderous suggestions clean withdrawn the now Lord Deputy from yielding a favourable look or a listening ear to myself or causes, and carrying their pardons in their pockets for warrantize of whatsoever so performed.

My case resting thus, what other remedy might be left me in such an hourly expected danger, remaining safe neither in country nor town, at home, nor abroad, no, not in my church or chapter

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house ; then for safeguard of my poor innocent life thus infinitely and by infinite sought after, to appeal hither to the uncorrupted seat of justice, and sanctuary of all afflicted subjects, Her Majesty and honourable Council, of whom at this present I require neither lands nor livings, pardon nor protection, but the indifferent weighing (and that in the balance of justice) of all matters informed by me or against me ; for now being here I seek no excuse, nor fear any accuser, my clear conscience is a sure card. And yet holding this maxim as infallible, that whom the Governor doth stomach and the people envy little hope hath he there to find any indifferent measures, the one being not so ready to accuse as the other to hear the same and accordingly proceed.

For redress whereof, and preventing what might ensue, I would most humbly wish and beseech (as well to sift out the truth of my causes and to manifest my own innocency, and so much the rather because I would be loath to be noted a continual troubler of your Honour and the rest) that a Commission might be granted to the Lord Chancellor, the two Chief Justices, the Treasurer-at-Wars there, or to any three or two of them only, and they by virtue thereof newly to hear and examine, and accordingly finish and determine all my causes tending for Her Majesty's advantage, the testimonies and juries of all Papists and recusants, God, Her Majesty's and my utter enemies wholly excepted and exempted. This is the sum of my request, which being obtained I would presently repair to my poor flock, live quietly amongst them, and content myself with my poor fortunes. Vouchsafe, therefore, I most humbly beseech your Honour the reasons of these my extremities duly considered, being only for God and Her Majesty's cause, according to that honourable compassionate nature which heretofore you showed in my causes, to afford your favourable help and countenance in effecting the same. And as young Alexander was to Philip, so be you a mean to my ever honourable patron, your father, to procure my despatch away. God knoweth my abilities are small, far unable to maintain me here, much less in any earthly sort to gratify your Honour's hitherto imparted favours ; but life shall sooner leave me than I will leave in my daily prayers to be mindful of your courtesies and to recommend the requital thereof to him that leaveth not unrewarded the bestowing of a cup of clean water for His sake, the mighty Jehovah, in whose name and for whose sake I once again humbly beseech your Honour to further this my most reasonable petition and not to suffer a poor afflicted member, and Her Majesty's true subject, to be by her and his adversaries thus too apparently oppressed, who will accompt no work more meritorious than my overthrow. The Lord will requite the same, whom I humbly beseech so to possess your honourable father's heart and yours with the singleness and necessity of my petition as that by your both means that may be obtained, without which my state is desperate, and I hopeless of help. And so my life and state and all wholly being referred to your honourable father's and your direction, I take leave. *pp.* 2

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June 9.
Dublin.

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5. Lord Deputy and Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Have written to Maguire, Tirone and Art M'Baron to come to meet them at Dundalk. The difficulty of borrowing money. p. 1. Inclose,

5. I. *Sir George Bingham to Sir Richard Bingham.* The prey taken by the forces of Maguyre's country with Shane Maguire and Donough Oge Maguire, and others to the number of 1,100 men. Gilbert Greene villainously murdered. Good service of Capt. Martin, Lieutenant Michael, and the troops in rescuing part of the prey and saving several towns. 1593, May 25. Ballymote. Copy. pp. 2. Incloses,

5. II. *The confession of Donell Albanaghe, &c.*

Leaders of shot	{	Donnell O'Hagan	} being out of the Earl of Tyrone's country had 85 shot and 15 pikes.
		Donough O'Hagan	
		Turlough M'Caffer	had 90 shot.
		Donough M'Teig O'Luman	} 100 shot.
		Donnell Oge M'Gawran, and Maguire's own ward,	

Shane Maguire, Maguire's brother, and Donough Oge Maguire had the chief rule and leading of the whole force, being in number about nine or ten hundred of Fermanagh.

Alexander M'Donnell Oge M'Sweeny had with him 100 galloglass, there were also 30 horsemen under the leading of several gentlemen of Fermanagh. Brian Oge O'Rourke had with him to the number of 120 men; he confesseth that their forces being together consist of about 1,100 fighting men, and further saith that about 15 days past, which was about the 9th of this month, Maguire went unto the Earl of Tyrone, having but three or four horsemen, where he remained with him about five or six days, what conference they had he knoweth not, but as he thinketh, they concluded to prey the county of Sligo, for Donough O'Hagan and Donnell O'Hagan with a 100 shot being the Earl's men, were on Maguire's side, at the taking of the prey. And Maguire himself came into O'Rourke's country on Thursday, and stayed that night in Coghe Roe's sons' town, and promised to meet his forces on Friday morning at a place in the county of Sligo called Knocknegie.

This Donnell O'Hagan and Donough O'Hagan have been in Maguire's country at bonnaught, ever since that Willoes was there, being sent thither by the Earl. 1573, May 25. Copy. p. 1.

5. III. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy.* Jar between Maguire and Brian Oge O'Rourke at their parting of the prey brought out of the county of Sligo. Landing of Angus M'Donnell. 1593, May 30, Roscommon. p. 1. Incloses,

5. IV. *Second confession of Donnel Albenagh.* Imprimis, he saith that about four or five weeks since Tibbot Burke sent a letter to Brian Oge O'Rourke, which letter this examine saw Brian Oge O'Rourke deliver to Maguire, and heard the same read, the contents

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whereof was that if Brian Oge O'Rourke would begin to make wars and continue the same but one month, he would then come to him with all the force he could make, and then should have joined unto him all the Burkes and Clandonnells of Mayo that are in Gwyre's country and Tirconnell with some other northern force with whom he would return into Mayo, and spoil the same and the county of Galway; and Brian Oge and Hugh Roe O'Donnell should prey and spoil the countries of Sligo and Roscommon; and the Earl of Tyrone and Maguire should go into the English Pale, and prey and spoil the same. And he saith that they will presently proceed in these their determinations, except they be with all speed prevented. He also saith that they have 1,500 Scots already come over to join with them in this action. [In margin. There is no such Scots as yet landed here.], and do expect to have as many more come unto them very shortly. And that these four lords, viz., the Earl of Tirone, Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Maguire, and Brian O'Rourke, being combined together and entered into open action, doth think that there is no Irish lord in Ireland but will join with them and take their parts. 1593, May 27. Copy. p. 1.

5. v. Captain Charles Eggarton and John Dalway to the Lord Deputy. Owen M'Hugh, that killed Neal M'Brian Ferto's son, and Brian M'Gilpatrick O'Kelly, have drawn Art M'Baron's son with a large force to assail the Great Ardes. A great prey taken from the Captain of Killultagh. 1593, June 1. The Camp at Comber. Copy. p. 1.

5. vi. Neale M'Brian Fearto O'Neill to the Lord Deputy. Thanks for his Lordship's promise to be at Dundalk the 13th. Owen M'Hugh with more than 500 men besieges him at Comber. Prays to be delivered. 1593, June 1. Camp at Comber. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

June 9.
Kilmainham.

6. Lord Deputy to Burghley. May it please your Lordship, I forgot in my letter inclosed in the packet to certify you of the Spaniards that remain here (as they have done of long time), to the number of seven or eight, among which, one calleth himself Hypolitus, saying he hath good friends near about the Pope or somewhere else in Italy, but sure I am he hath practised once or twice his stealing hence with certain others of his company. He saith that Sir Horatio Palavicino knoweth his friends, and therefore hath desired to be sent into England, which I have done by this bearer, my servant Chichester, and humbly beseech your Lordship that I may know your pleasure for the rest of these Spaniards which live in Newgate [in Dublin] where they be better kept and fed for Spain and the Pope's sake than I am sure I should be by their devotion if I were there. And so I humbly end, not forgetting my duty to your good Lordship. [Autog.] p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June [9.]
Court at Non-
such.

7. Privy Council to Burghley. Wish that letters may be written to the Lord Deputy to stay all proceedings against Robt. Bowen for the murder of Richard Stanton, alias McMoyler. Autogs. p. 1.

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- June 10. 8. Privy Council to Burghley. Touching a certain point in the
Nonsuch. letter to the Lord Deputy for deciding the controversy between Sir Owen O'Sullivan and his nephew. This certain point is a clause in a letter they have written to the Lord Deputy which Sir Owen O'Sullivan mislikes, and as they are not willing to alter any part of the letter without Burghley's privity and allowance, considering the great pains he has taken in the matter, they have thought good to send the letter back to Burghley, praying him to consider of that point, and if for any good respect Burghley should not think fit to alter the same, then they will give answer to Sir Owen accordingly, and he to be sent away with it as it is. The clause is that the Lord Deputy shall advise them on both sides not to enter into the possession of any part of the country of Beare by colour of their title until the commission shall be delivered, and the commissioners entered into the country of Beare. *Autogs.* p. 1.
- June 10. 9. Order in Council that the controversy between John Itching-
Court at ham and the sons of Sir Nicholas White, James White, and Andrew
Nonsuch. White, concerning the title of inheritance to the monastery of Dunbrody, be dismissed from the Council Board, and the plaintiff to be referred to the common law. *Certified copy.* p. 1.
- [June 10.] 10. Petition of John Itchingham to the Privy Council. Prays that the Bishop of Leighlin may be examined touching such confessions as Sir Nicholas White made before his death relative to the justice of the said John Itchingham's causes. p. 1.
- June 10. 11. Notes on the state of Ulster. Although Sir Turlough Lynough O'Neill seem old and impotent, yet he is able to ride more than forty English miles a day. His power by devices and policy. Plots to weaken Tirone's haughty mind. Prophecy that when two Hughes succeed each other as O'Donnells the last shall be a monarch in Ireland, and banish all foreign conquerors. All the castles of O'Donnell's country stand on the sea side. pp. 5. [A third of the last leaf torn away, leaving the words "God long preserve your Ma . . ."].
- June 17. 12. The Earl of Desmond to Sir Robert Cecil He has never
The Tower. breathed out of prison since his infancy. Prays he will further his humble request to Her Majesty. *Signed, H. Gerald, and indorsed, Earl of Desmond.* p. 1.
- June 18. 13. Petition of John Wishame to Queen Elizabeth, for payment of 136*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* Indorsed that Her Majesty doth greatly pity the poor man. p. 1.
- June 21. 14. Petition of Euer M'Rory O'Neale and Cowlo McFerdorogh O'Neale, of Kileghteraght, to the Lord Deputy and Council. Humbly sheweth unto your Honours Ever M'Rory O'Neill and Cowlo M'Ferdorogh O'Neill, of Killetraght. That where their dear kinsman in blood, Phelim M'Turlough O'Neill, being upon Her Majesty's safe and free protection and pardon, and also the word of Mr. Marshal, returned to the Earl of Tyrone being to be well used as other his Lordship's tenants were. [*In margin.* The

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Earl gave his word to me and the Council, yea and his oath for the well using and safety of this man, otherwise, notwithstanding he had his pardon he would not have gone to him.] About the 13th of May last did repair to his Lordship, where he encamped near and about the Crannock [Crannoge, or Benburbe, or Edenduff-Carrick], which Phelim held before, and the Earl himself lay within the same. So it happened that on Friday night, being about the 13th of May, he with your suppliants and one Donnell Oge repaired to the said Earl's camp, but had no access to him that night till Saturday morning, having had good entertainment from the Earl all that day and Sunday. All which time Maguire was in his company till after mass and dinner on Sunday, and then the Earl rode with Maguire along the strand by the Bann's side two miles, where Phelim and your suppliants had a view of them going and coming. In whose return Owen Oge O'Hagan, Henry O'Hagan, and Hugh Oge O'Hagan, were in secret talk with the Earl all the way and a good while after he came to the Crannock; which ended and they departed from the Earl. Phelim stepped to the Earl and desirous to be despatched for his cause, which was but to take his son Hugh to foster, the Earl said he would do nothing that night, but the next morning, though he went early, would despatch him before any other, and thereupon stayed him to supper. The next morning, viz. Monday, Phelim repaired to the Earl and had secret conference with him as touching his motion, which he had well thought to have obtained at his hands. But so it is, that upon the Earl's departure into the cot taking the river of the Bann, howbeit that Phelim did salute him with the words "God be with you, my Lord." The Earl, turning his back towards him, said, "God be at defiance with you till night," and so departed down the river. The Earl no sooner departed but the said Hagans came and flattered the said Phelim, putting hands about his neck, walking into the Earl's camp till the Earl was out of sight, and then presently in the very camp, and in the view of the Earl's people, the said Owen who clasped him about the neck drew his sword and struck off one of his arms. Then the other two, Henry and Hugh, struck at him at the very gate of the Crannock, where-with he was mortally wounded, and after hewn in pieces and not therewith contented they after pursued the said Donnell Oge, who took the river, whom they killed and drowned in the same, and these two suppliants taking the woods hardly escaped. And, moreover, they suddenly went to the creaghts of the said Phelim, and having taken the prey killed a younger brother of the said Phelim's, one other gentleman, and two men. Of all which these your suppliants are eye-witnesses. And further by hearsay do allege that the Earl arriving at Portecloneowne [Portglenone], being but five miles from the Crannock, and being there overtaken by Hugh O'Galchor, who followed him in a boat with victuals. The Earl for his long stay blamed him, and asked him the question of his said long stay, who answered he was seeing the doing of an ill deed. What is that? said the Earl. The killing of Phelim M'Turlough

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and he is killed. Aye, and is Donnell Oge killed too? Aye, both killed and drowned. What became of my shot that went over the river? saith the Earl. Whereunto the said Hugh said nothing, but the Countess, clapping her hands together, was sorry, as should seem of that which happened, to whom the Earl in English spake with vehemeney, which most of the company did not understand, and so could not come to your suppliants' knowledge.

Likewise, by hearsay, they do inform that within a fortnight after the Earl being at Castle Rowe, where O'Cahan and Nele M'Hugh were present, the said Nele asked the question of the Earl, whether, after the said murder by the Hagans, he would do them any good; whose answer was, "If I do them no good I will do them no harm." Whereunto O'Cahan said, "Seeing you had that within you, you might have kept it well enough within you." They also complain that within three days after the murder committed the Earl, as not satisfied, did again send off his people not only to take the prey of Phelim's creaghts, for the year's rent which he should have had free according [to] your Honours' order, but also made open proclamation for banishing of your suppliants and their kinsmen out of the said lands and for cutting off their heads if they should come upon the same. No better proof they have thereof, but that the Hagans aforesaid are dwelling in the said Crannoge and upon their lands, where, upon Wednesday last in the evening, your suppliants repairing by stealth did view and see them. And they have the two eyries of hawks which the said Phelim had in purpose to bestow upon your Lordship and Council. This being the true report and declaration of this cause, they leave to your Honours' consideration that which concerneth the murder; but for themselves do require order for their lands, goods, and creaghts, with safety of their lives. *Copy certified by Nathaniel Dillon, 30th June 1593. pp. 2½.*

June 25.
Dundalk.

15. Hugh, Earl of Tirone, to the Privy Council. The doubtful opinion conceived of him by Her Majesty and their Lordships. Excuses himself. He desires to come into England. Desires their Lordships' resolution of certain articles and petitions. *Autog. pp. 3. Incloses,*

15. I. *Certain articles and petitions exhibited by Hugh Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. Desires that the whole territory of Tirone may be united in one county. A gentleman dwelling in the said country to be appointed sheriff. A general pardon. pp. 2¾.*

June 25.
Dundalk.

16. Hugh, Earl of Tirone, to the Earl of Essex. His grief at being accused of disloyalty. Prays Essex to deliver his letter to Her Majesty and to procure an answer. *Autog. p. ¾.*

June 26.
Dundalk.

17. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam to Burghley. He has served 23 years in Ireland the 24th of June, besides 12 years otherwise at home. Prays he may be recalled before the end of September.

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His son John very sick. Hears there is an order passed out of the Exchequer to seize the whole rent of his poor living to Her Majesty's use. His petition. *Autog.* pp. 2.

June 28. 18. Sir R. Bingham to the Privy Council. Maguire hath shown
Roscommon. himself now so insolent, and beyond all measure so outrageous a traitor and notorious faithbreaker, that nothing can be alleged in his excuse. His forces had appointed to meet at Racroghan. Their repulse. Maguire hath received such detriment and shame by this journey that he hath made an Irish vow to come again to be revenged. Hopes the Lord Deputy will not continue his protecting of so faithless and base a traitor. *Autog.* pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

June 28. 19. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. The killing of the archtraitor
Roscommon. M'Gawran, a venomous person, who hath chiefly contrived all these mischiefs. *Autog.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

June 28. 20. D. Earl of Thomond to Burghley. Prays that a letter may
Bunratty. be written from the Privy Council to the Lord Deputy to stay George Darsey's bill in the Castle Chamber against the Earl of Thomond from all public hearing. *Autog.* p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 29. 21. A declaration of the importance of Knockfergus with other
points concerning the services of the northern parts of Ireland. A more complete fortification recommended. pp. 6.

June 29. 22. Patrick Furlong to Christopher Chevers. Worshipful Sir,
Wexford. my Lord Fearnis's son with John Allen, showed me a letter his father sent him at eight of the clock at night, wishing him to repair home with all speed, and letting him to wit that the Vice-President of Munster and the Mayor of Waterford had sent to the fort of Duncannon that they should be in all readiness, and that the Spaniards were upon the coast, whereupon I have made stay of all our shipping and men, that none shall depart the town until we hear further, thus much I would have written to Mr. William Usher in a letter I sent him, if I had heard thereof at the writing of the same, and since I have not, I pray you acquaint him therewith, and such others as you shall think most meet, and even so with my loving commendations do leave you. Signed your loving uncle. *Holog.*

P.S.—Written by Christopher Chevers to Mr. William Usher. If it might be thought that the Vice-President had not certified my Lord Deputy hereof already, I think it were very good that a messenger were despatched herewithal in all haste to his Lordship. *Holog.* p. 1.

June 30. 23. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Have not
Dundalk. sufficient ground to proceed against the Earl of Tirone in the point of foreign conspiracy as directed in Her Majesty's late letter. Have given warrant to the Earl to make a pacification with Maguire who has twice entered Connaught and killed, burned, and preyed Her Majesty's subjects there. The traitorous titular Bishop Magawran

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with seven or eight of the Maguires slain in the Maghery. *Autogs.* pp. 3. *Inclose,*

23. I. *Declaration of Patrick M'Arte Moyle M'Mahon, of the assemblies sworn by M'Gawran the titular Primate, to help the Spaniards, who would arrive before mid May. 1593, April 11, Monaghan. Copy. p. 1.*

23. II. *Declaration of Patrick M'Arte Moyle M'Mahon before the Lord Deputy and Council. Bishop M'Gawran's promise of forces out of Spain. The messages sent to him by Henry Oge O'Neill not to expose himself to danger. 1593, June 15, Dundalk. Copy. pp. 3.*

23. III. *Patrick M'Arte Moyle confronted with Coolie Carragh M'Ardell. 1593, June 17. p. 1.*

23. IV. *Deposition of Coolie Carragh M'Ardell a wealthy man and foster brother both to Patrick M'Arte Moyle M'Mahon, sheriff of Monaghan, and Henry Oge O'Neill. He was sent in May last by Henry Oge O'Neill to Patrick M'Arte Moyle [M'Mahon] to deliver a message about hogs which had been stolen from him, the said Henry Oge, and to demand restitution; which message he delivered to the said Patrick openly in the market at Monaghan, saying, if he did not restore those hogs, Henry Oge would take a pledge for them upon one of the Connallies, and not meddle with any of the rest of the country. 1593, June 17, Dundalk. Copy. pp. 2.*

23. V. *Deposition of Henry Oge O'Neill. His message to Patrick M'Art Moyle only about swine. 1593, June 17. Copy. pp. 2.*

23. VI. *Declaration of Thadie Nolan, one of Her Majesty's pursuivants. The Earl of Tirone's great hatred to Marshal Bagenall. Assistance to Maguire. The O'Hagans who killed Phelim M'Tirlough are conversant with the Earl of Tirone. 180 Scots landed. M'Sweeny Ne Doe doth join Maguire with 400 galloglas. The North standeth altogether at the pleasure of the Earl and the pretended Primate Magawran. 1593, June 13, Dundalk. Copy. pp. 2½.*

23. VII. *Certain things told to Marshal Bagenall. Henry Oge O'Neill's refusal to go with Maguire against Captain Willis and the Queen's soldiers. The Earl of Tirone's command for wasting the barony of Cremorne. Confederacy between O'Donnell, Maguire, the titular Primate M'Gawran and the Earl of Tirone. 1593, June 18. pp. 2.*

23. VIII. *Testimony of Christopher Fleming. I, Christopher Fleming, being in the Seneschal's house of Monaghan about the last January 1592-3, there Hugh M'Rory M'Bryan M'Mahon told me, that his brother Art Oge, M'Rory, M'Mahon, told him that the Earl of Tyrone willed him, he being in Ballynescanlon to keep*

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waste the land of Cremorne until May and then he should hear further. 1593, June 20, Dundalk. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

23. IX. *Deposition of Patrick Cullen.* The Seneschal O'Hagan and William M'Crodan went to O'Donnell's house to bring the Earl's daughter thither that is married to O'Donnell. 1593, June 25, Dundalk. p. 1.

23. X. *Declaration of William Moate,* that the Earl of Tirone, O'Donnell, Maguire, and Primate Magawran received the sacrament together at Strabane. 1593, June 20, Dundalk. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

23. XI. *Deposition of Edward Lewys,* curate at Blackwater. That he was requested to resort to Magawran in Maguire's country who termeth himself to be Primate. 1593, June 20. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

23. XII. *Deposition of Sir Morish O'Cullen,* Chancellor of Armagh. Turlough O'Boile has got the treasurership of Armagh from the Primate M'Gawran. 1593, June 25, Dundalk. p. 1.

23. XIII. *The Examination of Moris O'Skanlon.* [In Margin. One that came in upon protection at the suit of Patrick M'Art Moyle, sheriff of the county of Monaghan] taken before the Lord Deputy the 19th of June 1593.

The said Morris being duly examined and sworn by virtue of his oath, being demanded whether he was in Maguire's country at such time as Captain Humfrey Willows [Willis] was kept back from executing the office of sheriff of that country, confesseth that he was then with Maguire, and being further demanded what forces Maguire then had, he saith he had none at that time but his own and that then the soldiers were too hard for him, until afterwards in the same day Cormock M'Baron came in to aid him with a hundred footmen, whereof some were Scottish bowmen, some shot and some pikemen and about 20 or 30 horsemen, and the next day Donough O'Hagan came with some shot and his brother Donnell came about 3 or 4 days after with more shot, making in the whole between them about six score as he could judge, so as then Maguire was too hard for the soldiers. And the soldiers being for their safety driven to take a church, there they were kept about 6 or 7 days, which was the least as he thinketh, until the Earl of Tyrone came to deliver them. And for the two Hagans they have ever since remained with Maguire, and do at this present, and have bonnaught upon Connor Maguire in Clankelly and the two Cooles, [In margin, part of Maguire's country] having victuals and a noble a month every man.

He further declareth by virtue of his oath, that about Thursday was seven night, Sir Hugh Maguire, Cormock M'Barron, Henry Oge, Alexander M'Donnell Oge, Shane Evarry, brother to Maguire, and the supposed primate called Edmond M'Gawran, met upon a hill in Slight Art's country [In Margin. Part of Sir Turlough O'Neill's country bounding upon Fermanagh], where the said Edmond held a book, whereupon the said parties took their oath,

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but what it was this examine knoweth not, but by hearsay, for that he stood 60 yards off or thereabout, and as he heard it was that they should faithfully join together in all their doings and actions. The cause of his knowledge is that he was then present, and saw every of them take the book from the pretended primate, and put it towards their heads, and heard the report as before, and for a further testimony he saith, that he sent the Seneschal of Monaghan word by his own messenger the same evening that he should be well upon his keeping, for that he feared they would come to prey the country, as he thought, showing for further cause of knowledge that he came with Cormock M'Barron to this parley hill where they took their oath, and from thence accompanied him back to his own house, which was 6 miles off, and from that to Dungannon, from whence Cormock returned within two days to his own house and there this examine staid with Henry Oge until he accompanied him hither.

The names of such as be leaders and have entertainment in Maguire's country. Turlough M'Caffrie 100 shot, Donough M'Teig Eloman 50 shot. The Sept of Clanleynan and Maguire's household 50 shot, Alexander M'Donnell 100 galloglass, the Hagans 120 shot, Maguire hath of his own country about 300 or 400 men. He saith Brian Oge O'Rourke hath of his own men not past 100 or 120 at the most.

This examination was taken the 19th of June 1593 and the 20th of the same was read and repeated at the Council Board unto the party, and acknowledged by him before us whose names are underwritten to be his declaration, and made repetition of the substance of every part thereof before the same was read unto him. And being this day demanded what the effect of the oath was, he saith he knoweth not, otherwise than by a general report of those that were assembled upon the hill, but could name no particular person. 1593 June 19, Dundalk. Copy. pp. 2.

23. XIV. Examination of Patrick O'Multully. Patrick O'Multully, messenger to the Seneschal of Monaghan, being deposed upon his oath saith, that he was in Slight Arts' country with letters from his master, and he affirmeth that he brought a message to his master from Morris Skanlon, who was then there, which was that his master should be upon his keeping for he thought there was an intent to prey the county of Monaghan, or the Cavan that night, 1593, June 26. p. 1.

23. XV. Maguire to the Earl of Tirone. An Irish letter translated, sent from Maguire to the Earl of Tyrone, and delivered to us by Sir Turlough [Lynagh] O'Neill, being sent as he saith to the Earl and intercepted by some of Sir Turlough's men. Maguire's commendations to you, the Earl of Tyrone, and understand that the Bingham's [In margin. He meaneth Sir Richard Bingham, his brethren and kinsmen] have done much hurt or wrong to us continually, and that we sent Maguire's son and Donough Maguire's son [In margin, base brother to this Maguire] with our people with Brian O'Rourke's son now to the west, and they

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scattered their people at the Corren and at Lenyarwoye [In margin, certain baronies in the county of Sligo] and in every place from thence to the Curlews, and they brought great preys with them. And they burned Ballymote [In margin, a chief castle in the county of Sligo, wherein Sir George Bingham, brother to Sir Richard Bingham dwelleth] to the door of the castle, and they did some killing upon horsemen and upon the band of soldiers which was in the town, and they did drive them into the castle against their wills, and some few of our men were hurt with bullets about the doors of the town. And Cahill M'Coughe M'Gawran [In margin, a notable traitor and follower to the O'Rourkes] was killed from us, and there was no more hurt done to us but that, and it is for that that we did it, to set forth Brian O'Rourke's son, so long as we are displeased ourselves. And we know that we shall have have great trouble from this side downwards, and entertain you those bonies as you promised to Cormock [O'Neill] [In margin, brother to the Earl of Tyrone] to the end that they should be our help in haste. And send William M'Croddan [In margin, a brehon or judge under the Earl] from the East [In margin, from the Bann, which is east from Maguire's country] without stay, about the business that you know yourself. No more, but send all your counsel that you can and all new news that you have.

The endorsement. Let me be given to the Earl of Tryone. [1593.] Translation from Irish. p. 1.

23. XVI. Maguire to Angus M'Donnell. An Irish letter, translated, sent from Maguire to Angus M'Donnell and delivered to us by Sir Turlough [Lynagh] O'Neill; being sent as he saith to Angus and intercepted by some of Sir Turlough's men.

Maguire's commendations to Angus M'Donnell, and I do send to you that there is some wars rising upon me, and I have some bonies [In margin, is meant soldiers or Irish men of war] and I have no more time of them saving a fortnight or three weeks, and come to you five or six hundred men of tall men, well armed, and I will give you meat, till I entertain yourself and whomsoever else I shall in like sort entertain both for meat and wages. And I do send to you that I do not marvel if I were in distress that you should give your help unto me for a quarter of a year for a little hire. And moreover I think that you shall have better spoils than your wages from me till the end of that three weeks. Bring a great sort of shot with you, and if you get no more but three hundred itself, come with them as soon as the letter comes to you and leave order for the rest to come after you, and understand you that Brian Oge O'Rourke [In margin, son to the late traitor O'Rourke executed in England] is a partner with me in my wars, and that he is drawing of you likewise as I am.

The endorsement. Let me be given to M'Gilasbig M'Agus Ilay. [1593.] Translation. p. ½.

23. XVII. The Earl of Tyrone to Sir Turlough O'Neill. Consents to a peace with him till May upon condition that he discharge the

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English soldiers. Gives O'Donnell and Maguire for slanties or assurance of the peace. Translated from an Irish letter sent from the Earl of Tyrone to Sir Turlough O'Neill as Sir Turlough affirmeth. 1593. p. 1.

23. XVIII. *The deposition of Richard Sewell, one of the horsemen under Capt. Christopher Carliell taken at Dundalk, before the Lord Deputy and Council.*

The said deponent saith, that being about three weeks since at the Earl of Tyrone's camp at Castle Rowe, he chanced there to fall in talk with Lieut. Marshall touching the state of O'Neill's country. The said Lieut. Marshall said unto this deponent, Richard the Earl of Tyrone is a sore man, and unless he may have all Tyrone from end to end before it be long with the consent of the Queen and the Lord Deputy you shall see such a busy world in these parts within this half year as hath not been of a long time. Whereunto the deponent answered, that Her Majesty cared not for the Earl in that respect. To which Marshall made answer, but the Earl is able to make many men, and said Marshall [Turlough Lynagh] O'Neill was not drunk when he put his hand and seal that the Earl should have it. Whereto this deponent said how came [Sir Turlough] O'Neill by that country? Hath he it not from the Queen? Yes, said Marshall. Why then, said the deponent, he cannot do it away during his life, without the consent of Her Majesty and the Deputy.

He further deposeth that being with Randall M'Neece about three weeks since, the said Randall requested him to do a message to the Governor of Carrickfergus, while his man was writing two letters, which was, Tell the Governor that the Earl of Tyrone hath sent for me twice or thrice, and I sent him word again that I was the Queen's tenant under Angus M'James M'Donnell and his constable, and that I could not go to him, but if there be anything among my master's creaghts that may pleasure his Lordship let him write for it, and he shall have it. And tell the Governor what was the cause that I would not go over the Bann to him. That is because I heard that the Earl was worse thought of by the Lord Deputy and Council than he was wont to be and for fear of some evil procurement against Her Majesty. He also said, I have had diverse whisperings with other people, but I would give none ear to any of them. This message he, this deponent, accordingly declared to Charles Egerton, Deputy to Mr. Carliell. And afterwards upon a meeting between the said Mr. Egerton and Randall M'Neece which was about a week after, this deponent required the said Randall to make declaration to the said Mr. Egerton of the message, he had before willed him to deliver; which the said Randall did, agreeing in all points with the said message, in the hearing of this deponent. 1593, June 25. Copy. p. 1.

23. XIX. *The deposition of Michael Marshall, Lieutenant, before the Lord Deputy and Council at Dundalk.*

The said Michael Marshall [In margin, lieutenant of a foot band under the Earl of Tyrone. An Englishman born] upon his

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oath saith that Richard Sewel being in the Earl of Tyrone's camp at Castle Rowe about three weeks or a month last past, the said Sewel asked this deponent, Shall the Earl of Tyrone have O'Neill's country. To which the deponent answered, he could not tell whether he should or not, but he heard they were upon a bargain, and that the Earl of Tyrone should give unto O'Neill two thousand pounds a year if the Queen's Majesty, the Lord Deputy and the State would agree unto it, and that in his opinion Sir Turlough was an unwise man if he did not take it. And upon further talk with Sewel touching the state of the country, I, the deponent said unto him, But for my Lord of Tyrone's carefulness there was like to be great troubles in the country; for O'Donnell is a bad man, and is drawing Scots unto him, which may do much hurt in the country. And I think our lying here (meaning Castle Rowe) is to prevent those hurts. The said Marshall affirmeth that the Earl of Tyrone is a noble man, and hath ever used him well, but if he did know him to be disloyal to Her Majesty he would be the first that should cut off his head, if he could conveniently do it. Michael M. M., Marshall's mark.

The day and year abovesaid, Sewel and Marshall being both before us to confront each other, Sewell constantly affirmeth his declaration to be true in all points, and Marshall deposeth his speeches to be no other than is above declared. Marshall further saith, that when he was to come from his company, they [In margin, viz. three or four of the Earl's horsemen] urged him to swear by his faith that he should first repair to the Earl of Tyrone before he came to the Deputy and Council, which notwithstanding he did not, for that he calling as he came hither at Richard Orvington's house, being his captain, he advised him to look to his warrant, and first to go to the Lord Deputy, which accordingly as he saith he did. 1593, June 25. Copy. p. 1.

23. XX. Charles Egerton and William Lymsey, Vice-Seneschal of Clondeboy, to the Lord Deputy and Council. Their knowledge of the enlargement of James M'Sorley out of captivity. Great store of Scots engaged to come over. 1593, June 21. Copy. pp. 2.

23. XXI. Agreement betwixt Hugh Earl of Tyrone and Sir Tirlagh O'Neill, knight, concluded upon before the Lord Deputy and Council. [Calendared in the Carew MSS., page 73, No. 135.] 1593, June 28, Dundalk. Copy. pp. 4.

June 30.
Dundalk.

24. Lord Deputy to Burghley. His writings about the Bishop of Cashel nothing but truth. Fear of the arrival of Spanish ships. Stay of the processes for forfeited recognizances, &c, in Connaught. pp. 2. Incloses,

24. I. Spanish advertisements delivered by Patrick Comerford at Dundalk the 18th of June 1593. A note of the ships that are on the coast of Spain. In Lisbon eight great ships of the burden some of ten hundred, some of twelve hundred, some of fourteen hundred. More there were staid in Lisbon to the King's use sixteen double

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flyboats which were thought to go to meet the West India fleet. More there were at Cadiz, 10 great ships of the same burden, also said to go to meet the aforesaid fleet. More there are at Ferrol in Galicia, 30 ships of the burden, some one hundred, some of two hundred and some of three hundred; also there be at Ferrol 14 flyboats of the same burden, whither they be bound I do not know, but they be all fitted with men and munition. More there be "nine piking barks" of a small burden running along the coast from time to time. There landed in Baltimore on Easter Tuesday one John Slattery, a pensioner of the King of Spain, with letters and other directions, this man came in Mr. Valentine Blake's bark of Galway.

These 18 great ships and the 16 flyboats were manned with soldiers, mariners, ordnance mounted, ships victualled, gentlemen pensioners ready at commandment, and as the report was, to meet the fleet of the West Indies. There were two of the greatest that be at Lisbon laden with merchant goods to go to the East Indies in company of five other ships of the burden of thirteen or fourteen hundred tons, and they were discharged and commanded to be made ready with the armed ships which go all to meet the West India fleet as they report. As they reported there were soldiers to pass from Castile to the sea coast.

More since O'Rourke was delivered into England, there escape few Scottish men but are troubled, either for religion, or saying that their goods are English goods, or that they carry their goods for England, so as Scottish men are weary of the trade of that country nevertheless are there practisers of villainy both English, Irish, and Scottish. Patrick Quemerford.

The names of the Pensioners, I mean English pensioners at Lisbon.—Owen Eaton, 40 ducats per month. Mr. Cople, 40 ducats per month. Mr. Bonner, a pilot and a gunner 30 ducats. Mr. Dowty a pensioner, but I know not the sum of his pension. Mr. Pickford, 12 ducats per month. The pensioners at Cadiz.—Edward Crips, 50 ducats per month. Capt. Williams, 40 ducats per month, Henry Erland, 25 ducats per month. Mr. Johns, 16 ducats per month.

The Irish pensioners.—Edmund Eustace, 30 ducats per month. Morris Fitz John, 30 per month. Thos. Fitz John, 30 per month. Cahil McConnoghur, 30 per month. John Lacy, 40 per month. Henry Mullreyne, 20 per month. Robert Lacy, 20 per month. Alexander Lucar, 20 per month. Patrick Quemerford, 12 per month. Robert Daniell, 10 per month. Christopher Artur, 8 per month. Peter Artur, 8 per month. James Dowre, 8 per month. Thos. Hurly, 8 per month. Andrew Hurly, 8 per month. Thos. Hurly, 8 per month. Andrew Hurly, 8 per month. Thos. Hurly, 12 per month. Thos. Linch, 8 per month. Edmond Skiddy, 8 per month.

All these be pensioners always attending and resident where the shipping is and was at Lisbon, they should be removed as the report went to Ferrol where the small ships be. The cause of my

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knowledge is, I have been in all these places and conversant with all these people.

The true examination of Patrick Quemerford before the Right Honourable the Lord Deputy General of Ireland the 18th of June, 1593, Patrick Quemerford.

Any Bishop cannot I charge with practising any treachery but the presupposed Primate of Armagh, whose man I met in Lisbon and the bruit went amongst the Irish pensioners that he went with letters touching the state of our poor country, and was to return again with answer the soonest he might; I met him about mid Lent; and do not doubt but he is there as yet. Patrick Quemerford. Holograph. p. 1.

24. II. R. Ailwarde, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Advertisements of Spanish preparations. The King of France refused to go to mass. A restraint of the exportation of corn. 1593, June 16, Waterford. pp. 2.

24. III. Agreement betwixt Hugh, Earl of Tirone, and Sir Tirlagh O'Neill, knight, (i.e. Tirlagh Lynagh). 1593, June 28, Dundalk. Copy. Calendered above p. 54. pp. 4½.

24. IV. Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. It may please your Lordship. This morning. [In margin 23 June.] All Maguire's forces with the assistance of his neighbours, to the number of 120 horsemen and at the least a thousand footmen entered this county of Roscommon, some by the Boyle, and some at Knokeviccary. And myself with Mr. Lane, Mr. Fielding, my brother John, and my cousin George Bingham, with the sheriff and gentlemen and rising out of horsemen of this county to the number in all of 80, without any one footman, being watching all night below Tulsk, upon intelligence had that the said rebels would enter these parts, had a good encounter with them, and in our first charge unhorsed and killed above 30 of their best men, continuing our charge and retreating at the least three miles, still beating the horsemen to within their battle of footmen, and receiving many volleys of shot from their footmen, which killed not any one man. [In margin, no good subject killed.] We were over matched with their footmen, and many of our horsemen ill horsed, and but raw, being not 10 men of the garrison band, which receiveth Her Majesty's pay.

Howbeit God be praised, we lost not one man in all the said time and space of ground, only two or three horses were gauled with their shot, which were supplied with a treble number of far better horses of theirs taken up in the field. Upon our first intelligence that the rebels were come in, we sent out 20 principal horsemen to discover them, who falling in amongst all their strength of horsemen unawares were forced to retire, and there we lost a tall gentleman, William Clifford, and one of the Rutlidges, all the morning being so foggy and misty as the like was not this year. The darkness of the weather hindered us much, for if the

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morning had been clear, that we might have discovered still where the footmen had been, we had not left them one horseman to carry news home, but God be thanked as it is they will want divers of their chief men, as this bearer can report, who was in the service himself, some cows they have taken and burned divers poor villages, but the number of cattle I cannot esteem, by reason the country being warned fled inwards with their goods everywhere, and at the writing hereof the rebels were withdrawn to the waterside to retire home again; many of the horsemen were better than Maguire hath any, and so their shot, though we do think Maguire was there himself, which I humbly leave to your consideration, and those which sent them. [In margin, Maguire protected before the incursion.] The people here in general expected not this, in respect your Lordship had protected the traitor Maguire, and was now, as we thought, at Dundalk, for ordering of all northern causes and better restraining of these notorious Ulster traitors so as by means thereof, we could not possibly handle the matter better, our forces of the garrison, viz., both horsemen and footmen being laid at Sligo, and there remaining for defence of those parts, and of a defensible war it is not possible there can come better, wherefore it behoves your Lordship to consider of it, and take some order for this insolent traitor Maguire and the rest. I had last of your Lordship but four barrels of powder, which was dispersed to the several wards and garrisons at Ballinote, Sligo, the Fort, and this house of Roscommon, so as I have none left in store, wherefore I beseech you to give warrant to the Master of the Ordnance for sending of some 10 or 12 barrels of powder with lead and match to Athlone. [In Margin. 12 barrels to be sent to Athlone], out of hand, for as I cannot conveniently spare any to fetch it, so have I divers times been at great charges for carriage of munition from Dublin to Athlone, which I never had any allowance of, and is a thing, as I take it, appertaining to the officers of the Ordnance to see done. Roscommon, June 23 and 24. Copy. p. 14.

June. 25. Petition of John Grace, of Grace's Court, in the county of Kilkenny, to Burghley. For 50*l.* of Her Majesty's lands for 61 years in consideration of his service while sheriff of Kilkenny against Dermott M'Mortaghe and his brother Artte Kevanaghe. p. 1. See also 1591, Dec. 18.

[June.] 26. Magawran, the titular Primate of Armagh, hath him commended unto you Hugh Oge O'Rourke. These are to let you to understand that Maguire appointed me* to make as good agreement between you and Brian Oge O'Rourke as possibly I may, which if it may not be effected, to signify unto him which of you hinders it. Therefore I request you to meet a Saturday in some convenient place of appointment, and I with certain gentlemen of Maguire's, as Shane M'Hughe's and Brian M'Hughe's children, will meet you. But I request you not to come with any train, and yet not to fail, if ever you will have my favour, to meet for this agreement. *Endorsed.* The copy of an Irish letter written by

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Magawran, the titular Primate of Armagh, to reconcile Maguire and Brian Oge O'Rourke. Translation. [*Note.—See the jar between Maguire and Brian Oge O'Rourke, 1593, May 30th, above, p. 105, No. 5, III.].

July 1. 27. Sir H. Bagenall to Burghley. Tyrone is like enough to
The Newry. assume absolute command throughout Ulster as his predecessors. The bringing in of Henry Oge O'Neill. Tyrone is employed to appease Maguire, although he is thought to be no small instigator of him and the rest to the outrages they have committed. pp. 2.

July 1. 28. Petition of William Herbart, of Dublin, to Burghley. For
the farming of the impost of wines in Dublin and Drogheda. p. 1.

July 2. 29. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. In our
Drogheda. return from Dundalk we received this day at this town of Drogheda a letter from Sir Thos. Norreys, out of Munster, with another inclosed therein from Owen O'Sullivan, son to Sir Owen O'Sullivan, of Beare Haven. The copies of both which letters we have sent to your Lordships herewith as a matter of very great importance in our opinion and worthy of serious consideration, the rather for that it may be supposed that this great fleet hath taken its course to Scotland, as hath been formerly gathered by other advertisements and certified to your Lordships, which if it be so, it is probable in all reason and likelihood that there is a dangerous attempt intended by them against this realm, and for our parts we cannot but fear the worst, humbly beseeching you to have such consideration of us both for men and money as our weak estate, which is thoroughly known to you, doth require. As we shall hear further advertisements of this matter you shall be imparted therewith, having to that end written to Sir Thos. Norreys and other maritime parts of this realm to use the best care and diligence they can for further discovery hereof, and to make certificate to us with all possible speed. We have also despatched to Sir Thos. Norreys the two half companies of foot which he hath written for. And so in great haste we take our leave.

Endorsed. Discovery of a fleet on the west coast of Ireland. p. 1. *Autogs. Inclose,*

29. 1. *Sir Thomas Norreys to the Lord Deputy. This present hour I received a letter from Mr. Owen O'Sullivan, the eldest son of Sir Owen O'Sullivan, the copy whereof verbatim I do send to your honours here inclosed. I have likewise given notice hereof to the Mayors of Waterford and Cork, but I do forbear to publish it until I shall have further certainty of the which so soon as I shall receive it you shall be advertised, and in the meanwhile I will not omit to do what shall rest in my small power, the weakness whereof is sufficiently known to you. I crave that your Lordship will be pleased to return the two half companies hither again, and to take order for victualling money for them, of which they are two months behind, I not being able to supply them by reason*

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that such revenues as are raised are returned into the Exchequer.
[June] 27. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{4}$.

29. II. Owen O'Sullivan (son of Sir Owen O'Sullivan) to Sir Thomas Norreys. *A fleet of 80 sail descried off the land's end of Durseye Island. Towards night they turned to the sea again.* June 24, Bearehaven. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

1593, after July 2. 30. Petition of Owen O'Sullivan, son of Sir Owen O'Sullivan, to the Lord Burghley. That the controversy between Sir Owen O'Sullivan and Donnell O'Sullivan may be referred to the common law. p. 1.

July 2. 31. Capt. Robt. Fowle to Burghley. Offers to repair the Boyle so as he may have Athlone in farm for years or lives. p. 1.

July 5. 32. Notes in Burghley's hand of the names of certain Irish in the North of Ireland.

Patrick M'Art Moyle [M'Mahon] sheriff of Monaghan, nephew to Henry Oge O'Neill, Turlough Lynagh O'Neill, his house Strabane, his son is Art O'Neill, M'Gawran. Magayran, titular Primate of Ireland.

Cormock M'Baron [O'Neill], brother to the Earl of Tyrone and his next heir, his house is at Agher.

Earl Tirone, his houses are Dungannon and Ballineskanlan and Castle Reagh, his base son is called Con.

Cormock M'Baron. Bryan M'Hugh Oge.

Ross ban M'Bryan. Rory M'Hugh Oge.

Art Oge, brother to Patrick M'Art. He was charged to have stolen swine from Henry Oge O'Neill.

Art Moyle M'Mahon.

Bryan McHugh Oge [M'Mahon] of the Dartry.

Bryan M'Hugh Oge [M'Mahon] of Monaghan, one that absenteth himself from all services [in margin he would be M'Mahon].

Art M'Rory M'Bryan of Monaghan.

Hugh M'Rory M'Bryan, brother to Art M'Rory.

Bryan ne Sawagh, brother to M'Mahon that was executed.

Henry Oge Oneyle, son in-law to the Earl of Tyrone, uncle to Patrick M'Art Moyle M'Mahone, his house is Portenelegan.

Art O'Hagan of Tyrone, tenant to the Earl of Tirone.

Coley Curragh M'Ardell M'Ferry was the messenger to Patrick M'Arte [M'Mahon] and a foster brother to [the said] Patrick, and to Henry Oge O'Neill.

Owen M'ConBoy, nephew to Henry Oge O'Neill.

Neill Oge M'Turlough M'Henry [O'Neill].

Turlough M'Henry, half brother to the Earl of Tirone.

Henry M'Shane O'Neill, son to Shane O'Neill.

Hugh Galt O'Rourke is under Bryan Oge O'Rourke.

Bryan Oge O'Rourke, son to the late traitor O'Rourke.

Shane Evary, brother to Sir Hugh Maguire.

* [In Margin. M'Gilaspyck M'Agnus Ila [M'Donnell]. James Oge M'Sorley [Boy M'Donnell]. M'Gawran, Archbishop of Armagh.

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Edward Lewes, curate at Blackwater. Sir Morris O'Cullen, Chancellor of Armagh.] *p. 1.*

July 5.

33. Another note of leading Irishmen in the north, with interlineations by Burghley, but in a somewhat different order. *p. 1.*

July 6.
Dublin.

34. Sir William Weston to the Privy Council. His authority in the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas questioned on account of a former grant to Sir Robt. Dillon, now in England. Prays to have his authority confirmed. *p. 1.*

July 6.

35. Queen Elizabeth to Sir Richard Bingham. Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well, where we have had knowledge given us of two sundry rebellious incursions into that our Province of Connaught by O'Donnell, Maguire, O'Rourke, and their followers, wherein they have made great spoils and preys against [us]; we also have understood that your brother George Bingham did, for the first, make good resistance to his praise, for which you shall give him our thanks; and the second, which was committed with greater forces, and yet with such small number as you could gather in a short time, having had no intelligence of their attempt, and not mistrusting the same, because you heard that our Deputy had granted a protection to Maguire, you did nevertheless resist them with loss of sundry of the rebels, and few or none of yours, for the which we do commend you, as we do Ralph Lane and others that did accompany you; but perceiving that heretofore ever since the traitorous Bishops were in O'Donnell and Maguire's countries, where you meant to have "atrapped" the same Bishops, you were prohibited, by our Deputy, "to make no entries into their countries," greatly to the hindrance of our service, and that now also we perceive by the letters of the Deputy and our Council, being at Dundalk, about the 26th of June, they have advised you to stand well upon your guard, which we allow, but yet they have prohibited you to use any forcible actions against those traitors until you should hear further from them, which we do not allow; and therefore without respect to such prohibitions, we do licence you, and shall allow you, as you shall [have] opportunity and [think] good, to offend them and their countries, without manifest danger to your self, wherein we doubt neither your courage to attempt the same, nor your discretion to consider convenient means and times, to do that same secretly and suddenly, when and where they shall be least able to withstand you.

And of this our dispensing with you for the Deputy's prohibition we have advertised our Deputy, whom also we have blamed both for his former and for this last prohibition. And yet if you shall certainly understand that Maguire or any other that hath made any spoils in Connaught, shall have yielded themselves to the Deputy, with assurance to live peaceably hereafter, and to make restitution or recompense for the spoils, then you shall forbear to use any force against them. Draft in Burghley's hand. *Indorsed, 6 July 1593. Minute to Sir Richard Bingham, Intratur.*

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- July 6 and 7. 36. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy and Council. Sharp
Oatlands. reproof for their dalliance with the Earl of Tyrone. Mislike of the
Commission given to Tyrone to bring in Maguire. Great fault in
the Deputy to have prohibited Sir Ric. Bingham from using force
to revenge the incursions of Maguire, O'Donnell and O'Rourke.
Thinks Deputy acts both wisely and dutifully in seeking his revo-
cation for which Her Majesty will take order. Deputy not to
commit offences like other Deputies have, in granting leases, custo-
dians, concordatums, &c., before leaving the Government. *Minute.*
pp. 3.
- July 7. 37. Privy Council to the Lord Deputy and Council. The Earl
of Tyrone to be examined before Sir Robert Gardener, the Chief
Justice, the Chief Baron, and the Chief Justice of the Common
Pleas and the Master of the Rolls. Additional paragraph. *Minute.*
p. 1.
- July 7. 38. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Have sent
Dublin. a protection for two months to Maguire. *p. 1. Inclose,*
38. I. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. His
parley with Maguire. Maguire desires to have assurance of the
good demeanor of Sir Richard Bingham. A number of ships or
Scots gallies were seen without the bar in the edge of M'Swiney's
country. 1593, July 2, Leskellegan. Copy. p. 1.*
38. II. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy. Thirty Scottish
gallies seen off the coast making for Connaught. 1593, July 2,
Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.*
38. III. *Sir Thomas Norreys to the Lord Deputy. Uncertainty
of the report of the ships seen off Bearehaven. 1593, July 4,
Moyallo. Copy. p. 3. Incloses,*
38. IV. *Nicholas Arthure, Mayor, to Sir Thomas Norreys, touch-
ing the report of ships off Bearehaven. 1593, July 3, Limerick.
Copy. p. 1.*
- July 7. 39. Lord Deputy to Burghley. As in my despatch sent by my
Kilmainham. servant Modie from Dundalk the first of this instant, I was bold to
trouble your Lordship with a copy of the commission granted to
the Earl of Tyrone for the parleying with Maguire and drawing
him from those undutiful courses whereinto he was entered, so now
upon receipt of the Earl's letters touching his proceedings therein,
as also of the discovery of certain ships or galleys upon the coast
of Tirconnell, the Council and I have likewise made bold in our
present despatch to send the copies of the Earl's said letters unto
your Lordships together with such other letters and advertisements
as have been received from the Vice-President of Munster since
the departure of my servant Quarles from Drogheda the third of
this month, which I humbly leave to your grave consideration.
And as any further matter shall fall out, either of the fleet descried
in Munster, the causes of the North or others touching the state of

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this realm, your Lordships [or the Council] shall be advertised thereof with what expedition may be.

Your Lordship's letter of the 18th of the last I received yesterday morning at six of the clock, wherein it pleaseth you to give me notice that Her Majesty hath conceived offence towards me, for that some intelligence "have" been sent hence to the Earl of Essex of spoils and incursions made in Connaught by Maguire and O'Rourke before I had advertised the same. Truly, my Lord, if Sir Richard Bingham in regard of his special dependency upon the Earl of Essex will advertise him of such occurrences as pass within his particular government, before he give me to understand of them, I cannot help it, nevertheless if it please you to note the date of Sir Richard Bingham's letters to me concerning that attempt, the time of the receipt of them, and of my despatch of them hence, I hope it will appear that I have not used any great slackness therein, neither in any other matter worthy the advertising hence, unless I were prevented by contrary winds, as sometimes I have been. As touching the late journey to Dundalk, I doubt not but Her Majesty and your Lordships are ere this fully satisfied of the whole proceedings there. And what course was taken to bolt out the matter of the combination and the practices of the Earl of Tyrone is contained in the book sent by "Moodie," which the Council generally held not to be of that consequence that they suspected before those examinations were taken, and therefore thought good to forbear to lay hold on the Earl or to deal with him as was intended, as by the said despatch sent by Moodye may more at large appear unto you, whereunto I most humbly refer you, adding further that the forces the Council and I took with us that journey, were only 450 footmen out of the 750 footmen which is all that are here and 120 horse, not being able to draw any greater forces of the garrison thither unless we should have called the 100 footmen from Sir Richard Bingham, which was all the footmen he had for the defence of that Province against Maguire and O'Rourke; 50 of Sir Thomas Norreys's footmen out of Munster which were left to answer the occasions there, 50 of Captain Dowdall's that were left to guard the fort of Duncannon, which is specially to be looked unto in this dangerous time, and the 100 from Monaghan, viz., 50 of Sir George Bouchier's and 50 of Captain Sentleger's who were there placed for the defence of that county, which, in the very infancy thereof, is greedily sought to be overthrown by many bad bordering neighbours, and therefore for a further supply, whatsoever occasion might fall, the Council and I thought good to entertain Captain Willis and his company of 100 footmen into Her Majesty's pay, only for two months, which endeth the last of this instant [month], which captain had served long in those northern parts, and was a special mean and instrument to bring the county of Monaghan into that state wherein now it resteth.

I most humbly thank your Lordship for your honourable favour vouchsafed me and like care had of me in your absence in the matters of accusation preferred by the Archbishop of Cashel and

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Legge, and I desire no other way to clear myself of them than as formerly I have been bold to signify unto you, but that the causes may be referred to examination, and I left as a private person, without respect of my place, to answer for myself. And so humbly beseeching you to be a mean unto Her Majesty not to hold me blamed for other men's faults and forwardness in their particular advertisements thither, before they give me to understand of the occasions here, not meaning to commit any willing offence towards Her Majesty unless I chance to err through want of judgment, being as your Lordship knoweth a man unlearned. I humbly end.

P.S.—I humbly beseech your good favour to me in my humble suit to be revoked, I have not been well one day since my coming home, my wife doth now with a staff creep up and down her chamber, all swellings and raging pains being for this time gone, yet great weakness in her joints and some soreness resteth. *Autog.* pp. 2½.

July 12.
Athlone.

40. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. The furtherance of Mr. Ralph Lane's suit for the government of Fermanagh and Tirconnell, the breeders and bringers up of a world of rebellious persons. Bondrowes and Beleike stand on this side the Earne. pp. 3.

July 13.
Kilmainham.

41. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Has enlarged Mr. Pine and delivered him over to the charge of Henry Delabere. They intend before their repair over to travel into Munster to Mr. Pine's house. The examinations taken in the matters informed against Mr. Pine despatched by the ordinary post. Has set Robert Bowen and other prisoners in Dublin Castle at liberty. Ulster is now reduced to the entire government of the Earl of Tyrone. Prays to have his revocation, for he is in a hard state, where neither counsel of physician or surgeon is to be had. p. 1. *Incloses,*

[*N.B.*—Some of the inclosures relative to Henry Pine were lost, and on the 26th of August the Privy Council wrote from Windsor, requiring to have the originals of all the examinations sent, and the 22nd of Sept. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam wrote to Burghley excusing the course he had taken, and sending the originals.]

41. I. Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. The fleet formerly discovered on the coast of Munster has made towards the Northern Seas. Gallies and boats of one Neale M'Barrie, a Scot that usually maketh his summer's course to steal what he can. The Scots employed by Tyrone's northern friends will be thrown off to Bryan Oge O'Rourke and Connor Oge M'Dermond. Maguire will still relieve the rebels notwithstanding his protection. Report by James Foute of 60 ships, six gallies, and two galliasses which were ready at the Groin to leave on Midsummer eve. 1593, July 8, Athlone. p. 1. *Incloses,*

41. II. William Martin to Sir George Bingham. Sixty sail of ships, some very great, discovered off Tirconnell. 1593, July 6, Sligo. p. ½.

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41. III. *The speeches of Randall M^cNeece, Scot, that O'Cane and his son did acknowledge Tirone as their Lord at Castle Rowe. 1593, June 30. Copy. p. 3.*

41. IV. *Capt. Charles Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. Report by John Stevenson, a Scottish merchant, who tradeth much with Knockfergus. Donnell Gorme is gathering 5,000 Island Scots to attempt some exploit. Nell M^cHugh M^cFellamy threateneth them with war after the 10th of July. 1593, July 8, [Knockfergus]. Copy. p. 1. Incloses,*

41. V. *Richard Stanlye to Capt. Eggarton, the Governor of Knockfergus. Neile M^cHugh M^cPhelemy will take the Earl of Tirone's counsel, and will not receive the Lord Deputy's protection. Copy. p. 3.*

41. VI. *Capt. Edward Keys to the Lord Deputy. I thought good to advertise your Honour of the bad dealings that Brian M^cArte doth with us in restraining us from the market town, and from all concourse whereby we might get victuals to relieve ourselves withal. And by that means we be in great distress, and no victuals cometh unto us, neither dare any man come down unto us with wheat or malt, whence we were wont to have our provision. I have talked with my Lord of Tyrone in that matter, who answered me he could not redress it, until he had sent unto you for his protection. We be here in a very hard case, except your Honour do take some good order for us. This last night, in the evening, he and his company took a man of this town, who went to provide some victuals within a mile of the town, and kept him in hand till he was ransomed out, so this day they sent once or twice to take the town cows away, but we rescued them again without any hurt done, taking away one hackney with them. On the other side of the town, within half a mile, were the Hagans, who killed Phelim M^cTurlough [O'Neill], and sent me word that they meant no harm, nor had done none, but in killing him who had killed their brother, willing me to write unto your Honour for their pardons. You understand in what distress we are in, desiring you to consider us, and to grant us some impress considering our great need. 1593, July 8. From the Blackwater. Copy. p. 1.*

41. VII. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. Capt. Keyes is in great distress for want of victuals. Deputy to consider his motion for impress. Some Scots landed in Tirconnel. 1593, July 11, Newry. Incloses. p. 1.*

41. VIII. *Capt. Edward Keyes to Marshal Bagenall. His great want of provision by the means of Brian M^cArte, who keeps him closely besieged. None from the English Pale dare approach them. One of the townsmen taken and put to a heavy ransom. 1593, July 8, Blackwater. Copy. p. 1.*

41. IX. *Capt. Charles Eggarton to Sir Henry Bagenall. Since the Earl of Tyrone departed last from my Lord Deputy Neill*

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M'Hugh M'Phelim hath been with him. Since which conference with the Earl I find him nothing the man he seemed to be before, refusing not only to take the benefit of my Lord Deputy's protection with scornful speeches, but also desirous rather of wars than peace, and hath sent me word, that if I with the soldiers will not visit him immediately after Tuesday next, which day our former peace is expired, that he will prove how we can defend the country. This bearer I sent of purpose, not only to procure some further peace until your repair into these parts, but also to learn as much as he could of his friends there of Neill's bad intentions, whom I have sent unto you to the end if it be your pleasure he may by word of mouth fully advertise you of his knowledge, whereof partly I have advertised my Lord Deputy with some great suspicion I have of the arrival of great numbers of Scots in these northern parts very shortly, but given forth that their purpose is to attempt the Isle of Man, and brought to me this day forth of Scotland by a Scottish merchant named John Stevenson. Humbly desiring your worship that amongst your next letters unto my Lord Deputy you will licence mine to be delivered unto his Lordship. Upon receipt of your letter I have given warning for the raisings out according to the direction therein; hoping to receive from you before that day something more of your pleasure. 1593, July 8, Knockfergus. Copy. p. 1.

41. x. *R. Ailwarde, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. The stay of all strangers in Spain for six weeks while the King's ships sailed to Terceira to waft home the ships of the Indies. 1593, June 28, Waterford. Holog. p. 1.*

41 xi. *R. Ailwarde, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Report of merchants arrived from Lisbon of the movements of the Spanish fleets. 1593, July 10, Waterford. Holog. p. 1.*

July 15. Drogheda. 42. John Garvey, Archbishop of Armagh to Burghley. Recommends William Hughes, M.A., to be Bishop of Kilmore. *Autog. p. ½.*

July 16. 43. Mr. Ralph Lane to Ralph Lane. And for "occurents," it my please your worship to be advertised that I lately have been certified from a neighbour of mine dwelling in the county of Sligo, that they there are of opinion that the fleet which you heard of at your lying in camp upon the Magherye was Spaniards, for they were discovered below Sligo and did bear northwards, and some of them fell upon the coast of Tyrconnel and spoiled an island below Sir John O'Dogherty's country. 16th of July, 1593. *Extract. p. ½.*

July 17. Dublin. 44. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Maguire retains his hired forces and makes no show of a mind willing to conform. Desire that a letter may be written from the Privy Council to the Earl of Tirone to invade Maguire. *pp. 2. Inclose,*

44 i. *Maguire to the Lordy Deputy. Right honourable, I received a protection from your Lordship of the fourth of this present*

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month, this being the 10th of July, granted to me for two months upon condition I should disperse or discharge all the men I have within 14 days after the date thereof; in this I answer if it be your will to grant my protection let me have it for six months for myself and all such as are my partakers or helpers against the Bingham's, namely, for Brian Oge O'Rourke [In margin, son to the late traitor O'Rourke, and all such as adhere unto him and all other of any other sort] and the rest of his nation, with Connor Oge "M'Dyermada" and the rest of his kinsmen and followers [In margin, most arrant traitors, natural men of Connaught]. And saving your Lordship's favour I desire to have Sir Richard Bingham's hand upon my protection, not mistrusting it were sufficient without his hand being by your Honourable Lordship granted, but for fear he should say it was granted unknown to himself. As for the dispersing of my men, I have given them my oath and promise to keep them for a whole quarter of a year, which I cannot break with honesty, but of my faith neither I nor my men will do any harm to any of Her Majesty's subjects so long as they observe my peace in the like manner. By the report of all men Sir Richard Bingham is gathering of soldiers to come into my country [In margin, this is a most untruth, for he did but put upon the charge of the country 100 men more, to resist the traitors' sudden attempts] and I desire your Lordship to put him back from his purpose and let him discharge his soldiers. [In margin. The Council and I dare not give order to discharge the soldiers until we know what will become of this traitor Maguire] and I am easy to be ruled by your Honour's direction in all things. And so humbly craving answer of all my letter's effect, I take leave, desiring to know if it please your Lordship the Governor's [Bingham's] intent or answer by your means with this messenger. Written at Enniskillen, 1593. Indorsed a copy of Maguire's letter.

44. II. Maguire to the Lord Deputy. Marvels that he has not had an answer to his last letters. Desires to have in writing sufficient security by Deputy's own hand, and the Governor's of Connaught also, subscribed for the observation of peace. 1593, July 10, Enniskillen. Copy. p. 1.

44. III. Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. Send him copies of Maguire's unsatisfactory letters. And require him to reduce Maguire to better conformity. 1593, July 17, Dublin. Copy. pp. 2.

44. IV. Lord Deputy and Council to Sir Ric. Bingham. Have written to the Earl of Tirone to deal resolutely with Maguire for dispersing his hired companies. Bingham to forbear in anywise to attempt anything upon Maguire by way of arms. 1593. July 17, Dublin. Copy. p. 1½.

July 19.
Athlone.

45. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. If the Boyle had been inhabited and a town planted Maguire would not have dared to make

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his late road into Connaught. Defies Fowle to prove any falsehood in his accounts. Bingham could never rest a whole month in the Lord Deputy's favour. Suspects Archbishop Loftus to be his enemy. Only 93 footmen and 50 horse in Connaught. The Irish never tamed with words, but with swords. Scots about to pass by boat into Mayo to offer at Knockpatrick (a superstitious ceremony). Matter enough found to hang Sir Morogh Ne Doe O'Flaherty, a rebel from his childhood, now repaired to England. Grany O'Maly is mother-in-law to the Devil's Hook. *pp.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.

July 19. 46. Ralph Thompson to the Lord Deputy. May it please your Honour to be advertised that the Deputy Seneschal of Carrickfergus gave me in charge to certify you that one Donnell O'Crossane gave him advertisement that Sir Henry Corewen, a knight of the north part of England, should will the same Donnell to tell the Seneschal from him that there was very great fear in Scotland that the Spaniards would be there presently; but as far forth as Sir Henry could gather where their landing should be he could learn no other news, but that they would land in the Out Isles. The cause this was not certified to you by writing was for that the boat came from the north parts when I was ready to come towards your Honour with the Almains you sent for. [Received July 19.] *Copy. p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

July 20. 47. Lord Deputy to Burghley. May it please your Lordship I received Her Majesty's most gracious letters and yours by this bearer, Moodie, the 17th of this present, for the which I can but heartily pray to God for Her Majesty and faithfully serve her, and while I live rest your Lordship's to command to my uttermost.

At the arrival of Moodie the Council that were at Dundalk, except myself, the Chancellor and the Secretary were abroad in their several circuits and other services, but God pleased so soon as they shall return, which will now be shortly, we will together make answer to such matters as we are commanded to do. And for the Archbishop of Cashel, if he come not hither before that time, as yet he hath not done since his arrival, I mean to procure those of the Council who he appointed to certify between him and me to send for him, to the end Her Majesty and your Lordships may be satisfied I trust of his untrue reports made of me.

I have sent this bearer, my servant Moodie, with the three Almains, who he is to present to your Lordship or otherwise to bestow them at your Lordships' pleasures. They bear their own charges, and if it may so stand with your liking, I think it meet they should also bear his.

The country resteth generally quiet as it did at mine and the Council's last advertisements. And Maguire standeth as you may perceive by the letters now sent from me and the Council, of whom I trust by the next advertisement you shall hear better, either by fair means or foul. We do a little the more forbear him in respect of the great forwardness of the harvest here, for the bere and barley

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in all places is daily in cutting down, and the rest of the grain ripening so fast as by that time the one be made up the other will be ready to cut.

I humbly beseech you there may be some remembrance had for money to be presently sent over, for by reason of these late occasions and the large sums of money borrowed, before this treasure arrived here, there is scarce so much thereof left as will pay this next month's victualling whatsoever may fall out. And the citizens here are very hardly drawn to lend any and so much the more by reason of the general report of my departure hence. I have spoken to the Treasurer's officers to make out a book of the payments thereof, which you shall ere long receive. As touching the grant of wardships and such like, I am assured that I have granted this three years but two that have passed under seal, whereof Sir Nicholas Strange's heir was one, of which, as I am credibly informed by them to whom I gave it, there will not be 40*l.* made by reason of the conveyances passed in Sir Nicholas's lifetime. But therein and in all other I shall obey, as it hath pleased Her Majesty to command.

Touching your pleasure for a plot of Ulster, there is not any here that can do it, and that which I sent you by Jobson, as I take it, doth set out the most part of Claneboy, Tyrone, the county of Monaghan and part of Maguire's country, and by lines divides the lands between the Earl of Tyrone, Sir Turlough O'Neill, O'Cahan, and others. Your Lordship, as I remember, were advertised from Dundalk or Drogheda of the arrival of the three judges here, who were sworn of the Council at Dundalk, and had order there for sitting in the several courts, the three last days of the last term.

I mean to cause a collection to be made by the Clerk of the Council of all such letters as have of late been sent from me and the Council unto Sir Richard Bingham to forbear to deal with Maguire and O'Donnell, and to send them to your Lordship, by which you may see the reasons and grounds that moved us to hold that course with him; and until that collection be made I do not perfectly remember or carry them in mind. But sure I am the continual hot reports of the Spaniards landing, the troubles that were in Ulster, the want of men and money to maintain and go through with any such action, together with a desire to have things holden quiet that way and elsewhere, to the end if Spaniards had landed we might have drawn the small force we have here, being but 750 footmen and a few poor horsemen, all which could neither have gone from the Pale and the North towards them, were the chief grounds why we staid Sir Richard [Bingham] who might easily have gotten a good number of cows, and made great fires, which my Lord, was well seen could not have been stopped by him, without a great extraordinary charge to Her Majesty and the utter overthrow of Monaghan, that young infant, and divers others of Her Majesty's good subjects, besides the disquiet of the whole realm, especially the English Pale, in this harvest time, who must have been forced to answer their rising out to the general

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1593. hosting. And so praying your Lordship's pardon for this my tediousness with the remembrance of my duty I humbly end. *Autog. pp. 2.*
- July 21. 48. Certificate under the hand of Sir Henry Wallop that Mr. Francis Shane hath the manor of Granard, the Priory of Loughsewdie and the parsonages of Granard and Strade. *p. 1.*
- July 21. 49. Petition of Richard Bret, of Tollock in Ireland, to Burghley. His stay two years and three months. His suit for the reversion of lands and tithes to the value of 31*l.* 10*s.* His service 20 years in the wars. His poor wife and 11 children. *p. 1.*
- July 24. 50. Report of the Lord Treasurer and the Lord of Buckhurst of the steps they have already taken in the cause of the complaints made by Robert Legge, Deputy of the Remembrancer in the Exchequer, against the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor in Ireland. Indorsed, an Order, &c. *Draft. pp. 2.*
- July 24. 51. Order made by the Lord Treasurer Burghley and the Lord of Buckhurst for the further proceedings in the examination of Robert Legge's informations against the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. *Draft. pp. 2.*
- July 25. 52. Copy of the above order. *pp. 2.*
- July 28. 53. Earl of Tirone to the Privy Council. Complains that his answers to the complaints of divers were not sent with the accusations. The killing of Phelim McTurlogh. The Constable of the Blackwater having apprehended a priest a rescue was effected. Tirone sent word for the priest to be delivered to the Lord Deputy, and also for Mr. Keyes to be delivered. A new agreement with Sir Tirlagh O'Neill (T. Lynough.) Complains of being abused by Colloe Lea McCardell in the street of Dundalk. *Autog. pp. 3.*
- July 28. 54. H., Earl of Tirone, to Burghley. Right Honourable and my very good Lord, because I understand that my enemies do write daily into England everything that any way may make against me, I have now written a long letter unto the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council there, wherein is set down how I am dealt withal, and what answers I made to every particularity objected against me; unto which letter I am to refer your Lordship for that it were over tedious to make recital thereof herein. Most humbly beseeching your Lordship not only to peruse the same, but also to stand my good Lord that I be not oppressed by mine enemies whom I will prove liars, and myself as long as I live a true man unto Her Majesty, and will be ready at all times to venture my life in Her Highness' service. So referring myself to your honourable consideration I take my leave. *Autog. and seal with arms. p. ½.*
- July 29. 55. Sir Thomas Norreys to Burghley. His suit for the fee simple of an abbey called Ballibeg in the county of Cork. *p. 1.*

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 July 29. 56. Petition of Sir Thomas Norreys to Lord Burghley. He desires to have the fee simple of the Priory of Ballybeg, in the county of Cork, or payment of some considerable portion of his debt of 2,500*l.* *p.* 1.
- July 29. 57. Sir Thomas Norreys to Burghley. Prosecution of Donnell M'Carthy, base son to the Earl of Clancarty. Great complaint of an extortionate course held by colour of the Commission for causes ecclesiastical; more money extorted thereby than Her Majesty's composition doth amount unto. Capt. George Thornton the Provost Marshal, to be sworn of the Council of Munster. *p.* 1.
- July 31. 58. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Receipt of his several letters by
 Kilmainham. Moodie, Chichester, and Quarles. Is sorry that Burghley has mislaid the plot of Ulster, as there is never a man that can make another. John Slaterie, the King of Spain's pensioner. A determination to apprehend John Blake of Galway and search his house. Many Romish emissaries have nestled in Ireland by the Archbishop of Cashel's favour. The County of Monaghan still continues in a favourable state. Brian M'Hugh Oge doth make means to reconcile himself to the Seneschal. 1,185*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* paid to Her Majesty cut of Monaghan. Cormock, the Earl's brother, appointed sheriff of Tirone. Sir Oghie O'Hanlon, sheriff of Armagh. Sir Turlough O'Neill's son, Sir Art O'Neill, and Shane O'Neill's sons, are now at the devotion of the Earl of Tyrone. An infant son of Sir Art O'Neill, whom he dearly loved, murdered by the Earl of Tyrone's appointment. *pp.* 4.
- July [31.] 59. Warrant from Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy and
 [Oatlands.] Chancellor for Edw. Edgeworth, S.T.P., to be admitted to the Bishoprick of Down and Connor, with license to hold such small livings as he hath in commendam. *Minute in Burghley's hand.* *p.* 1.
- July 31. 60. Warrant from Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy for the
 Oatlands. admission and instalment of Edw. Edgeworth as Bishop of Down and Connor, with a commendam for such other small livings as he holds. *Copy.* *p.* 1.
- July 31. 61. Petition of Edward More to Burghley to favour the suit of
 Mr. Edgeworth for the united Bishoprick of Down and Connor. *p.* 1.
- July. 62. Eighteen articles of interrogatory to be answered by Grany
 Ne Malley.
 1. Who were her father and mother?
 2. Who was her first husband?
 3. What sons she had by him, what be their names, and where they live?
 4. What countries they have to maintain them withal?
 5. To whom they be married?

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6. What kin was O'Flaherty, her first husband, to Sir Murrough M'Ne Dough O'Flaherty that is here now at the court?

7. To answer the like questions for her second husband and for his sons, and their livings?

8. If she were to be allowed her dower, or thirds of her husband's living, of what value the same might be of?

9. Whether upon the composition of Connaught there hath been any provision for the wives?

10. Whether it be not against the custom of Ireland for the wives to have any more after the death of their husbands than they brought with them?

11. How she hath maintenance and living since her last husband's death?

12. Of what kindred is Walter Bourgh FitzTibalds and Shane Bourk M'Moyler to her son?

13. What captains and countries lie next to her first husband's possessions?

14. Who doth possess the house of Morisky upon the seaside in Owse O'Malley?

15. What lands doth M'Gibbon possess in that country?

16. Who doth possess the country named Curramore and Mayn Connell?

17. Who doth possess the island of Achill and Kill Castle?

18. What kin was her last husband to Walter and Ulick Bourke?

July.

63. Answer of Grany Ne Maelly to the articles of interrogatory.

To the first.—Her father was called Doodarro O'Mailly, sometime chieftain of the country called Oppar Owle O'Mailly, now called the Barony of Murasky [Murrisk]; her mother was called Margaret ny Mailly, daughter to Conogher O'Mailly of the same country and family. The whole country of Owle O'Mailly aforesaid have these islands, viz., Inish Boffyny, Clerie, Inish Twirke, Inisharke, Caher, Inishdalluff, Devellan, and other small islands of little value, which and the rest of the mainland, are divided into towns to the number of twenty, and to every town four quarters, or ploughs of land, is assigned; out of every such quarter of land is yearly paid to Her Majesty ten shillings, called the composition rent. There is also in Connaught a country called Owle Eighter, otherwise the Lower or Nether Owle, containing fifty towns, at four quarters the town, yearly paying the same rent, whereof the Sept of the Mailles in general hath twenty towns, the Bourkes of MacWilliam's country other twenty towns, and the Earl of Ormond ten towns.

To the second.—Her first husband was called Donell Ichoggy O'Flaherty, and during his life chieftain of the Barony of Ballynehenessy, containing twenty-four towns at four quarters of land to every town, paying yearly the composition rent aforesaid. After his death Teige O'Flaherty, the eldest son of Sir Morough [Ne Doe O'Flaherty], now at court, entered into Bally-ne-heussy aforesaid, there did build a strong castle, and the same with the demesne lands thereof kept many years, which Teige in the last rebellion of his father was slain.

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To the third.—She had two sons by her said first husband, the eldest, called Owen O'Flaherty, married Katherine Bourke, daughter to Edmond Bourke, of Castle Barry; by her he had a son named Donnell O'Flaherty, now living, which Owen all his lifetime remained a true subject to Her Majesty under the government of Sir Nicholas Malby while he lived, and under Sir Richard Bingham until July 1586, at which time the Bourkes of McWilliam's country and the Sept of the Shoose began to rebel. The said Owen, according to Sir Richard's special direction, did withdraw himself, his followers, and tenants, with all their goods and cattle, into a strong island, for their more and better assurance. There have been sent against the said rebels 500 soldiers under the leading of Captain John Bingham, appointed by his brother Sir Richard Bingham as his lieutenant in those parts, when they missed both the rebels and their cattle, they came to the mainland right against the said island calling for victuals; whereupon the said Owen came forth with a number of boats and ferried all the soldiers into the island, where they were entertained with the best cheer they had. That night the said Owen was apprehended and tied with a rope with 18 of his chief followers; in the morning the soldiers drew out of the island four thousand cows, five hundred stud mares and horses, and a thousand sheep, leaving the remainder of the poor men all naked within the island; [they] came with the cattle and prisoners to Bally-ne-heussy aforesaid, where John Bingham aforesaid stayed for their coming; that evening he caused the said 18 persons, without trial or good cause, to be hanged, among whom was hanged a gentleman of land and living, called Thebault O'Tool, being of the age of four score and ten years. The next night following a false alarm was raised in the camp in the dead of the night, the said Owen being fast bound in the cabin of Captain Grene O'Molloy, and at that instant the said Owen was cruelly murdered, having 12 deadly wounds, and in that miserable sort he ended his years and unfortunate days. Captain William Mostyn now at court, Captain Meriman and Captain Mordant were of that company. Her second son, called Morrough O'Flaherty, now living, is married to Honora Bourke, daughter to Richard Bourke of Derivclaghny, in the Magheri Reogh within the county of Galway.

To the fourth.—Morrough her second son aforesaid and Donnell son to her first son the aforesaid Owen murdered, do possess and enjoy the fourth part of the Barony of Ballyneheussy aforesaid unto them descended from their ancestors, which is all the maintenance they have.

To the fifth.—This is answered more at large in the answer to the third article.

To the sixth.—Her first husband by the mother's side of Sir Morrough [O'Flaherty] now at court was his cousin german, and also cousins, both being descended of one stock and root, of nine degrees of consanguinity asunder.

To the seventh.—Her second husband was called Sir Richard Bourke, knight, *alias* McWilliam, chief of the Bourkes of Nether or

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Low Connaught, by him she hath a son called Theobald Bourke now living, he is married to Mewffe O'Connor sister to O'Connor Sligo now at Court, his inheritance is about 40 quarters of land situated in the three Baronies of Carry [Carra], Nether Owle, and Galling [Gallen].

To the eighth.—The countries of Connaught among the Irishry never yielded any thirds to any woman surviving the chieftain whose rent was uncertain, for the most part extorted, but now made certain by the composition, and all Irish exactions merely abolished.

To the ninth.—The composition provided nothing to relieve the wife of any chieftain after his death, wherein no mention is made of any such.

To the 10th.—Among the Irishry the custom is, that wives shall have but her first dowry without any increase or allowance for the same, time out of mind it hath been so used, and before any woman do deliver up her marriage to her husband she receives sureties for the restitution of the same in manner and form as she hath delivered it, in regard that husbands through their great expenses, especially chieftains at the time of their deaths, have no goods to leave behind them, but are commonly indebted, at other times they are divorced upon proof of precontracts; and the husband now and then without any lawful or due proceeding "do put his wife from him" and so bringeth in another; so as the wife is to have sureties for her dowry for fear of the worse.

To the 11th. — After the death of her last husband she gathered together all her own followers and with 1,000 head of cows and mares departed and became a dweller in Carrikkhowly in Borosowle, parcel of the Earl of Ormond's lands in Connaught, and in the year 1586, after the murdering of her son Owen, the rebellion being then in Connaught, Sir Richard Bingham, granted her his letters of "twision" [tuition] against all men and willed her to remove from her late dwelling at Borosowle and to come and dwell under him, in her journey as she travelled, was encountered by the five bands of soldiers, under the leading of John Bingham, and thereupon she was apprehended and tied in a rope, both she and her followers at that instant were spoiled of their said cattle and of all that ever they had besides the same, and brought to Sir Richard who caused a new pair of gallows to be made for her last funeral where she thought to end her days, she was let at liberty upon the hostage and pledge of one Richard Bourke otherwise called the Devil's Hook. When he did rebel fear compelled her to fly by sea into Ulster, and there with O'Neill and O'Donnell staid three months; her galleys by a tempest being broken. She returned to Connaught and in Dublin received Her Majesty's gracious pardon by Sir John Perrot six years past and was so made free. Ever since she dwelleth in Connaught a farmer's life, very poor, bearing cess; and paying Her Majesty's composition rent, utterly did give over her former trade of maintenance by sea and land.

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To the 12th.—Walter Bourke, FitzThebault, and Shane Bourke FitzMeiller are cousins german removed of one side, viz., Walter, son to Thebauth, son to Walter Faddy Bourke *alias* Long Walter Bourke, Shane, aforesaid son to Meiller, son to the said Walter Faddy Thebault Bourke mentioned in the seventh article, and born by Grany Ny Mailly son to Sir Richard Bourke, her last husband, which Sir Richard was brother to the said Walter Faddy.

To the 13th.—The country of her first husband is situated between Owle O'Mailly on the north west part, MacWilliam's country on the north-east towards the county of Sligo, Sir Morrough O'Flaherty's country, on the east side towards Galway and the great Bay of Galway on the south.

To the 14th.—The castle, town, and lands of Morisky is possessed by Owen M'Thomas O'Mailly now chieftain by the name of O'Mailly.

To the 15th.—The MacGibbons have no lands by inheritance in any part of the country; farmers they are at will both to the Bourkes and to the O'Maillies.

To the 16th.—She doth not know or understand Caremore or Moinconnell.

To the 17th.—The island of Ackill is occupied by some of the Maillys as tenants to the Earl of Ormond, as for Kill Castle, she knoweth no town of that name.

To the 18th.—Her last husband had two brothers Walter and Ullugge [Ulick] Bourke, both died before she married Sir Richard Bourke her said husband, their father was called David Bourke.
pp. 3.

About 1593. 64. Petition of Grany Ne Malley of Connaught to Queen July. Elizabeth. For maintenance. Prays that her two sons and their cousins Walter Burghke Fitz Theobald Reogh, and Shane Burghk MacMoiler may have their lands by patent on surrender. *p. 1*

About 1593. 65. Petition of Grany Ne Mally to Burghley. To be a mean to July. Her Majesty to grant her some reasonable maintenance. The Lord Deputy to accept the surrender of her sons, the heirs of O'Flaherty, and M'William Bourk. Grany Ne Mally desires Her Majesty's letter under her hand for license during her life to invade with sword and fire all Her Majesty's enemies. *p. 1.*

1593, July. 66. Names of the principal men slain by Sir R. Bingham on Midsummer Eve in the encounter with Maguire. The primate Magawran, the Abbot Magwire, M'Elan the chief leader of the Scots, M'Caffry, chief of his name, Turlough M'Caffry's two sons, M'Thomas, M'Turlough Moile Magwire, son to the Lord of Clancally, James M'Turlough M'Philip Magwire, Cuconnought M'Hugh Magwire's son, and Con M'Turlough O'Neill. *p. 1.*

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Aug. 1. 1. Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. Acknow-
Dublin Castle. ledge his letters and service in dealing with Maguire. Inclose a
pardon for him for three months on condition of his dispersing his
hired forces. *Copy calendared fully below, p. 138. No. III. 2.*
p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Aug. 3. 2. Archbishop of Dublin and Bishop of Meath to Burghley.
Dublin. Answer to the letters signifying the mislike of Her Majesty and
the Privy Council to their proceedings at Dundalk. The forces of
Tyrone all gathered between Dundalk and the Blackwater. If the
Earl had been committed, 5,000 men would have invaded the
Pale under the leading of his brother Cormock O'Neill, who has
great credit in the north. *pp. 2.*

Aug. 4. 3. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Maguire's
Dublin Castle. offer to come to them in company of the Earl of Tyrone. *p. 1.*
Inclose,

3. 1. *Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, to the Lord Deputy and Council.*
My very good Lords, upon the receipt of your letters I have sent
unto Maguire to have a meeting with him, which when it was con-
cluded I went unto him, and signified that your Lordships greatly
misliked that he would demand either protection or pardon for
O'Rourke's son and the rest mentioned in his letters to your Honours
they being the only troop of traitors that are against Her Majesty
in that province, wherein they usually remain he answered there-
unto that when first they entered into his company he gave them
his faithful promise that he would take as good order and agree-
ment for them as he would do for himself. But when I told him
the inconveniency that would ensue, with many circumstances meet
for the matter, that the same would not be granted unto him, and
that I would to perform my promise unto your Lordships be ready
to serve upon him, if he continued obstinate, I brought him at
length to that pass that he is ready and hath promised to come unto
you in my company at any convenient time when your Lordships
shall appoint to submit himself unto Her Majesty so as he may
have protection for three months, and that assurance from you for
the safety of his country, as is meet to be desired in that behalf,
wherefore I beseech your Lordships seeing the man desireth so much
my word and company unto you, to signify unto me in your next
letters what is meet to be done therein. And touching the dis-
persing of his forces he hath faithfully promised me that the premises
being granted which is the safety and assurance of his country, he
will within these five or six weeks put them clearly from him. In
the meantime he hath assuredly promised me, if great cause be not
proffered, that no hurt shall be done by them unto any Her High-
ness subjects. And so having made stay of the bearer to carry this

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answer unto you, I humbly take leave. 1593, July 27, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.

3. II. Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. After our very hearty commendations to your Lordship, your letters of the 27th of this instant in answer to our last sent unto you by Thady Nolan the pursuivant, I, the Deputy, received on Sunday last the 29th, and having imparted the same to the rest of us of Her Majesty's Council, we have upon consideration thereof observed what manner of proceeding your Lordship hath held with Maguire to draw him, if it may be, from that undutiful and traitorous course whereinto he is entered, and how far forth you by good advice and persuasions have prevailed with him, which we do in all respects very well allow of, and give you thanks for the same. And for the better effecting of your travail therein both to your own honour and the good of Maguire himself, if he have the grace to discern his own good, we have according to his motion made unto you, and your request unto us in his behalf, sent him a protection for three months; and do also hereby authorise you to parley with him and to bring him thither, so as he present himself before us within 20 days next after the delivery of these our letters and the said protection unto you, and so also within the said 20 days and before his coming to us disperse and put from him all hired strangers and persons whatsoever that are not natives of his country; with this further assurance unto him that his country shall stand safe during the time of his protection, and further as he shall give cause, from Sir Richard Bingham or any other bordering neighbour whom he shall or doth seem to doubt of. And for that hither unto we have found a dutiful inclination in you to travail in this service we have thought good to pray you, to avoid all occasions of doubts or exceptions, that you will with your own hands deliver this our inclosed protection to Maguire, and thereupon to know his full and absolute answer thereunto and how he doth accept thereof, and to signify the same unto us by this bearer, whom you may till then detain with you. And if you find that he be disposed vainly to put off time as hitherto he hath done, or to take exceptions to this our resolution, and to stand upon his wonted terms, and that he shall refuse to disperse and put away his hired strangers and others not being natives of his country within the time before limited. Then we require you to address and prepare yourself, according to your honourable and dutiful offer made at Dundalk, and since remembered by your letters, to serve upon him, upon our direction to be sent unto you, for we may no longer forbear his prosecution, standing upon the terms he doth, without the dishonour of Her Majesty, the indignity of this state and encouragement to others ill disposed like himself. We have by our letters now written to Sir Richard Bingham acquainted him with this our letter to you, and willed him in like case to be in readiness, as we mean here also to make preparation to that purpose, with the forces of that province to enter his country that way and to answer you upon our further directions as occasion shall require and in the mean season not to attempt any thing against

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him or his country, who we assure ourselves will not fail therein. But this part we wish you to keep secret with yourself and that also the manner of your preparation to serve against him, be handled with that secrecy and discretion as it be not made a common matter, to the prejudice of Her Majesty's service and advantage of Maguire if he shall stand out. This we assure your Lordship is a full and last resolution touching Maguire which you are to consider of according to the plain words of this our letter, without any doubting or other construction hereafter. And so hoping that this will suffice to you and that you will with what convenient speed you may hasten the return of this bearer we bid you heartily farewell. 1593, Aug. 1, Dublin Castle. Copy. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

3. III. Lord Deputy and Council to Sir R. Bingham. To prepare himself for the reduction of Maguire in case he will not submit himself to the Earl of Tirone. They with the rest of Her Majesty's garrison will join in the assistance of Bingham and Tirone to prosecute Maguire in the sharpest manner. 1593, Aug. 3, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.

Aug. 6. 4. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The examination of the Arch-
Kilmainham. bishop of Cashel's suggestions by the Lord Chancellor and others. Prays that another commission may be sent with all speed to examine whether the Lord Deputy can be charged with remissness. pp. 2.

Aug. 6. 5. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Mayor of Waterford's adver-
Dublin Castle. tisement. Incloses. p. $\frac{1}{4}$.

5. I. R. Ailwarde, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. News by a bark that left St. Sebastians eight days ago. Report that the Duke of Guise's son should be elected King of France and should marry the Infanta of Spain. Preparation of ships. 1593, Aug. 3, Waterford. p. 1.

Aug. 6. 6. Revenues of Ireland estimated at 23,992*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, and the charge for one whole year 28,099*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* sterling. p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Aug. 7. 7. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy. His disposition to relieve Florence M'Carthy a subject of that realm, who hath deserved to have some gracious consideration to be had of him. The fine of 500*l.* imposed on the Viscount Barry for his participation in the rebellion of Desmond to be levied and paid to Florence McCarthy's assignees. Minute of Warrant, p. 1. See Carew, p. 252, No. 25. p. 1.

Aug. 8. 8. Ralph Lane to Burghley. Has drawn out a certain form both
Dublin. for the making of muster books, with the entry of the entire bands, with lists of their several sections and divisions. He will send it for Burghley's approval shortly. pp. 3.

Aug. 9. 9. Ralph Lane to Burghley. The reformation of the form of the
Dublin. musters is very needful for Her Majesty's service. Copy. p. 1. Incloses.

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9. 1. *Plot of instructions and a form for mustering the garrison more effectually.* pp. 40.

Aug. 8.

10. Collection of the checks of the standing garrison imposed by Mr. Danett, the Deputy Clerk of the Check. Reasons showing that no very great sum can be checked on the numbers and manner of the Irish service. pp. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Aug. 12.

11. Certificate of the Lieutenant of the Ordnance touching Mr. Grosvenor's offer to serve Her Majesty with munition for Ireland at the city of Chester. *Copy certified by Sir George Carew* p. 1.

Aug. 13.

Athlone.

12. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Wishes the contention between Sir Morogh Ne Doe O'Flaherty and Roger O'Flaherty were once finally determined. Some of Grany Ne Maly's evil deeds. Tibbot Burke's apprehension for writing a letter in Irish to Brian Oge O'Rourke to raise stirs in the Brenny. Donnell Opipee apprehended for a conspiracy to murder some soldiers. Grany O'Malley to have somewhat out of her sons' livings. Robuck French is not an agent for Galway now. Fowle is wholly addicted to nourish factions and quarrels. Valentine Blake and the inhabitants of Galway are in heart wholly Spanish. Maguire is indeed so hated of his people that many of them would gladly cut his throat. pp. 8.

[1593. See
Aug. 13]
(and 23).

13. Declaration by Roger O'Flaherty of his estate and right in certain lands and rents whereunto Sir Morough Ne Doe O'Flaherty pretends title, with an answer to such particulars or articles preferred by Sir Morough to Lord Burghley as concern Roger O'Flaherty's said lands and rents, whereunto is adjoined a note of some part of Sir Morough's former life. [*Nine pages all in his own hand.*] pp. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Aug. 18.

Dublin.

14. Sir Robert Napper, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to Burghley. The orders his Lordship sent are enrolled and are to be fully holden. Many faults in the Exchequer. The use of the Office of Clerk of the Pipe. The composition money for the Pale, being 2,100*l.* per annum, is now put in charge in the Exchequer. The sheriffs in execution of process going with great companies, many times cries are raised against them by the subjects, thinking them to be enemies or robbers, whereby being up, men, women, and children in great companies much blood is many times shed. pp. 3. *Incloses,*

14 1. *Orders set down by Sir Robert Napper for Her Majesty's better service in the Exchequer.* p. 1.

Aug. 20.

Dublin.

15. Sir Robert Napper to Burghley. His bargain for the lease of a house. Desires an allowance of 20*l.* per annum during his time. He has spent 500 marks since his leave taking. p. 1.

Aug. 20.
Kilmainham.

16. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Gibing speeches and comparisons. The Lord Chancellor is authorised to rule him with the seal if he

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will not otherwise rule himself. His 35 years' service to be favoured. The offices of Surveyor of Her Majesty's Works and Comptroller of the Ordnance to be filled up presently. Death of Michael Kettlewell. The Earl of Essex's answer doth well comfort him. *pp.* 2.

Aug. 20. 17. Note of matters to be considered for Ireland. *pp.* 3.

Aug. 23.
Roscommon.

18. Sir R. Bingham to the Privy Council. Sir Morogh Ne Doe O'Flaherty was so highly touched in the rebellion of the Burkes this time twelve months as the law would have condemned him. He and others set on by such as in malice seek the overthrow of those they love not. Roger O'Flaherty is the only stay of all Eir Connaught. Grany Ny Maly is a notable traitoress and nurse to all rebellions in the province for 40 years. Morough Ne Mure's dutiful course. Great evil done by Maguire in keeping the people from reaping their harvest. *pp.* 5.

Aug. 24. 19. Issue of 5,000*l.* parcel of a Privy Seal of 7,000*l.*, dated 1593, May 6, brought over by Henry Wallop, Esq., the 11th of June. A residue should remain in the hands of Michael Kettlewell, but no part thereof was found in the search of his chamber and study after his death. *pp.* 10.

Aug. 26.
Dublin.

20. The Archbishop Chancellor, Loftus, to Burghley. The purpose to refer the matters preferred against him by Legge and Riche to certain Commissioners, viz., Sir Henry Wallop and the three new judges. His adversaries' greatest hope that in 30 years' service they may find some mistaking or overslip. The professors of the Gospel are more hateful to the Recusant than the very Turks. *pp.* 2.

Aug. 28.
Dublin.

21. Sir W. Weston to Burghley I have thought it my duty having been employed in the northern circuit, since my coming into Ireland, to signify unto you my opinion and knowledge of those counties, within which my circuit was appointed, namely, the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Down, Antrim, and the town and county of Drogheda, there was also the county of Cavan contained within my circuit, where the service was at this time foreborn, for that Maguire lay then upon doubtful terms, with a great number of soldiers not far from the same, the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and the town and county of Drogheda, I found very well inhabited and the people generally very obedient to law, saving Bryan M'Hugh Oge [M'Mahon], being one of the chief men of the said county of Monaghan, who was then suspected to bear a very ill mind to the state, and was not to be had. The counties of Down and Antrim being for the most part possessed with eight or ten chief men of Irish and Scottish birth, and being both great counties, I found very slenderly inhabited, and a great part thereof very good and fruitful land to lie waste and desolate. The reason whereof I conceived to be for that there are no freeholders established amongst them, neither have any of the inhabitants of those counties under

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these chief men any certain estate in any of their lands, which they hold, nor yield any certain rent for the same, but hold the same only at the will of those chief men under whose cutting they live, and from whom they take what they list and when they list. By means whereof the tenants do oftentimes change their dwellings, sometimes being tenant to one and within half a year after tenant to another of those chief men, and many times wandering into other counties, often changing and not long continuing in one place, whereby great looseness and idleness is maintained, and the ground slenderly or nothing manured, which inconveniences, if they be not reformed, I know not how either the law may have long continuance amongst them for want of freeholders, or any dutiful obedience to Her Majesty regarded as it ought, for that even now there are many loose and rebellious persons remaining in those counties, which oftentimes do spoil and rob those poor tenants, against whom, for their losses, they have no remedy, for that they are not amenable to law, which I fear being not reformed, will in time draw those poor tenants who now are very obedient, and willingly do embrace the law, to the condition of those loose persons. The best means that I can conceive to reform these things, will be to establish freeholders amongst them, and to divide the lands of those chief men, leaving to them a convenient portion of demesnes, and the rest to be divided into freeholds, reserving certain yearly rents payable to Her Majesty, for so much as Her Highness' revenues amounts unto yearly in those counties, and the rest to be payable to these chief men, which may the better be performed for that, as I am informed, Her Majesty's grants to these chief men for their countries which they hold, are not yet passed the seal here, which being done I think the freeholders themselves in short time, with small assistance, will be able and willing to defend themselves, from the injuries of those loose persons, and dutiful obedience to Her Majesty thereby more firmly established, all which I most humbly leave to your consideration, and so craving pardon for my overmuch boldness I humbly take leave. *Autog.* pp. 2.

Aug. 28. 22. Sir W. Weston to Sir John Puckering, Keeper of the Great
Dublin. Seal of England, The evils prevalent in the North of Ireland. Wishes to establish freeholders and divide the lands of the chief men, leaving them a convenient portion of demesnes. pp. 2.

Aug. 28. 23. Ralf Lane to Burghley. The reform of the musters. Has
Dublin. written to the captains "to address their companies into camarades, squadres, and rounds." The government of Tirconnel and Fermanagh. Fielden, the servant of Sir Richard Bingham, appointed to follow Lane's suit. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*

23. 1. *Ralph Lane to the Earl of Essex.* Sir Richard Bingham still continues his leaguers upon the Maugherie and by Bondrowes. His plan for the reform of the musters. Prays his Lordship's favour to ask Her Majesty for some place of residence for him in Connaught. 1593, Aug. [18 or 28?]. Dublin. Copy. pp. 2.

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Aug. 28.
Dublin.

24. Ralf Lane to Queen Elizabeth. Your gracious acceptance signified to Sir Richard Bingham of that my loyal bounden endeavour to your Majesty's service in having accompanied him the day of the entry of certain of your Majesty's rebels into your Highness' Province of Connaught, did no less comfort me in my particular than the good success of the same did generally dismay all your traitorous subjects through this your Majesty's realm. Having been apparently discerned in that small action, and yet of no small importance to this estate, as would in a contrary issue of it have speedily been felt. The same (in a Governor resolute and prudent to lead, in a subject valliant to follow, and a rebel fearful to stand, all concurring in one instant,) to have been altogether carried even with a strength of your Majesty's most renowned, happy, and invincible fortune in the unspeakable blessings of the Almighty to the same. And therefore wishing of His eternal goodness to your Majesty in other your Highness' more royal actions in their proportions no worse success, and to myself, in hope one day in the mercy of the Almighty to do your Majesty some piece of like service; a place to reside upon, if no better than upon the frontier of the two arch rebels O'Donnell and Maguire, though I were every day in the same by virtue of such a neighbourhood, to stand upon my keeping for my head, yet were I most humbly, with all dutiful thankfulness to betake myself unto it. And in the meanwhile, and during my life, to pray to the Almighty to bless your most excellent Majesty with all His blessings celestial and terrestrial, long in all happiness to rule and reign over us to His glory. *Autog. p. 1.*

Aug. 28. 25. Declaration of John Daniel, an Irishman, and a pensioner of the King of Spain. Names of divers in the King's pay. Hue Cahill to kill the Queen. Device of a trunk of powder. William Randall that maketh the balls of poison. *In Burghley's hand. p. 1.*

Aug. 31. 26. Certificate of such leases as have passed the broad seal since Sir William Fitzwylliam's last government. *pp. 2½.*

Aug. 31. 27. Certificate of such wardships and liveries as have passed the broad seal for the last five years. *pp. 3.*

Aug. 31. 28. Note of concordatums and remittals granted since the time of Sir W. Fytzwylliam's last government. *pp. 6.*

Aug. .
Dublin. 29. Sir Anthony Sentleger, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, to Burghley. May it please you to be advertised that I landed here in Ireland the 13th of June last, having lien one month wanting two days at the water side staying for a wind. In which time I put to the sea three times, and was driven back by contrary winds. Sir Wm. Weston and Sir Robert Napper arrived here one day before me, at which time my Lord Deputy and the Council were at Dundalk, by reason whereof our several patents for our places were not sealed until the Sunday before the end of Midsummer term, so we sat in our places only the three last days of the term, and after the term we rode our several circuits appointed unto us; and now

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I thought it my duty to advertise you that I find very few records here, and that since anno tercio of Her Majesty's reign there hath been very few patents or other grants enrolled, whereby Her Majesty and the subject may be at great prejudice, and I am informed that Sir Wm. Gerrard that was here Lord Chancellor, at his going into England did carry with him many records which were never sent back again, but do remain, as it is thought, in his executor's hands, wherefore I humbly beseech you, that you will be pleased to command Mr. Gerrard, of Grays Inn, Clerk of the Duchy, whom I think to be executor to the said Sir William, his father, to cause the same records to be sent hither again. And since my coming I have taken order that no patent shall pass, but that the same shall be enrolled, for otherwise Her Majesty hath no record of her rents and services reserved, having no counterpart, nor yet the subject upon loss of his patent can have any constat. Also there hath not been any escheats made into the Exchequer of Her Majesty's grants since the going of Sir Nicholas White into England, but I have collected all the fiats and will estreat them before the next term, and so according to former instructions will see them orderly kept; for other things fit to be redressed in the Chancery Court, I have moved my Lord Chancellor here of them, whom I find very forward and willing to reform the same, so that I hope they shall be here redressed without troubling you therein, but if I shall find the contrary at any time, then will I be bold to advertise your Lordship thereof, and to crave your order therein. In my circuit which was the counties of Kildare, Carlow, and the Queen's County, I had very good appearance, and I do not see but that the people be very willing, though yet very ignorant, to embrace justice and obedient to the laws, and therefore hope that in convenient time there will be planted in them a reverend regard of their duties and obedience to Her Majesty and her laws. For houses for us here according to your favourable meaning. There is but one house of the Church void, which is that which Mr. Atye holdeth, and the same is appointed to Sir Wm. Weston, so that Sir Robert Napper and myself are driven to pay excessive rents for houses, the same being here very dear, as by my Lord Deputy and Council's letter to your Lordship and the rest may appear. Wherefore I beseech your favour that in regard hereof some such consideration may be yearly allowed me as to you and the rest shall seem fit. *Not signed.* p. 1½.

Sept. 7.
Dublin.

30. Mr. Solicitor Wilbraham to Burghley. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and myself are newly returned from our Ulster circuit. In the counties of Monaghan, Down, and Antrim, we find generally less obedience and appearance than was the last year. At Monaghan, Brian McHugh Oge and Rory his brother, two chief lords, durst not appear to justify themselves, although they are not in open action. Rory McBrian's sons are there in action with 30 or 40 in their company keeping the woods, the rest of the lords there showed obedience so long as they be defended from outrage of their stronger neighbours. In the county of Down

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Sir Hugh Magennis, lord of Evagh, and Ever M'Rory, lord of Kilwarlen, both have large territories by letters patent, but they will not assign any portions to freeholders, but keep their tenants as vassals. Comack M'Neill, Captain of Kilultagh, Neale M'Brian Fertagh, Captain of the Ardes, and M'Cartan possess their several countries by tanistry, and seek no letters patents so long as they may ravin at their pleasures upon their tenants; in no place in this county are the tenants permitted to depart from their lords but at the lord's pleasure, and so thrall'd in misery. Divers loose kerne of the sleight Mc e Neyles under Neale M'Brian Fertagh live abroad upon spoil, in the rest of that county there is neither certain peace nor open hostility. The county of Antrim, namely the Lower Claneboy, is wasted by the wars of Neale Oge M'Hugh M'Phelim, who is very weak of himself if he were not fostered by those of Tyrone. James Oge M'Sorley Boy M'Donnell, lord of the Route, still forcibly expelleth M'Quillin from his portion and will not answer any court of justice, he and Neale Oge are indicted of several high treasons at our sessions at Carrickfergus. The Scotts of the Glynnnes whereof Randal M'Neece is chief under Angus M'Donnell came very dutifully to us, and live in good course for that place. In all our assizes we endeavoured to manifest to the rude people the merciful proceeding of Her Majesty in trials of life for their offences by indifferent jurors, which they seem to admire and embrace. You shall understand from the Council of State in what terms Maguire standeth, but we cannot perceive but he continueth his forces in as great pride as at the first. Connaught is most perplexed to prevent his incursions, and yet he unlike to harm them so long as they stand upon guard. Munster undertakers grow daily poorer for Irish rents will not maintain English diet and apparel. I fear too many of them will leave the keys under the door when the entire rents are charged upon them. The judges lately sent over are men well affected, like to do Her Majesty good service, and we that have served our apprenticeships hope to be revoked with some favour for our long employments. The portion of my expectation under God and Her Majesty resteth in your Lordship for whose health I pray unfeignedly and so most humbly take leave. *Holograph. p. 1.*

Sept. 10. 31. Mayor, &c. of Youghal to Queen Elizabeth. Certify that Patrick Condon with 700 fighting men, entered their town on the 8th of January 1582-3 and there abode until the 12th, ransacking the poor town and murdering the people till the coming of Sir Henry Wallop from Waterford. *p. 1.*

Sept. 10. 32. Mayor, bailiffs, &c., of Youghal to the Privy Council. Certify that in the 25th year of Her Majesty's reign Patrick Condon with 700 traitors entered the town of Youghal, and did hoist the Pope's banner with his own guidon, crying, Condon above! *p. 1.*

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Dublin.

33. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. The Earl of Tirone's repair to signify Maguire's revolt after he had seen his forces dispersed before his face. His burnings and killings upon Ferney, Castle Ring, and Monaghan. Tirone has promised 1,200 foot and 200 horse to join in suppressing him. He has 1,900 men in the field. pp. 3. Incloses,

33. I. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. Signifying that Maguire hath sworn that he will come and submit himself by the 15th of September. Order taken for dispersing his forces. 1593, Aug. 16, Loughfoile. Copy. p. 1.*

33. II. *Hugh, Earl of Tirone, to the Lord Deputy and Council. My very good Lords, I have received your Lordships' letters with Maguire's protection by this bearer, the pursuivant, whom I have hitherunto stayed to carry these letters with him according to the tenor of your letters to me in that behalf, upon receipt of which letters I presently sent the protection unto Maguire, and wrote unto him therewithal to know if he had according to the contents of your last letters, and the order I took with him both at that time and since, dispersed his foreign forces altogether from him, as also that he should hasten his own coming hither for his speedier repairing unto your Lordships, his answer unto me thereupon was that he had wholly dispersed his forces and paid them their full entertainment, and would himself by Wednesday next come hither and be ready to go as then to your Lordships in my company. But he finding by his protection that the same is void and of no force, unless he had by this present day dispersed his forces and put all strangers from him, he maketh a doubt, if it should happen that some of them should make stay behind in his country, and that unknown to him (he being himself with your Honours) that you might think that to be a breach of his protection; wherefore to prevent any the like doubt, he desired me to write unto you to request that a new protection for three months may be sent to meet him in his way to your Lordships without putting any condition or exception whatsoever therein, which I wish may be sent to him accordingly for his full assurance in that behalf, and at his coming unto your Lordships you may take such order with him in all things as shall seem most meet unto you. In the meantime I am to acquaint you that as there hath at sundry times heretofore many killings, burnings, and spoilings been committed upon my poor tenants, and the malefactors maintained and relieved in the parts of Claneboy and with Sleight M^r Neale, so now the like doth daily happen unto them by some that accompanied Phelim M^r Turrough and others of mine own inhabitants, whom the said parties do to my great hurt maintain against me. Wherefore I beseech your Honours, seeing I dare not of myself to seek my redress, fearing to purchase your displeasures, to take such present order herein as shall be for my satisfaction and the ease of my tenants, who do continually complain unto me of the like outrages. As*

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also that your Lordships will send me word what I shall do with a notorious malefactor who hath been robbing and spoiling by the highways, whom I have taken and sent to be kept unto O'Hanlon until I had known your pleasure therein. 1593, Sept. 1, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.

33. III. *Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, to the Lord Deputy and Council. The traitor Maguire with his forces has entered into Monaghan little regarding the clemency of Her Majesty. Tyrone intends to repair to their Lordships' presence. 1593, Sept. 4, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.*

33. IV. *Earl of Tyrone to the Lord Deputy and Council. My very good Lords, since the writing of my former letter I received advertisement that Maguire hath after the dispersing of his forces gathered them together again and lieth with them in the borders of the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh, not as yet entered into that county unless they have done it since I received news, I have not learned that he hath done any great harm, but to prevent the worst unless he should in that sort most shamefully betray Her Majesty and deceive me, I have thought good to write unto your Honour thereof, being resolved if he come not hither this day according to the appointed time, upon the certainty hereof to make my present repair unto your Lordships, and so in haste I humbly take leave. 1593, Sept. 5, Dungannon. Copy. p. ½.*

33. V. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. To assure Maguire that though some small number of his hired forces should remain in his land without his knowledge that no hindrance shall thereby be given to the validity of his protection. 1593, Sept. 5, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.*

33. VI. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. Thanks for his diligence in advertising them of the traitorous revolting of that wicked rebel Maguire. 1593, Sept. 7, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.*

33. VII. *Summary of the horse and foot that are to pass the musters for the present service against Maguire, being 920 men. 1593, Sept. 17. pp. 7.*

Sept. 16.
Dublin.

34. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. It may please your Lordships, at the Earl of Tyrone's last being here, which was seven days past, he delivered us a letter from you of the 15th of August last consisting upon many parts, and grounded for the most part upon matters formerly signified to your Lordships by himself, concerning some points of our proceedings holden with him at Dundalk, whereunto it pleaseth you to require us to make answer particularly, and therein most humbly submitting ourselves to your honourable pleasures we are bold to answer as followeth.*

First, where the Earl in a generality findeth himself grieved, that certain accusations preferred against him at Dundalk were sent over to you at that time without his answers thereunto

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although, as his Lordship affirmeth, he answered the same sufficiently before us for his purgation, thinking that we were therewith satisfied; we do acknowledge that we charged the Earl with these points, namely, with entertaining of the titular and traitorous bishop Magawran in his country, and with the receiving of the Sacrament at a Mass, as they term it, at his hands in company with O'Donnell and Maguire, unto which the Earl answered, by a most earnest protestation, that he never knew the said Magawran, neither to his knowledge did he ever see him, the contrary whereof if ever it could be proved his Lordship said he would confess himself to be a traitor. We likewise confess that the Earl before us did signify in speech that he had been advertised out of England that he was suspected to be a traitor, and to have conspired for the bringing in of Spaniards, whereunto he said he was then come before us to try himself to be a true man to Her Majesty, and desired that the Marshal, being his accuser, as he said he was, for the which we reprov'd the Earl, might not sit as judge, but might stand by him, and then his Lordship would desire no favour, with many other words acknowledging Her Majesty's great goodness towards him, and protesting his loyal and faithful heart to serve her, wheresoever it should please her to employ him.

We remember also that we charged the Earl touching his brother Cormock and his son Con, for going with their forces to assist Maguire, against Captain Willis being appointed sheriff of Maguire's country, to which the Earl answered that the said Cormock and Con, lying then upon the borders there, and hearing the cry up in Maguire's country, went thither with such few companies as they had, not exceeding 20 persons, to understand what the cause might be, not to assist Maguire, nor to offend the sheriff, and that the Earl himself having afterwards intelligence that the said sheriff and soldiers were distressed by Maguire, went thither in person with all speed and rescued them.

I, the Deputy, charged the Earl with certain speeches uttered by him at Castle Row in presence of divers of his followers, namely, that he said that if he had not been accused for bringing in of Spaniards the Lord Deputy should not see his face whilst he were in Ireland. The Earl could not deny the speeches, which, though they were unseemly and savoured of over much heat, for the which we reprov'd him, yet inasmuch as afterwards he came to Dundalk we took that his coming as an argument of his clearness, as in our letters from Dundalk we advertised you, and therefore did forbear to urge that point any further.

We confess there was preferred against the Earl by two kinsmen of Phelim M'Turlough's a grievous complaint for the murder of the said Phelim by certain of the O'Hagans, followers to the Earl, charging the Earl to be privy to the murder, the Earl being charged with the matter of the bill, denied the contents of the information, both upon his honour and by swearing by Her Majesty's hand, with which answer we of the Council were satisfied, the rather for that the accusation stood, but upon bare matter of circumstance as we

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conceived it, but I, the Deputy, was of another mind, and therefore, we did not think meet that either the information or the answer should be sent to your Lordships, neither did we know of the sending thereof.

Touching the killing of a servant of mine the Lord Deputy with some other disorders committed against the constable of the Blackwater, it was a matter of accident, not much urged, neither had we ground to hold the Earl culpable thereof, other than that the party was slain in Tyrone, and that I, the Deputy, required the chief and residue of the malefactors at the Earl's hand.

Concerning such complaints as were preferred against the Earl on the behalf of Sir Hugh Magennis and others, those causes were not ordered for want of time, but were referred to Commissioners, and we remember that the Earl did much complain of an injurious course holden against him therein, in that the Marshal examined witnesses against him, before his answers, but whether the Marshal did so or not or had any commission or other appointment so to do; we of the Council know not, and I, the Deputy, gave him none for any such matter. We cannot deny but we heard first one Caddell a lawyer of the Earl's Council and afterwards the Earl himself, complain grievously against one Cooles M'Cardell, for calling the Earl traitor in the streets of Dundalk, the Lord Chancellor urged at the Council Board that the offender might be punished and yet nevertheless he went away, and was neither punished nor reproved.

Where the Earl allegeth that the Marshal was specially appointed to confer with all the witnesses that were sent for, before they could be heard, we know of no such appointment of the Marshal so to do, but remember that the Earl did complain thereof divers times at Dundalk. Now to satisfy your Lordships why these accusations with many others contained in the paper book of 16 leaves, sent by us to your Lordships from Dundalk were sent over, and not the answers here above mentioned, we of the Council, whose names are subscribed, often times moved at the table that as well the answers aforesaid as the accusations, should have been transmitted to your Lordships, the one with the other, but the Lord Deputy said nothing thereunto, nor gave any direction for that matter. In all which omissions justly censured against us by you, we cannot otherwise defend ourselves than as aforesaid, and therefore most humbly beseech you in your wonted favour towards us, to be means to Her Majesty, for her gracious acceptation and construction of these our proceedings, and that it will please your good Lordships to vouchsafe to continue your good opinion towards us as heretofore. *Autographs. pp. 3.*

Sept. 18.
Kilmainham.

35. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The first packet of this despatch which your Lordship may see on the endorsement hath been so often delivered to the seas, should have been sent by the ordinary post to Chester, save that it was staid partly through the uncertainty of the winds and partly upon expectation of the issue of our

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proceedings with Maguire, which we hoped would have been in a more pleasing sort than now it is. But now I have presumed to send this bearer, my servant Asshe, of purpose and the rather in regard of his speedy return with answer in this case of Maguire's, according as it may seem unto you to import. I humbly therefore pray you to pardon this I have done upon such an occasion for this once, and I hope I shall not have the like cause to infringe your direction but that I may and will henceforth send by the ordinary post during the time of mine abode here, which I trust through your favourable means shall not be long, and upon that hope I have shipped away most of my stuff and had also ere this sent away my wife; if the winds had not been so blustering and uncertain as of late they have been.

Hearing of the return home of a man of Drogheda out of Spain I sent for him according to my duty to Her Majesty's service, and received of him a declaration of the occurrents there, whereof I send you the copy inclosed.

P.S.—While this letter was in writing an Easterling newly arrived here was brought unto me, and he doth constantly avouch that the King of Spain is dead. The news sounding to the good of Her Majesty and State, and having coherence in some part with the former declaration of him of Drogheda, I could not in duty but impart them to your Lordship. *Autog. p. 1. Incloses,*

35. 1. *Declaration of advertisements from Spain by James Byrne of Drogheda, merchant. Report that the chief men in the Indies have revolted and think to keep the places they have from the King. The King of Spain is very sickly. The arrival of an Irish priest or Bishop, James O'Hely, in Spain to solicit a force to maintain Maguire in his rebellion. 1593, Sept. 15. Copy. p. 1.*

Sept. 19.
Athlone.

36. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. The answer to Maguire's complaint against Sir George Bingham sent to the Lord Deputy three years ago. Maguire's complaint altogether false, devised of purpose to colour his rebellion. Ulster has for many years been the sink of all revolts. The Earl of Tyrone is the chief rebel, Maguire himself might be suppressed by 200 soldiers. *pp. 4.*

Sept. 19.
Athlone.

37. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. The great benefit of Sligo, Ballymote, the Boyle, and the New Fort for the service against the rebels. Tibbot Reogh Burke's son, whom Grany O'Mailly carried over into England has arrived and gone at once to the traitors in Ulster. *p. 1½.*

Sept. 21.
Dublin.

38. Sir Robert Gardener to Sir Robert Cecil. Some parts of the examinations formerly taken against Mr. Pine are now sent over by the Lord Deputy. Gardener often finds much malice with subornation and much more affirmed than proved. *Holog. p. 1.*

Sept. 22.
Kilmainham.

39. Lord Deputy to Burghley. In excuse for not having sent certain examinations concerning H. Pine's cause. *p. 1½. Incloses,*

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39. I. *Examination of Lieutenant William Reilley, relative to the speech of an English gentleman, Thomas Bannister, deceased, who told Broughton in his sickness that Mr. Pine was the only man who did receive and send intelligence between the fugitives beyond the seas, and the recusants in England and Ireland.* 1593. July 7, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.

39. II. *Examination of Edw. Cenay or Synay, relative to the report that Mr. Pine had said to Patrick Condon's messenger, that his master should get men and weopen about him, and drive those two rascals Hide and Synay out of the country.* 1593, July 7. Copy. p. ½.

39. III. *Examination of Geffrey Galway of Kinsale. Mr. Pyne is bound to his partners to sell no pipe staves within Ireland.* 1693, April 28, Kinsale. p. 1.

39. IV. *Examination of Lambert Barnes, a Dutchman of Kinsale, relative to the factors or agents, Mr. Pine has in Spain. The shipping of pipe staves, planks, and hogshead staves.* 1592-3, March 15, Cork. p. 1.

39. v. *Examination of Lawrence Leytchland, Anthony Hopgood, and Philip Tabbe before Justice Jessua Smythes at Lisfinnin touching certain speeches of Henry Pyne. Hopgood told Leytchland that a messenger came from Patrick Condon to Pyne concerning some troubles touching his land, when Pyne told him he should not be dismayed, but arm himself well, as he hoped to see the day when thy master [i.e. Pat. Condon] shall keep as good men as Hyde. Tabbe told Hopgood the same and that Pyne also said he hoped to see the time when Hyde and Seney should be hunted out of the country, and asked his master to come to Mogelly, for that there was one there who would absolve him in law better than himself. Tabbe was upon the land of Mogelly with Pyne when Condon's messenger was there and heard Pyne say as before mentioned and that he did not doubt but Condon should hunt Hyde and Seney out of the country like a sort of rascals as they were.* 1593, July 7.

39. VI. *Lord Deputy to Burghley, 12 July, being copy of a clause of a letter dated 1593, July 13.*

Sept. 22. 40. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. For the dispatch of Mr. Merbury's
Roscommon. suit. His good assistance much needed. p. 1.

Sept. 27. 41. Robt. Fowle to Burghley. That Sir R. Bingham may be
appointed to follow the northern rebels now in action. And Con-
naught to be kept in obedience by the circuit of justices of assize
p. 1.

[1593, Sept.] 42. Note of such forces as are employed in the prosecution of
Maguire under Marshal Bagenall. p. 1.

about 1593 43. Similar note. p. 1.
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 prob. 1593. 44. Petition of Grany Ne Maylly to Burghley. For Her
 Sept. Majesty's letters to Sir Richard Bingham in her behalf. She prays
 that her son who had been arrested may take no harm in body or
 goods till Her Majesty's pleasure be known. p. 1.

VOL. CLXXII. 1593. OCTOBER—DECEMBER.

- Oct. 9. 1. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Their
 Dublin Castle. assembly on the Hill of Tarah. Disposition of the forces. The
 rising out of Dublin sent to lie at the Newry. Commends the
 honourable forwardness of Marshal Bagenall and his diligence with
 judgment and discretion. pp. 2. *Inclosure*,

1. I. *Capt. Thomas Henshaw to the Lord Deputy. Calendared below, Oct. 10, p. 154, No. 2. I. where the marginal notes which were inserted for Burghley are given. 1593, Sept. 24. Copy. p. 1½.*

1. II. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. He has taken a prey out of Shane Evarr Maguire's country. The son of Owen Modder Maguire slain. Some of Connor Rowe Maguire's creaghts. Tyrone will befriend the said Connor, to his power, as one of Her Majesty's good subjects. The cause of Hugh Roe O'Donnell's last coming to Dungannon. 1593, Sept. 25, Clogher. Copy. p. 1.*

1. III. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. Calendared below Oct. 10, No. 2, II. Sept. 25. Copy. p. 1¼.*

1. IV. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Earl of Tirone. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, III. Copy. p. ½.*

1. V. *Earl of Tirone to Marshal Bagenall. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, IV. Copy. p. ¼.*

1. VI. *Earl of Tirone to Sir H. Bagenall. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, V. 1593, Sept. 23, Ballyfen. Copy. p. ¼.*

1. VII. *Earl of Tirone to Sir H. Bagenall. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, VI. Copy. p. ½.*

1. VIII. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. Calendared below Oct. 10, No. 2, VII. Copy. p. 1¼.*

1. IX. *Sir H. Bagenall to Sir R. Bingham. Camp at Aghnelucher, 23 Sept. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, VIII. Copy. p. ½.*

1. X. *Sir R. Bingham to Sir H. Bagenall. 1593, Sept. 26. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, IX. Copy. p. 1.*

1. XI. *Sir R. Bingham to Sir H. Bagenall. 1593, Sept. 26. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, X. Copy. p. ¼.*

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1. XII. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. Camp near the wears of Enniskillen, 1593, Sept. 29. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, XI. Copy. pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.*

1. XIII. *Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. Calendared below, No. 2, XII. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{4}$.*

1. XIV. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. 1593, Sept. 30, The Boile. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, XIII. Copy. pp. 2.*

1. XV. *Intelligence brought to Sir Richard Bingham. 1593, Sept. 29. Calendared below, Oct. 10, p. 163. No. 2, XIV. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.*

1. XVI. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. He will not restore Hugh Roe O'Donnell's prey. 1593, Oct. 5, Derrymollan. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, XVI. Copy. p. 1.*

1. XVII. *Capt. Charles Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. Indorsed the original sent to the Lord Treasurer 1593, Oct. 8, Knockfergus. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, XIX. Copy. p. 1.*

1. XVIII. *A brief declaration of the revenues and fees payable out of the same, under the hand of Auditor Chr. Peyton, 12 Oct. Calendared below, Oct. 10, No. 2, XX. p. 1.*

[It is to be observed that the letter of Oct. 9, containing the inclosure of Oct. 12, merely shows that the letter was not despatched till after the inclosure was dated, a not uncommon occurrence when all vessels were dependent on the wind.]

Oct. 10.
Kilmainham.

2. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Explains his reasons for the granting of certain concordatums, the fines of alienations, and the leases passed by him and the other Commissioners. He is sorry for those who are misliked. I perceive it is misliked as a heinous matter in me that I did not permit Sir Richard Bingham upon his former motions to take revenge upon Maguire. If the danger of that time, with all other circumstances whereof formerly your Lordships of the Council had notice, be recalled to mind, I trust it will be better thought of. The doubts of Spain, the "tickle" terms the Irish stood in through the practices of the titulary traitorous bishops and the just causes of suspicion then had, and not yet to be remitted of the Earl of Tirone's loyalty, with the expectation that Maguire might otherwise be reclaimed, made me and the rest of the Council to hold opinion that it was no time to kindle a fire that we doubted how or when it might be quenched, for we well foresaw what Sir Richard doth now himself acknowledge by his letters (the copies whereof, together with the marginal quotations or side notes thereon, I humbly pray your Lordship to consider of) that howsoever he might attempt him, he could not perform any great matter upon him without greater forces than those he then seemed to reckon on, since now that the Marshal being one way, the Earl of Tirone, if he deal truly, another way, yet your Lordship may see how little he assureth himself, either for the guard of

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his own charge, or annoying that traitor in that small portion of his country that bordereth upon that province of Connaught, which is scarce a fifth part.

I can no more deny a truth than I can yield to a falsehood, and therefore do acknowledge it a weakness, since so it is imputed unto me, that I subscribed with the Council to that point of the letter: that toucheth me to have let "Coolie Leagh M'Ardell" go unpunished for his bad speeches against the Earl of Tirone. And yet I was not without my reason as well for the one as the other; for I thought not good to refuse to sign with them, in respect of the great opinion they all seemed to have of the Earl, and of the service they all expected he should do in this action. And for the poor man, I am to let your Lordship know that he did in the anguish of his soul desperately break into those terms against the Earl, who he said he knew had spoiled him, and did seek his life, as he had done the parson of Moynalty's, for his good service done to the State. And howsoever my Lord Chancellor Loftus may alledge that he urged his punishment, which I do not remember, yet was it then thought good rather to shift the man away with silence, than to bring him to any public rebuke or shame, he having very well deserved, especially in the service of Monaghan, and being a wise, proper, and serviceable man as any in those parts, and as able to do Her Majesty's service there, whereof the Marshal now findeth good proof, and for the which the poor man said, and others think, the Earl did and doth hate him. As for the collection and sending over of the Earl's answers, howsoever otherwise he is come to the knowledge of our proceedings there, I can assure your Lordship I do not know that ever he was made acquainted with any examination taken there, neither was it then thought fit he should be, except only with that which was preferred against him for the foul murder of Phelim M'Turlough. And besides the late precedent in Sir John Perrot's case, made me doubt how we might justify the doing thereof, his loyalty being then upon great appearances vehemently suspected; and what may yet be thought of him I leave your Lordship to conceive by the copies of sundry letters now sent; I pray God for Her Majesty's service sake he may do well, though I bear more blame for him than I have deserved. And truly I agree with your Lordship on those points you touch concerning him and Hugh Roe O'Donnell, whereof God grant some speedy care may be had. By the occasion of the infection in England, for other respects, I stayed the sending over of my wife, hoping I should have accompanied her, which now I perceive to my grief is deferred. Herewith you shall receive such a certificate of the revenue here and of the ordinary payments growing out of the same as you write for. With thanks for his intention to procure the enlargement of the restraint for passing of grants. It is a comfort unto me that my credit shall be thereby somewhat regaced. pp. Incloses.

2. 1. *Captain Thomas Henshaw to the Lord Deputy. It may please your Lordship to be advertised that the 15th of this instant, accord-*

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ing to Mr. Marshal's direction, I met him in the Onagh, having with me the Sheriff M'Kenan; Patrick Duff M'Colla, with the greatest part of the forces of the county of Monaghan, and ever since have attended this service. [In margin. This sheweth more fully the dutifulness of them of Monaghan than the Marshal's letters do, and disproveth Sir Richard Bingham's report of them.] In which time hitherunto we have had good success. The 16th of this month we encamped ourselves in the Dartry at a place called Killebane over against a lough of Brian M'Hugh Oge's called Dromcare. The 17th day Mr. Marshall sent abroad a troop of horsemen, who burnt the greatest part of Brian M'Hugh Oge's own demesnes, and himself accompanied with myself and others went to Brian's chief house, called the Roskie, being a fair new house buildd this year, and burned it, and upon that lough were two islands, whereof by swimming one was burnt. The 18th day we caused an engine to be made, and the same day and the next, being the 19th day, horsemen and kerne were sent abroad burning and spoiling all the country as well Brian's as Rory's houses and corn. The 21st day the island was attempted, and our engine being twice put to the hedge was put back by the ward, yet the third time by the ropes of Mr. Marshal's tent we brought it close to the hedge which was fired by the soldiars and the ward slain. In which service two soldiars were slain, and Captain Willis' lieutenant, a little hurt. This did terrify the rest of the islands, that some of them they fired themselves ere we dislodged thence. The 22nd we marched to Clankelly, at which camp Connoughor Roe Maguire came to Mr. Marshal. The 23rd we marched to a place called Listeloske, within half a mile to Castle Eskeigh, where, before the camp was set, word was brought that Maguire had sent out some of his forces to fetch Connor Roe's prey, whereupon presently Mr. Marshal sent Connor Roe, accompanied with certain troops of horsemen with kerne and horsemen of the county of Monaghan, [In margin. This also sheweth the dutifulness of them of Monaghan notwithstanding Sir R. Bingham's report of them.] who rescued the prey, and had the killing of some of the enemy, and took many of their weapons as pikes, calivers, and targets, and your follower Collo Leigh had a horse and a hackney for his own share. [This sheweth what kind of man "Coolie Leagh M'Ardell is, for whose omission of punishment on" the Earl's behalf, I am so much blamed.] This day being the 24th, we encamped at Mullaghclogheurragh, near to Castle Enniskillen, in which march our men of the county of Monaghan have so bestirred themselves in burning by the lough side, as that I think they have gotten a reasonable revenge, and yet not so good as we hope to have before our return. [By this also appeareth the forwardness of them of Monaghan in this service.] I have not seen any man more careful and painful in the daily prosecution of this service than Mr. Marshal, who resteth little by day and night, as others can witness as well as myself that daily seeth it.

This evening Ever M'Coolla came to Mr. Marshal, taking the benefit of the proclamation. Amongst all other trouble and crosses this is not the least that grieves me, that not since these troubles

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began I have not once heard from you, which maketh me greatly afraid that some wrongful information might be made of me to your Lordship by some of mine adversaries, I humbly crave you to suspend your judgment if any such be till I may answer in person or otherwise.

P.S.—My good Lord, since the finishing of this my letter, news is brought to this camp, that the Earl hath taken away the greatest part of Connor Roe's prey, he being here attending Mr. Marshall, who, I know, hath written to you at large, as well of that as of other things, no doubt my good Lord but that the taking of this prey will hinder the service greatly. Mullagh Clogh Curragh, 23 Sept. Copy. p. 2.

2. 11. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. My singular good Lord, since the address of my last letters to your Honour having before left nothing in M'Hugh Oge's country which appertained to himself, his dependants, or such as took not the benefit of her Majesty's proclamation unspoiled and consumed with fire, I thought it a service of good importance if by any good means I might surprise or win any of his islands fortified in the best sort the rebels could devise, whither he had drawn all his provision of victual, meaning, as I was informed, to use those as safe places of refuge to harbour his loose people, and from thence, without danger to sally forth to the spoil of such as would become subjects to her Majesty in that country. And therefore having framed an engine sufficient to have carried 30 or 40 men, and barricaded the same in the front strongly for defence of the soldier from shot, on Friday last we assaulted an island called Drumca, defended by some of the M'Gawran's men, most desperately resolute, for having put off our company twice, and seeing us still to persist in the enterprise, they neither craved nor would receive mercy, till at the third assault with little loss, and that very accidentally, the place was entered and such as before were unslain put to the sword by the soldiers. The success I assure your Lordship struck such a terror into the rest, placed in defence of the other islands, that suddenly the next night following they abandoned them all, leaving them on fire and betaking themselves to flight for safeguard of their lives. The next day, being the 21 of this month, we entered this country, beating all along through all the rebels' fastnesses, and leaving nothing unburned which fire could take hold on. The desire of revenge in some kerne of the county of Monaghan serving very well and fitly for that purpose. [In margin. This shows how willingly these people would live under law, and serve Her Majesty, although Sir Richard Bingham in the end of his letters of the 30th of September saith they are all gone out] Yesterday we had the chase of a great number of the rebels, who came as we marched to take Connor Roe's prey, having Her Majesty's protection granted by your Lordship, rescued the prey, killed some of the traitors and got a great number of their weapons, but all their cattle were put over the lough on Connaught side, both before and in our march into the country, whereof on Sunday last I sent advertisement to Sir Richard*

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Bingham so as except the Sheriff of the Cavan be careful to send down the cotts of that country, for which I have already given him special direction, we shall not be able for want of passage to do him other hurt, than by fire to make spoil of what is left in the country, which you may be sure we will to the full accomplish.

Whiles I write this letter I received a letter from the Earl of Tyrone, whereby and other intelligences I am well advertised that the Earl has taken Connor Roe's prey. [In margin. This man has been ever "the most dutifulest" man of that nation, and was now no partaker of Maguire's rebellion, but kept from him; and finding Her Majesty's forces advanced into the field, required Mr. Marshall that he might be taken into that service] a matter very dishonourable to Her Majesty and very prejudicial to the present state of the service, the same being a deterring to such as are well or indifferently affected. And therefore if this be not duely redressed there is no cause why we should conceive any hopeful expectation to proceed with wished success in the course of this action. I have sent here inclosed the copy of the Earl's letters together with my answer touching Connor Roe, and now that we are secluded from hope to be relieved with beef by Connor Roe I see not how possibly we may be able to keep the field except you will take some present order to supply us with victual from those adjacent countries. And so for the present I cease further to trouble you.

P.S.—After the perclosing of this letter the traitor in our view burned his own town and forage about Enniskillen, to debar us of the opportunity to encamp thereabouts. Of Sir Richard Bingham as yet I hear nothing. Copy. pp. 2.

2. III. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Earl of Tyrone. My Lord since the writing of my other letters I received yours by this bearer, whereby I perceive indeed that your men have preyed Connor Roe Maguire, which is a great dishonour to Her Majesty, in respect he has her Majesty's protection, as I formerly wrote to you, and a special let to all this service, considering that there is none in all Fermanagh that takes part with the Queen but himself, in both which respects I doubt not but you will cause present restitution to be made. And so hoping to hear further from you I commit you to God; from the camp, &c., the 25th of September 1593. Copy p. ½.*

2. IV. *Earl of Tyrone's to Marshal Bagenall. You shall understand that yesterday being Friday I did set [out] from Dungannon with such force as I had, and understanding that Maguire's forces were on the hither end of his country, I went by night yesternight to Dromore, thinking to light upon a prey or some service in that part of his country next adjoining to Dromore, by reason my footmen were overtoiled both with rain and the darkness of the night, the journey being long they came not to me in time to that I intended, so as I am now this day returned towards Clogher, meaning to lie hereabouts until I shall hear further from the Lord Deputy, wherewith I thought*

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good to acquaint you, meaning by sudden exploits to do what I can, and am not able without help of Her Majesty's garrison to enter far into Maguire's country, he being of force, as you know him to be. Before I received the proclamation Connor Roe Maguire seemed by his letter to me to clear himself of not having any part of Maguire's actions, wherewith I acquainted the Lord Deputy. And for that I have no commission to deal with the said Connor Roe for receiving of him, I referred him to such as have commission, so I end. From Ballyfain near Clogher, this present Saturday at evening being the 22nd of September 1593. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. v. Same to same. Yesterday, so soon as I came hither, I wrote unto you this other letter which I sent yesterday by a priest that dwelleth in the county of Monaghan, who brought the same to me this day, saying that you went into Maguire's country, he knoweth not where, therefore I have now sent the same letter herewith unto you, to understand, albeit more of my company overtook me this day than I had when I set forward, yet unless by exploits I shall happen to do somewhat with good spies, I am not able to make any stay in his country and meaning to-morrow morning to be at Leskallegthane, wherewith I thought good to acquaint you, I end. At Ballyfen towards Clogher, this present Sunday being the 23rd of September 1593, Copy. p. $\frac{1}{4}$.

2. vi. Same to same. I have received your two letters by this bearer. As for Maguire's creaghts I know not where they are other than I wrote to you; and now that you are so far entered into the country you cannot miss to have more intelligence by means of Connor Roe Maguire of his creaghts than I can give you. Yesternight I sent several companies into his country who took with them 4 or 500 cows, and my force is so dispersed every man going away with his spoil as I know I shall not have them together this two or three days yet towards Clogher, perhaps some of Connor Roe's creaghts have been taken this morning by my men, and now that I perceive that he and his goods are protected I will do him no hurt, and would be certified in what place his creaghts are. This day I came as far as Mullagh ne Crevey unto his country, and sent other companies a foraging, and do not know at the writing hereof whether they have happened upon a prey or not. And so returning to my camping place, whence I wrote yesterday, I leave. From Mullagh ne Crevey this 24th of September 1593 at 3 of the clock in the afternoon. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. vii. Sir Richard Bingham to the Lord Deputy It may please your Honour, your letters of the 21st of September by the pursuivant Thady O'Ferral, this bearer, came to me yesternight being the 26th and not before, which if I had received in time convenient as by the date I might, I could have stayed a band of the Munster garrison to have joined with the other forces that be here, and I wish your Lordship had directed Captain Dowdall's company hither when I first wrote to Sir Robert Gardiner thereof, for Irish

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forces are not to be speedily prepared here. And as you may conceive much of our risings out have been spent and employed all this summer in lying upon a defensive war, yet have I addressed the best force I could [In margin. What show soever he made to your Lordships of the Privy Council in England, or to us here in Dublin, by his offer, yet by this appeareth what in deed he could have done of himself if the prosecution of Maguire had been committed to him] having here with me the Earl of Clanricard and his rising out, and do expect the Earl of Thomond's coming within these three days, but here are no Englishmen to be waged and entertained for soldiers, [Margin. But he took upon him as though he could have performed the war without any new charge] especially so suddenly as to answer this present service, but in Munster there might. I received yesterday a letter from Marshal Bagenall, and I do send your Honour a copy hereof with the copy of my answer thereunto, and do wish that he and those forces follow their prosecution of the traitors over the Erne hitherwards or whither else they shall fly, and as I shall be able [Margin. This is written with less confidence than his former offer imported.] I will, God assisting me, put up towards him with the force I have, minding with God's help to march this night into the Brenny, and so towards the Erne, my greatest strength being horsemen, with whom I trust to do well enough on hard ground [Margin. He knoweth well enough the Irish will not be drawn to hard ground but upon an unreasonable odds, and Maguire's country consisteth most of bog, loughs, and woods,] and such as be fallen this way, I hope to give them an alarm at the least that some, if not all, shall retire themselves back again. But the surest way will be for the forces that way to put wholly over the lough hitherwards, [Margin. This may be a safe course for himself and his government, but little to further the service against the rebels.] which they may do at Enniskillen without boats, and at a ford or two else as I am given to understand, if the rebels and their goods do not start back again before, assuring your Lordship I will slack no opportunity to do all that ever I possibly may against the traitors or any of them, as speedily as I can, and as I have before written I am even now advertised that Maguire himself is at Enniskillen and most of his forces in Magherie Boy, but much of their goods are fallen into the borders of O'Donnell's country, Tirone, and into Cowlko and Cowlkamannagh, two great mountains which lie towards O'Reilly's country. From the Abbey of Boyle, 27th September 1593. Postscript.—If Mr. Marshal with the whole force will now put over the lough this way no doubt he shall have a good hand upon the traitors, and I will, as I may, put up towards him, but you know our forces are Irish, saving my own band, and it standeth me upon to work with respect to all dangers that are imminent to the province, having many gaps to stop, and little help, and the help we have not so assured as the English, for I must leave some troops both of horsemen and footmen behind me for the defence of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon against the

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Clandermod's, Brian Oge O'Rourke and Feriagh M'Hugh, [Margin, By this he bewraieith how little able he was to perform the offer he made to overthrow Maguire] and even now I was advertised that Hugh Roe O'Donnell is at Ballyshannon with his forces, and came from Maguire but upon Tuesday last having been four days in consultation with him. Copy. pp. 14.

2. VIII. *Sir H. Bagenall to Sir R. Bingham. Understands that the rebels do drive over their goods to the Connaught side of the lough. He will endeavour to cross over and join Sir Richard in their pursuit. Camp at Aghnelucher. 1593, September 23. Copy. p. 1/2.*

2. IX. *Sir R. Bingham to Sir H. Bagenall. Sir, your letters of the 23rd I received yesternight the 25th day, but was not advertised before that you were entered into any prosecution of Maguire and the other traitors, only my Lord Deputy wrote to me that you were drawn down to the borders; and indeed I did not think that you had been come within Fermanagh as yet, for till I received your letters I heard not anything of your proceedings at all. I do not hear that the rebels are come this way over the lough with their goods as yet, if they be it is so lately as my espials could not advertise me, but this day I shall know it, and as I take it you may follow them over the lough hitherwards and without boats at Enniskillen itself and as occasion may bring forth fit opportunity. I will be watchful and ready to do all that is possible for me with the force I have to answer you and to force them back again towards you if they be come or shall come this way. I have not such force of footmen yet as with assurance to encounter their whole forces. But if we might draw them to hard ground, where we might serve with both horsemen and footmen, I would not doubt to deal with all the rabble of them, staying now for the coming of the Earl of Thomond. It may be they have drawn their cattle into the islands upon the lough. The Earl of Clanricard came to me but this day, and we have made all the haste we possibly could to gather our forces together, consisting as you know of the province itself. But I think it fittest that you hold on your prosecution either with boats or otherwise over the lough this way if the rebels fly hitherward, and I will as I may put up towards you and join with you. You may not look for any great intelligence from me, so many of our Connaught rebels and other bad borderers lying between us, yet will I prove everyway how I may send unto you, and will do all that ever I may to keep a correspondence of advertisements with you, and so wishing you all good success against those traitors I commit you to God. From the Abbey of Boyle this 26th of September 1593. Your loving friend. Copy. p. 1.*

2. X. *Same to same. Sir, since the writing of my other letters I have received an intelligence from the Constable of Sligo how that the rebels' goods are fled towards the borders of O'Donnell's country and towards the Culoke and Culkamanagh, two mountains lying*

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towards O'Reilly's country. As I shall learn more I will do what I can to send the same unto you, and upon my next remove shall see I hope what is become of them, &c. Copy. p. ½.

2. XI. Sir H. Bagenall to Lord Deputy. Have had the good hap to light upon two several preys, which have well refreshed our companies. The soldiers' commendation. Some ordnance to be sent to take two forts and the Castle of Enniskillin will receive Maguire's creaghts and as the Earl of Tyrone thinketh will be drawn into this action. O'Donnell's mother sent into Scotland for great supplies of men of war. The best of Maguire's followers are willing to abandon him. Maguire hath written to treat of peace. Enniskillen, September 29th. 1593, September 29th, Enniskillin. Copy. pp. 2.

2. XII. Hugh Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. My very good Lords. Since the writing of my last letters unto your Honours I burned a great part of this country, and have these three nights past encamped near adjoining to the Marshal's camp, where we have conference together as the occasion of the present service requireth. And here we are ready to do what service we may upon intelligence, or that your Lordships will direct, upon the coming hither of the rest of the garrison having already gotten some cotts, and so having delivered the protection unto Connor Roe Maguire being here in this camp, I humbly take my leave. From Clough-Corr within 3 miles of Enniskillin, the 29th of September 1593. [Copy.] p. ½.

2. XIII. Sir Richard Bingham to the Lord Deputy. It may please your Lordship. Upon Friday last I rose from hence with purpose to have put up to the Erne side both horsemen and footmen, but in our march I met divers of my espials coming in, and others which gave me most certain intelligence how that the night before the Devil's Hook with a company of traitors were passed through the county of Sligo towards Mayo, and in their way had burnt a town in O'Hard's country, and carried away the prey thereof, which was some 300 head of cattle, and that the Clandermotts and other loose knaves meant the same night in my absence to enter the county of Roscommon and spoil the same; whereupon I presently despatched away some horsemen and footmen with the same man that was spoiled to pursue the Devil's Hook, who was said to be seven or eight score knaves, and being at Coola upon the borders of O'Rourke's country, I employed my cousin George with the best part of our forces, both horsemen and footmen, to proceed on into the Brenny, and so to Maguire's country, called Mynterfoddaine, and myself, with the Earl and my brothers, retired presently back (marching all night) to this place, thinking indeed that some of the rebels would have been entered [into] this county before we could have come back, but it fell out otherwise. Those which I sent into the Brenny burnt great store of corn there, and went up to within Mynterfoddaine (parcel of Maguire's country), where they burnt much corn

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also and wasted the same all along from Clannarne, took a few cows, and had the killing of some of their villains, and returned back all in safety. Of them which went after the Devil's Hook I hear nothing as yet, but this day I hope I shall.

Many intelligences being brought me of the rebels' doings, most of them do jump with this enclosed. [In margin. This great concurrence of intelligence maketh the Earl [of Tyrone] the more to be doubted] which I leave to your good consideration, only this much under reformation I think were fittest to be done, viz., that you give present order for all the risings out of the Pale, and such as be gathered out of Munster to join with the forces that are under Mr. Marshal, and the same wholly to march in upon Maguire, not divided but in one bulk, either at the fords, if without any great impeachment or danger of loss they may, or else to come in above towards the head of the river where no such resistance can be made. And if the Earl with his forces would in the meanwhile front the rebels on the other side the Erne, it could not be, God favouring the same, but great good would be done upon the traitor. [In margin. This, his opinion, concurrereth with most men's] and myself with the force I have would, as I might, put up towards the forces also if I might have any notice of their entry hitherwards. This I hold to be the surest and soundest way, and the way that shall soonest despatch the rebels and break them by prosecuting of them with such a main force as shall not need to doubt to encounter with all the rabble of them. For Hugh Roe by all likelihood will join with Maguire, at the least all his forces shall be with him, and his country shall receive both the traitors and their cattle, howbeit this force shall make Hugh Roe and all Maguire's partakers weary of the action, for that they shall be driven either to come to fight or disperse themselves asunder, every man to save himself and his cattle without doing anything at all. Otherwise if Her Majesty's forces lie divided, one company expecting the other's attempt, the rebels will take heart, and daily reinforce their strength by such as will come to them. And thus much in discharge of my duty to Her Majesty's service. I see no reason but to hold a very good and honourable opinion of the Earl of Tyrone, for Her Majesty and the State hath set him up, and the State must uphold him still or else he will fall; and besides he is wise and well experienced in the course of things, but all men of judgment here, and such espials and beggars as I employ into Fermanagh doth wholly assure me that Maguire doth nothing without the Earl's advice and consent, and that the Earl may at his own pleasure rule both Maguire and Hugh Roe O'Donnell. The same is so common and avouched with such ground of knowledge as I wish it be foreseen, and you to have care of it. [In margin. More is to be considered than can be quoted upon this point.] Though for my own part I cannot distrust the Earl, but do hope that he will prove an honourable and good subject. But however he prove I may not omit to advertise you of that which is so generally brought unto me, and I think the only way is to unite one great force, and with the same to prosecute the rebels, who-

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soever, is joined or shall join with them. Hugh Roe was four days with Maguire, and undoubtedly hath promised Maguire his whole aid, and much of the rebels' goods are already driven into Tirconnel and the borders of Tyrone. [In margin. Of this I and the Council have secretly sought to be truly certified. And if it fall out to be true you may then judge what great treason may be thought will follow, which will require great supply.] I will slack no opportunity to do service upon the traitors with such force as I have, and do now stay only for the Earl of Thomond, having of English but 92 footmen and 48 horsemen, as you know. [In margin. This reckoning of his force, English and Irish, was not unknown to him when he made his first great offer of service against the traitor Maguire], and most of our risings out spent this summer in lying to defend ourselves, as formerly I have advertised. The action now consisteth not in the force of Maguire, for he is but a poor paltry beggar of himself, but to him they have joined all the force of Tirconnell, great store of bad men out of Tyrone and the best part of Monaghan, [In margin. Sir Richard knew as well when he made that offer against Maguire, as now he doth that these would join with him. And for those of Monaghan only Brian M'Hugh Oge and his brother, one Art M'Rory, and the sons of Ever M'Cooly went out.] and yet when they are all together they are but a heap of ragged beggars, and their number is much increased by untrue reports. So for this time I take my leave. From the Boyle the 30th of September, 1593. Copy. pp. 2.

2. XIV. Intelligence brought to Sir Richard Bingham the 29th of September by several espials.

1. That upon Tuesday was seven nights Maguire and Hugh Roe O'Donnell were with the Earl of Tyrone conferring together, and the next day after the said conference, being Wednesday, Neill Garr O'Donnell promised to bring to Maguire 60 horsemen, 60 targets, and 100 galloglasses, and now the said Neill Garr is joined with Maguire with the said forces. [In margin. Your Lordship may see by one quotation in Sir Richard's letter that the Council and I have sought to learn the certainty of this, which falling out true great treasons are like to follow.]

2. That Hugh Roe is now at Ballyshannon with all his forces, and hath said to his friends that of necessity he must aid Maguire, for that otherwise himself is the next that shall be prosecuted.

That Maguire lieth upon the Erne side near Enniskillen, and there keeps the fords to hinder the passage of Mr. Marshal and the forces beyond.

That Maguire sending to Hugh Roe O'Donnell for aid he refused him at the first without a pledge, whereupon Maguire sent him his youngest brother, whom he detains.

That the Devil's Hook being gone into Mayo, Maguire hath promised to send three or four companies of Scots thither by boat to join with the said Devil's Hook. Copy. p. 1.

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2. xv. *Matthew Smith having charge of the Abbey and Ward at Monaghan in the absence of the Seneschal to Sir Richard Bingham. The Earl [of Tyrone] is encamped hard by Mr. Marshal. He entered not the field, but a few days ago at his approach to Clogher, it is generally said that 30,000 or 40,000 cows came in to him of the traitors' goods which are said to be dispersed by his Lordship in Tyrone and elsewhere amongst his own followers, but I do not understand of any cows he took from any saving from Connor Roe after he was come in to do Her Majesty service, then the Earl's men took the most or near all his creaghts, as is here reported, which are denied to be restored. 1593, October 2. Extract. p. 4.*

2. xvi. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. My very good Lords. By your letters of the 29th of September last, which I received the 4th of this instant, I perceive you expected more ample effects of my doing of service against the enemies than in my last letters I wrote, alleging withal what strength I have, and the opportunity of my country yielding many helps thereunto; I have not omitted to do what service I might, neither have I spared either in charging it with hired men, and taking their rising out unto this service, being the best helps that I could cause it [to] yield me. And being here joined with the Marshal this sevennight past, as by the postscript of your letter of the 25th of the last month you looked for, I could do no service upon the enemies though they encamped within musket shot of us and killed with their shot one horse and a boy of our side. And albeit the Marshal and I joining our forces together and camping in some of their islands, yet could we not have any passage over though we had nine or ten cotts to help us, which had it been as well known unto you as it is unto myself and those that are here, you would be resolved that I have done hitherto what I might. And neither would you have expected that I should with my forces perform that, which the garrison and myself being joined together could not accomplish as yet; nevertheless I will do mine endeavour still. As for Connor Roe's creaghts which you would have restored, I assure you I have done nothing in that behalf but what the proclamation will warrant, neither did I enter into any part of his country, as formerly I wrote unto you, and though he be in this camp yet his men have taken divers preys and borderages from my tenants since my coming hither, wherewith I thought good to acquaint you. And where you would have me to signify unto you what be the tokens or grounds that I conceive doubt of Hugh Roe O'Donnell. Therein I can say no more than formerly I wrote unto you, upon intelligence had that some of the enemies' creaghts were fled into Tirconnel, and that some of of that country are with the enemies. And as formerly I wrote unto you, so now, in discharge of myself, I advertise you to take order for the assurance of the said Hugh Roe's continuance in duty to Her Majesty, and not hereafter to think that he will be led by me. The enemies' creaghts are fled for the most part into Tirconnel, as by spial I have intelligence, which I did acquaint the Marshal*

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withal, and what our proceedings shall be against them I will shortly signify unto you. So humbly craving that hereafter a better opinion may be held of my endeavours, I take my leave. Derrymollan, 5 Oct. Copy. p. 1.

2. XVII. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tyrone. Recommend that separating his force from Mr. Marshal's he should annoy Maguire on another border. 1593, October 5, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.*

2. XVIII. *Lord Deputy and Council to Hugh Roe O'Donnell. We greet you well. By your letter lately written unto us from Dungannon, accompanied likewise with another from our very good lord the Earl of Tyrone, we perceived how clear you stood from the actions of Maguire, and how confidently you protested to do service upon him, as upon an enemy and traitor to Her Majesty; wherein though we cannot doubt but you will with your best endeavour make good with the effect that which you so resolutely promised by oath to perform, standing with your duty to Her Majesty, yet we thought it not amiss to signify unto you that it is reported unto us that some of the goods and creaghts of that traitor are passed over into your country for their safety, a matter which we doubt not but the traitors will attempt and practice all the ways they may. But if any such be or shall come into your country we require you in anywise to seize upon them to Her Majesty's use and benefit. By which your readiness in performance of this our direction you shall deserve thanks at Her Highness' hands and receive liberal recompense out of the traitor's said goods for your faithful service. And so requiring you to certify us with speed what is the truth of the said information, and how you shall proceed in the accomplishment of this our direction, we bid you farewell. Dublin, 5 Oct. Copy. p. 1.*

2. XIX. *Capt. Charles Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. Report that the King of Scots had revolted to papistry. He hath taken five abbeys from the Earl of Bothwell. The Queen has fled from the King by reason of his "revoltation." Some stealths in Clondeboy by Shane M'Brian's people. 1593, Oct. 8, Knockfergus. Autograph. p. ½.*

2. XX. *A brief declaration by estimation of Her Majesty's revenues, composition, and casualties, with the fees payable out of the same for one year ended at Michaelmas 1593. p. 1.*

Oct. 10. 3. *Lord Deputy to the Lord Treasurer Burghley. The need of Kilmainham. some one to be appointed to succeed him. His infirmities. p. 1.*

Oct. 16. 4. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. The conflict Dublin Castle. with Maguire; 280 slain and 60 drowned, on our side 1 soldier slain, 1 drowned, and 20 hurt. p. 1. Inclose,*

4. I. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. The Earl of Tyrone's unwillingness to remain encamped in convenient sort while he*

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should attempt some fortifications. A splendid victory over Maguire's full strength, being 1,000 foot and 160 horse, 300 slain. 1593, Oct. 11, Camp on Connaught side, near the Ford of Golune. Copy certified by the Lord Deputy and Council. p. 1.

4. 11. *Earl of Tyrone to the Lord Deputy and Council.* My very good Lords. Yesterday the Marshal and I with all our companies marched here towards Beleek where the enemies at a ford thereabouts made shew of their forces, and having made some fortification at the further side of that ford did place themselves there, being by the report of some of those of their company that were taken prisoners between shot and galloglasses about 900 men to stop our passage over, whereupon we attempted the ford, being very deep, and with our horsemen did join jointly with the footmen and charged the enemies, and put them to flight and followed them in chase five miles or more, in which pursuit we slew of them 340 men and was hurt myself with a dart through the right leg, and the Marshal with his own hands slew of the enemies, wherewith I thought good to acquaint you. And for that this gentleman, Henry Hoveden, hath so well acquitted himself in this service as were it not for his assistance in rescuing of me I had been slain, I cannot but make the same known unto you and do leave him to your honourable consideration, assuring you of my credit and honour that in this much I give him but his due. I cannot but declare to you the forwardness of Captain Lea in this onset, who was the first man that entered the ford, as the Marshal and all the companies can witness, unto whose reports I leave it. As also how Michael Marshall, the lieutenant of my foot band, accompanied him and did very valiantly. And withal I am to advertise you that my brother Dudley Loftus behaved himself very valiantly in this service and with his own hands slew of the enemies and had his horse killed under him. Thus having thought good to give every man his due, in reporting of them to you as they deserved, which God knoweth that all the whole forces did very valiantly, and hoping before I die to do Her Majesty many more days service, I leave the rest to the report of this bearer and do humbly take leave with your Lordships. From Beleek the 11th of October 1593. P.S.—Until after the per-closing of this letter I forgot to remember Lieutenant George Greame who served very valiantly and had two horses killed under him and in sort as he behaved himself so did many others which at this present I cannot remember to your Lordships. 1593, Oct. 11, Beleek. Copy certified by the Lord Deputy and Council. p. 1.

Oct. 16.
Kilmainham.

5. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Patrick M'Art Moile and the chief gentlemen of Monaghan have returned home. Marshal Bagenall to receive from Her Majesty some few gracious lines. p. 1½. Incloses,

5. 1. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy.* 1593, Oct. 11, Ford of Golune. Copy. p. ¾.

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5. II. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council.* 1593, Oct. 11, Belek. Copy. p. 1.

5. III. *Note of concordatums signed for Councillors and Justices of Assize with other ministers attendant on the state.* 1593, Oct. 11. p. 3.

Oct. 16.
Kilmainham.

6. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. To further his suit for revocation. Addressed to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecil, Knight, one of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oct. 16.
Dublin.

7. Lord Chancellor, Archbishop Loftus to Burghley. Although my Lord Deputy and Council have sufficiently advertised of the good and happy day's service done upon Marguire, yet I thought it not amiss to send you this inclosed letter, sent unto me from the camp by the Earl of Tyrone, neither would I have troubled you with it, but that by a diligent examination of all circumstances, I found both by the report of those which were present, as likewise by advertisement from such as I dare trust, that his honourable carriage and valour was at least equal with these his letters, by them you may perceive the fear he standeth in to receive some hard measure in the report of his services, but I hope you will think it good policy that Her Majesty or your Lordship in her name, do signify her gracious acceptation of his diligence and faithfulness, wherein, by the general report of all he hath not been inferior to any in this service, which will be an exceeding comfort and encouragement unto him. So not doubting you will have an honourable regard of him who can and in my opinion, though I may be deceived in a man, will during Her Majesty's life, which God long preserve, advance Her Highness' service, I humbly leave it to your grave wisdom. Autog. p. 1. Incloses,

7. I. *Earl of Tyrone to the Lord Chancellor.* My very good Lord. I was greatly grieved at a letter which the Lord Deputy and Council sent me from Ardee, wherein it seemed they had me in suspicion that I did not such service against the enemy as they thought I might have done. Touching which point of their letter I have written somewhat unto their Honours heretofore. And now I thought good to advertise you that yesterday the Marshal and I with all our companies marching towards Belek, found Maguire with his forces, being 900 men, as one of his own men reported, at a ford thereabouts called Athe Coolloyne, where the said Maguire having made some fortification to stop our passage over, placed of his shot, bowmen and galloglasses the number of 4 or 500 men; and staid himself with the rest of his company about the distance of a quarter of a mile off. Whereupon we appointed a company of footmen to enter the ford, and to set upon the enemy. So soon as the footmen had gone a little way into the ford, and that I saw the ford was so broad as that horsemen might pass over side by side with the footmen, then we did charge the enemy jointly with

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horsemen and footmen, and put them to flight, having them in chase 4 or 5 miles in which pursuit, there were slain and drowned of them 300 or more and myself was sore hurt through the leg with a dart. Assuring you that if by any means I could light on the enemies before now I would have ventured myself no less in serving against them than in this late service I have done. This one thing doth greatly comfort me, that whatsoever other men do either think or report of me I assure myself her Majesty hath me not in suspicion. And as I received this hurt, and sundry other hurts heretofore, in Her Highness's service, so will I be ready at all times to spend my life therein.

Your son, Dudley Loftus, served exceeding well in this onset, and after his horse was killed under him with a Scottish arrow, he slew no less than a dozen of the enemies with his own hands; which news I thought good to write unto your Lordship for your comfort, having in my letters now sent to the Lord Deputy and Council, made declaration of the good parts of divers others, who in this service have valiantly acquitted themselves. And having not many friends that will make true report of me or of my services unto Her Majesty, and the Lords of Her Highness's most honourable Privy Council, I shall desire you to do me that favour as to signify unto their Lordships so much touching me in this service, as by the report of the Marshal and those that are here, you shall find to be true. So hoping before I die to do Her Majesty many more days' service, according to Her Highness's expectation of me, I take leave. From the camp at the ford of Athe Cooloyne near the castle of Beleek the 11th of October 1593, your Lordships' assured always, Hughe Tirone. Autog. Indorsed by Burghley, Earl of Tyrone to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. pp. 2.

Oct. 18.
Dublin.

8. Sir Ph. Holles to Sir Robert Cecil. Sir,—Though the Lord Deputy's general letters have particularly informed you and the other Lords of Her Majesty's Council, what occurrences here have passed, and what services have been lately achieved against Maguire and his rebel followers in the North, yet it being my chance to be in the country at the same time, I thought other men's writings no discharge to me at all, and therefore to signify to you what I had heard and observed, the effect whereof is this: Maguire being earnestly followed by the Marshal and the Earl of Tirone forsook the open places of the country and fortified himself in a little island within the river of Erne, which by great industry he had "enstrengthened," determining there to abide all comers, but seeing our forces fast upon the river, and the footmen wading through to the arm holes with their shot to approach the fort, without further assault left the hold, and hastened towards the woods which were very near, fearing greater danger if they had stayed till the horsemen had landed, nevertheless the horsemen came in that time as they had a reasonable chase of them, and the killing of a fourteen score, according to the view the day after taken, besides fourscore who were drowned in the river, Maguire himself

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with the rest escaped to the woods. On our part three common soldiers were slain, six hurt, the Earl of Tirone hurt in the small of the leg with a horseman's staff, the Marshal's shin bruised with the flat falling of a galloglass axe thereupon, other hurt there was not saving the loss of some horses. Now Sir Richard Bingham and the Earl of Thomond are joined with Tirone, they were 12 miles distant southward at this service, supposing Maguire would have entered so far into the country and there to have encountered him. It is hoped that this winter's service will make an end of that traitor, I would to God all his confederates, I mean the Queen's enemies, were in the same condition. In Desmond Donnell M'Carthy doth some hurt, but not much, as not having above 20 followers with him, divers countrymen who relieved him were executed at Dingle sessions, and at my being in those parts O'Sullivan Beare's son brought in the head of one of his followers to Sir Thomas Norreys; and this is the state of the affairs in the north and west parts of Ireland, which I have to my best certified you, hoping you will therein pardon me according to your custom, and thus I humbly take my leave. *Holog.* p. 1.

Oct. 19. 9. Capt. Charles Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. O'Donnell has
Castle of sent some of his chiefest men into Scotland for 2,000 Scots. *Extract.*
Carrickfergus. [There are duplicates of this enclosed below.] p. 1.

Oct. 21. 10. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Report by John Parker of the
Kilmainham. valiant carriage of the Earl of Tirone. The Earl thinketh that
Hugh Roe O'Donnel will prove a very arrant villain. The Lady
Wallop arrived on Sunday last. p. 1.

Oct. 25. 11. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Marshal has left 300 foot
Kilmainham. soldiers with Connor Roe Maguire to encounter the traitor if he
may have opportunity. Immense store of wheat and other grain
burned. p. 1. *Incloses,*

11. i. *The principal men slain in the defeat [of Maguire] at the
ford of Golune.*

*Alexander M'Donnell Oge M'Sweeny Fawnet, captain and leader
of 160 galloglass.*

*Alexander M'Walter M'Sweeny Fawnet, leader of 100 gallo-
glass.*

Morough ne Cappie M'Sweeny Fawnet, leader of 200 galloglass.

Molmore M'Sweeny Doe, leader of 160 galloglass.

Hugh Boy M'Sweeny, banaghe leader of 200 galloglass.

One of the M'Donnells, leader of 200 Scots.

*Gillaspick M'Alexander M'Nice Ilea, commander and leader of
600 Scots, dangerously wounded and forced to take the river, and so
by swimming escaped to O'Donnell stark naked, but as is affirmed
not like to recover.*

*There were between 300 or 400 slain, besides many hurt and a
great number drowned: Maguire himself and both the M'Hugh
Oges, being on horseback and not near the fight, by running away*

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escaped, and never left running till he came to Enniskillen, which is almost 20 miles from the place of the defeat. And now he hath not, as I am informed, 60 men together, and those without weapon. Indorsed 12 October. Copy certified by the Lord Deputy. p. 1.

11. II. *Report by Sir Patrick Barnewall of his interview and speeches with Sir Richard Bingham. Sir Richard Bingham agrees to send them 100 beeves. O'Donnell grants them the passage at Bondrois. 1593, Oct. [12]. qq. Copy. pp. 2.*

Oct.

12. The order for the Clerk of the Pipe considered necessary for reformation of abuses past, and the prevention of oversights, negligences, and escapes which daily happen in and about the pursuing, levying, collecting, and receiving of the revenues and casualties of the Crown in Ireland. One officer to control another in revealing the state and truth of the offices and in assisting the Barons of the Exchequer and the Commissioners assigned for the Vice-Treasurer's account. The Office of the Pipe was especially appointed "that through the same, as a pipe or conduit according to the name," all the estate of the business handled and dealt with by the several officers might readily appear for Her Majesty's service and the acquitting and full discharge of her subjects. Copy certified by Robert Napper as follows: This is the true copy of the order as it is entered in the book of orders. Term. Mich. anno 36^o, Elizabethæ Reginæ. *Autog. pp. 3.*

Nov. 5.
Dungannon.

13. Earl of Tirone to the Privy Council. If I had been in good state of health able to have written to you of the good success which we have had against Maguire I would before this time have informed you of the manner of that service, and how every man played his part in the same, to the honour of Her Majesty, and to the confusion of the rebel's force, but by reason it was my hap in that day's service to receive a dangerous wound in my right leg, which [was] run quite through with a spear, on account of which wound I am not yet able to go or stand but upon a crutch. Thus I could not, as I fain would, inform your Lordships of that matter. Now that I feel in myself a little recovery and amendment of my hurt, I thought good to signify unto you how that service was taken in hand and performed; being glad, though my hurt was sore, that for a testimony of my loyalty and faithfulness to serve Her Majesty it was my chance to have a print in my body of this day's service, as I have had many other before this time; not doubting that my blood now lost in this and other services heretofore will satisfy the Queen's Majesty, and confirm her good opinion of me and also your Lordships. Although I perceive that do I what I can I am partly held in suspicion here, for I received a letter from my Lord Deputy and Council written from Ardee wherein they blamed me for lingering the service, which for my part I could not mend, considering the waters were a stop between me and the enemies. But at the last we came to a ford near to Beleek, called Cooloyne,

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bordering upon Tirconnel, where to stay our passage over the ford Maguire had made some small fortification and had placed there 500 or 600 galloglasses, Scots, and shot to stop our passage, and then by my special advise we entered that ford with a resolution together. The enemies began to fly before we got over the ford and so we had them in chase 4 or 5 miles. In which service most of the knaves fighting for their lives, it was my chance to get a blow; but I sped the traitor that gave it me, and my share of his company besides, and if it had not been that my foster brother, Henry Hoveden, was there assistant to help me, it had gone worse with me, and I am sorry that it was not my hap to meet with Maguire himself, to have ventured my life upon him, who like a perjured man as he is hath broken his word with me and sought to stain mine honour. And because I know not whether Mr. Marshal hath given to me my due of this service, I thought good, not for any glory that I seek, for I have but done my duty, but for truth's sake itself, to inform you that it was by my special advice that service was taken in hand, and I was one of the first that made an assault upon those rascals, and I thank God we had a good day upon them, for we killed about 300 of them. I have served Her Majesty in this war with 1000 men on foot and on horseback at mine own charges; and yet so soon as God sends me strength again that I may be able to serve I mean to do mine endeavour still in her service. I do intend as soon as I am able to travel to go to Dublin to answer before Sir Robert Gardener and the three judges to the malicious accusations of mine enemies, for I cannot be quiet in my mind until I may know what it is that the Lord Deputy and the Marshal have laid to my charge, and so soon as that is done I will venture both the other leg and the whole body in Her Majesty's service as occasion shall be offered, to assure Her Highness that I am not guilty of any such accusations. I have some suits to your Lordships which I have forborne to write of although I am grieved that I find no justice in them. I have married the Marshal's sister and her father left her by his will 1,000*l.* sterling for her marriage, which the Marshal doth wrongfully keep from me, although I have oftentimes made promise unto my wife's friends to add a greater sum to purchase a jointure for her in this country or in England. I pray your Lordships to send your direction that I may have that sum delivered me, for I see no reason, having the woman, that her portion which her father left her should be kept from me. Therefore I desire your Lordships either to give order herein or else to license me to take a distress for my marriage goods. Also I find myself wronged that I cannot get right at the Lord Deputy's hands for a challenge, I have in the county of Monaghan, not only for the jointure of my daughter who was married to Sir Ross M'Mahon with whom I gave a large portion of my goods, but also for the sum of 184*l.* sterling, for which I gave my word to the town of Drogheda, and have been forced to pay the same for my said son-in-law Sir Ross M'Mahon; touching both which matters I complained in England and had a direction to the Lord Deputy for

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order for my satisfaction, but yet I am never the nearer, wherefore I pray you to take some order herein for your former letters in this behalf have not been regarded. I have been many times a suitor to the Lord Deputy and Council that Ardmagh and Tirone might be made one county, and also I have moved this suit in England, which I did because I see that those counties, as they are now divided are not able to maintain two several sheriffs; but if they were united and made one county I would then undertake they should maintain very well a sheriff dwelling in the country and receive all good orders; and that I myself would build a sessions house and a gaol to keep prisoners and to do all other things which may be a mean to bring my rude country unto civility, and herein I desire you to give direction, for the countries are so poor that they are not able to maintain two sheriffs. Lastly, I pray you to inform the Queen's most excellent Majesty of that true service which I have done against Maguire; and to assure Her Majesty in my name that so long as I shall be able to go or ride I will be ready to spend my life in her service. And so desiring your Lordships' answers of my petition I humbly take leave. *Autog.* pp. 3.

Nov. 10. 14. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Has received his two letters by
Dublin Castle. Florence M'Carthy. Will show him favour. Has bestowed on Mr. William Cecil a pension of 3s. 4d. newly void by Barrington's death. *Autog.* p. 1.

Nov. 15. 15. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. The Devil's Hook with 160
Athlone. traitors thrown off by Maguire to raise new stirrs in Mayo. Feriagh M'Hugh so hunted in Roscommon that he is fled back to Feaugh M'Hugh O'Byrne. O'Donnell's country is most champagne and he is hated by his subjects. The Devil's Hook has had an end fit for a devil. Bingham prays for a lease of the Boyle, he has never had one acre of land. *Autog.* pp. 8.

Nov. 15. 16. Sir H. Bagenall to Burghley. The joy of the inhabitants of
Dublin. Monaghan at the sight of Her Majesty's forces. Their willingness to embrace the due course of justice. The people of Ulster are desirous to be delivered from the tyranny of their superior lords. Commends the valour and tolerance of pain and penury shown by Sir Pat. Barnewall, Captains Dowdall, Lea, Loftus, Henshaw, Fuller, Brett, and the Provost Marshal, in the late service. His private suits followed these two years. pp. 3.

Nov. 15. 17. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Maguire will be little to be
Dublin. reckoned of if such of the heads and chieftains of his country as sue to be taken from him are received to mercy. O'Donnell, who has not shown himself openly, to be tolerated. Recommends that the Earl of Tyrone should be drawn into England. p. 1½.

Nov. 16. 18. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Boats being
Dublin. built for Lough Erne. All Maguire's goods and droves of cattle,

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which they call their creaghts, received into O'Donnell's country. Desire full directions for dealing with O'Donnell. Have written to Angus M'Donnell, Lord of Cantire, to restrain the coming of Scots. Her Majesty to write to the King of Scots to the same purpose. Connor Roe Maguire's many good offices in guiding, killing, and burning. Twenty-two soldiers furnished to Mr. Talbot. pp. 5.

Inclose,

18. I. *Hugh Roe O'Donnell to Angus Ileaghe, a captain of Scots. Invites him over to help Maguire, who is very friendly towards him. Bids him not to receive Carbrie M'Ebairde. Translation from the Irish.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

18. II. *Capt. Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. 1593, Oct. 19. Extract. Calendared above at Oct. 19, p. 169, No. 9.* p. $\frac{1}{4}$.

18. III. *Journal of Sir H. Bagenall's proceedings in the pursuit of Maguire. 1593, Oct. 24. Calendared below, p. 175, No. 19. IV.* pp. 6.

18. IV. *Capt. John Dowdall to Sir H. Bagenall. Fears he cannot continue longer by reason of the sickness fallen on the soldiers. Wishes a boat may be built at Belturbet to bring a saker or two to the castle. Maguire is not 100 strong, but he hopes for aid out of the Earl of Tyrone's country. 1593, Oct. 31, Camp Castle of Eniskey. Copy.* p. 1.

18. V. *Earl of Tyrone to the Lord Deputy and Council. He is not yet recovered of his hurt. 1593, Nov. 4, Dungannon. Copy.* p. 1.

18. VI. *Capt. John Dowdall to Capt. Henshaw, Seneschal of the county of Monaghan. Hugh Oge O'Neill has joined Maguire. Contentions concerning victuals between the gentlemen and the Bonies. Maguire dares not trust his men. Same as below. 1593, Nov. 6, Camp of Eniskey. Copy.* p. 1.

18. VII. *Spanish news by John Dowdey. 40 sail with 4,000 men bound for France. 1593, Nov. 9, Dublin.* p. $\frac{1}{4}$.

18. VIII. *Patrick M'Arte Moyle M'Mahon to the Lord Deputy and Council. Maguire is entertaining of Bonies, and M'Hugh Oge is at Cosse Diern in Tyrone. Desires to know if he may receive the followers of Hugh Oge. Same as below. 1593, Nov. 13, Anagh Ache. Copy.* p. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

18. IX. *News from Spain by Robert Cowtart. The success of Maguire's wars inquired after. Fort at Blouet. 1593, Nov. 14. Autog.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

18. X. *News out of Spain by Arthuir Sempill. There is in a readiness at the Passage in Biscay two of the King [of Spain's] great galleons with 15 flyboats for the carrying of 4,000 soldiers and as it is reported they go for France; there were four galleons more in readiness, but they are unrigged again.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

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There is a general pay to the soldiers and pensioners throughout all Spain.

It was reported there was a truce taken with the French King for three months, and is again continued for three months longer.

I was, the 5th of September last, at Madrid, at which time the King was extreme sick at the Escorial very like to die, and had all the teeth fallen out of his head.

It was reported, that if the King recovered his health he would go to Lisbon about Christmas next to have his son crowned. And then after he would take upon him the order of St. Jerome, in the Monastery of St. Lawrence at Escorial, where he meant to end his life.

The King and Council of Spain have appointed the Archduke Ernest, the King's sister's son, Governor of the Low Countries in place of the Prince of Parma. And they have appointed the Duke of Pastra, the King's base son, to be general of the horsemen.

The 14th of October the principal Cardinal, Governor of Portugal, and brother to the Archduke Ernest, came from Lisbon to the Escorial to visit the King, where he stayed three days, and thence went to Madrid, where he was received with great pomp and triumph.

This Arthur Sempill is a gentleman of Scotland who came to Dublin in the "Peter" and landed the 11th of November; he is a kinsman to Colonel Sympill who dwelleth in Madrid, and is in great favour with the King. Autog. p. 1.

Nov. 16. 19. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Earl of Tyrone made earnest
Dublin Castle. motion to be gone the day before the conflict with Maguire. The
suspicious manner of his horsemen sitting all night on horseback,
close to Marshal Bagenall's camp. Unreasonable objection made by
the chief officers of the law to the receiving in such of Maguire's
followers as will desert him. Sir Patrick Barnewall to be made a
Privy Councillor. Favourable writing for Philip Williams. pp. 2.
Incluses,

19. I. *Hugh Roe O'Donnell to Angus Ileaghe, a captain of Scots. Same as at p. 173, No. 18. I. p. 1½.*

19. II. *Capt. C. Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. Extract calendared above at Oct. 19, p. 169, No. 9. p. ¼.*

19. III. *To Captain C. Eggarton. The news we have from Scotland by John Ascollin is: that there was a general muster throughout all Scotland. The King with his, and the nobles and the clergy with theirs. And supposing some doubt of the King's alteration, and that he would have mass, whereupon the clergy met the King with their force to know the King's intent, who answered he did nothing to any evil meaning, nor yet to alter his former religion. So that now all is quiet and the King is prayed for as before, although it was forbidden so to do for a time.*

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I am certified also that Jane Lill being at supper in Scotland, hearing some cruel speeches against the Queen's Majesty of England suddenly she hearing the same forthwith drew her knife and stabbed the villain and hurt him in the breast. At her coming home she will disclose more at large. 1593, Nov. 13. Extract of a letter sent to Mr. Eggarton. p. ½.

19. IV. *A journal of my proceedings in the late pursuit of the traitor Maguire. Albeit the same is summarily contained in my former several letters to your Lordship from the camp, yet thinking it unmeet (since you are desirous to know it more particularly) to trouble you with collecting it out of those letters, I have set it down to your Lordship's view journally, and concluded it with the things that, in my opinion require present consideration.*

September 11.—On Tuesday the 11th in the afternoon I received my commission at Drogheda by the hands of Captain William Warren, and there staid that night to despatch letters to your Lordship and the Earl of Tyrone concerning that service.

12. The 12th very early I repaired to Ardee to view Sir Henry Harrington's horsemen and to take order for provision of victuals to supply the garrison at Monaghan according to your direction, and then wrote letters to the Lord of Louth and sheriff of that county, for assembling and bringing the chief men of the same to meet me the day following at Inishein, and so that night rode to Dundalk and took order for sending of victuals thence to Monaghan, and for other requisite dispatches and preparations to hasten to the field.

13.—The 13th, in the morning, I went to Inishein, and thither came to me the Lord of Louth and the sheriff with certain of the country; I moved them for carriage and beeves, and they promised to send me 30 garruns with their leaders, and 50 beeves by Saturday to that place. That done, I took order with them and the chief gentlemen of that county for guard of the borders, and so that night returned to Ardee, where I received the proclamation against Maguire and his adherents.

14.—The 14th, in the morning, I appointed the forces that were come to the borders to repair to Drogheda, Dundalk, and other towns, to make provision of bread for the journey, willing all to meet in camp at Inishein the 15th, and went myself to Dundalk, whence I sent to hasten away mine own provisions from the Newry, and thence also I despatched away Cooly Lih [M'Ardell], towards Maguire's country for intelligence, and gave him a horse.

15.—The 15th I put into the field and encamped that night at Inishein, having no more force but 143 horsemen and 208 footmen.

16.—The 16th I marched forth with those companies and encamped that night in Hugh M'Rory's town in the Onaght, where met me the Seneschal, and Sheriff of Monaghan, M'Kenna, and Patrick Duff M'Collo, principal gentlemen of that county, making exceeding joy of our coming.

17.—The 17th I went myself to view the state of Monaghan, and having staid there about two hours, took thence with me Sir George

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Bourchier's band and left Captain St. Leger's to keep that place, and that night encamped in the Dartry near Dromeda, a principal island of the secondary traitor Bryan M'Hugh Oge, whom I thought good to begin withal in my way towards the archtraitor.

18.—*The 18th I sent out some troops of horsemen to burn that traitor's own demesne lands, and went myself with a band of horsemen to his chief house, and burnt both it and an island in a lough hard by. Hereupon divers of the freeholders of the Dartry came in that day and submitting themselves took the benefit of Her Majesty's proclamation, which was proclaimed that morning in the market place of that camp. And this day I despatched letters to Captains Willis and Fuller at the Brenny for their repair to me, and gave direction to have an engine framed for the winning of a principal island fortified and warded by that traitor's people. This engine was not finished until Friday in the morning, the 21st of September.*

19.—*The whilst; I did the 19th send forth several troops of horsemen and footmen to burn and harry all the woods and strengths of the Dartry. This day also certain of the freeholders came in and took the benefit of the proclamation.*

20.—*The 20th I sent certain troops from the camp to burn Rory M'Hugh Oge's house and all his own demesne lands which were wonderfully well replenished with corn. And that afternoon came Lieutenant Norton to me with a supply of 50 of the garrison of Enniscorthy.*

21.—*The 21st, in the morning, the engine being finished we brought it with force of men to the water with the hurt of one man only, notwithstanding that the ward of the island shot apace. I placed on it 20 of Sir George Bourchier's band, and set it forwards, it was twice put back, but the third time being put to they assaulted the fort and fired it, whereupon the warders being enforced to betake themselves to the water they were slain and their heads brought to the camp. The terror hereof made the warders of the Rusk, Brian M'Hugh Oge's chief island and place of strength, that night to abandon it, leaving it on fire at their departure. This night came to me Captain Willis, with 78 men, and Fuller with 56.*

22.—*The 22nd I dislodged, and burning as I marched, entered the traitor Maguire's country, whence I presently despatched letters to Sir Richard Bingham, advertising him of my coming to Fermanagh, and that I would put up to him in any convenient place towards the midst of the lough. Hence also I despatched letters to the sheriff of the Cavan to help me with some cots from the Brenny, whereby I might pass the lough to the enemy. To this place came Connor Roe Maguire to me and brought me some intelligence of the enemy.*

[Note 1 and 2.] 23.—*Sunday I marched forward through the traitor's fastness, harrying and burning the country all the way we passed with our loose troops. The same day at the pitching of our camp near Lyssynell, word was brought that Maguire had sent certain forces to fetch away all Connor Roe's prey, whereupon*

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I gave direction that Sir Patrick Barnewall should set forth with a troop of horsemen, who so did and rescued the prey, and had the killing of some of the enemy and took horses, weapon, and furniture from them, the rest by flight escaped to a wood near them. The same night I despatched a messenger with letters to the Earl advertising him of my coming to the country, and of Connor Roe's being with me protected by your Lordship and the Council. And the same day were taken certain of the traitors, whom I caused to be hanged in the camp.

24.—*The 24th we marched onwards, burning all the country in our way, wherein the kerne of the county of Monaghan bestirred themselves exceeding well, doing great services as well by killing as burning. And I made with all the speed I could towards the Strait of Enniskillen, where I encamped to expect the forces of Connaught to come that way, but not hearing anything of them, and all the creaghts of the country being fled over the Lough, I continued the camp near that Strait.*

25.—*I bestowed the 25th in burning the country all abouts even to Enniskillen the traitor's chief house, himself in our view causing the houses in his town to be burned. That night to beat the woods all about the Lough on this side I turned out two bands of soldiers and the kerne of Monaghan, who with great travail found in a great fastness by the Lough side 130 cows, besides small cattle and other spoil, which they took from the enemy and brought to the camp.*

26.—*The 26th the Earl of Tyrone came to this place with the number of 200 horse and 600 footmen, and encamped within half a mile of us. And all that night sat with all his troops on horseback fearing a "camizado" of the enemy as he alleged.*

27.—*The next morning the 27th the Earl drew his camp yet nearer ours by a quarter of a mile than it was before, upon like occasion as he alleged. And the same day I drew forth with the troops of horsemen and three companies of footmen towards the "weares or fortifications" made upon their passage where the enemy was in full strength, and there chased them over those weares whereon they had made three fortifications, to beat the passage, and a long deep trench, wherein they had placed all their shot, so as without artillery or other implements to win the place it was not passable for us.*

28.—*The 28th I sent two bands of footmen with the serjeant major to drive the woods along the lake, to find out some narrow place to pass the Lough at, and to seek for boats. They found some six small cots, and partly by help of them and the swimming of some of the men they passed part of them into the islands and from thence to the "continent" on the south side, and there burned a great part of the country and took some 80 cows of the enemy's.*

29.—*The 29th likewise searching alongst the Lough side, they found three cots more. The same day the traitor wrote to me for peace, I returned his messenger to him with answer, that I came not thither to have any treaty with such an arrant traitor, but to root him out, and therefore would none of his letters, though nevertheless*

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I caused a copy to be taken thereof, while I was in speech with his messenger.

30.—*The 30th I was persuaded by sundry that M'Manus, Brian M'Shane, and they of the Cowley, being followers to Connor Roe, and detained with the traitor forcibly, could if they were brought in, further the service, whereupon receiving their best pledges, I took them in.*

October 1.—*The first of October I stayed at this camp as the fittest place to annoy the enemy, and to abide the coming of the forces appointed to be sent from the English Pale, and burned afar off all those quarters.*

2.—*The second "sith" I could not hear of those forces, neither yet from Sir Richard Bingham, and having no more to burn and spoil on that side, I removed by a deep and narrow ford to the great island of Lough Erne, where I encamped and burned, and from thence turned out certain troops, who took, by the Lough side, from the enemy 140 cows, which were of Brian M'Hugh Oge's prey. And there the enemy, the Lough being betwixt us, made a show which moved us to labour and seek by all the means we could to pass the Lough, but could not, when I saw that, I offered to leave with the Earl of Tyrone all the horsemen and one band of footmen, besides his own forces to keep the camp on this side, and myself with the rest of the footmen only, would pass about by the Brenny to the other side. He utterly refused it, alleging that he was not strong enough; I offered, moreover, that if he would but undertake the convoy of the victuals and carriages that were to come to Cloneys I would keep the camp on this side and send company to the other side to encounter the enemy, but he refused it also upon like reasons.*

3.—*After I had laboured the 3rd all day long to find a passage and could not.*

4.—*I returned the 4th towards Enniskillen, and encamped at Derry-Whylan, where I received letters from your Lordship and Sir Richard Bingham. Hence I sent 200 soldiers strong to convoy the companies from Cloneys, and whilst I stayed for them I sent certain troops to burn some islands adjacent. Here at the Lough side I stayed the 5th day expecting the return of the convoy, and here the Earl acquainted me with a sharp letter which he received from your Lordship, and told me he would go forth towards Tirconnell for a prey of the enemy's if I could help him with one band of men, I wished him if he could do it of himself, to go presently, otherwise if he could stay till the convoy were returned, he should have a band.*

6.—*The 6th Captain Parker and his company came in the afternoon, and immediately a band was sent with the Earl.*

7.—*The 7th, finding no means to pass the Erne where the enemy was, I dislodged and marched towards Beleek. That night I encamped at a place called Ayran, burning much in our way.*

8 [Note, 3].—*The 8th I encamped at a place called Roome, and there caused the proclamation to be made for Maguire's head.*

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9.—*The 9th at Termon M'Grah where the Earl met us again, and delivered us 20 cows, which he said he took from the enemy. And here we found the main track of the creaght into Tyrconnell.*

10.—*The day of service. The 10th we marched to the ford of Golun, beyond Beleek, where we found the enemy in his full strength, possessed of the passage fortified in the best manner they could. But because they should not have time to make that fortification stronger, I gave direction to Captain Dowdall to view the passage, and after report made by him, I caused certain sleeves of shot to be laid in places meetest, and appointed the said captain with Captain Lee and the rest that lead the vanguard to enter the ford, leaving the rearward to make a stand. And myself with the Earl, Sir Patrick Barnewall, my brother Loftus, and Captain Henshaw, stood ready with the horsemen and those footmen of the vanguard to enter the ford, which we performed and entered with both horse and foot jointly. The enemy upon our first approach bestowed their volleys, which did no great hurt; but after we were passed more than half the ford, they abandoned the place together in troops orderly; but perceiving us to be come over both horse and foot, and our horsemen which first took land to make upon them with all speed, they fled and scattered, and we had the chase and killing of them with our horsemen above five miles. George Eaton, the scout-master, being sent to view the corpses, brought report of 300 slain, besides those that were drowned and carried away with the stream. The archtraitor himself, with his horsemen, escaped narrowly into the wood. The same night after the overthrow, we encamped in a bare place near Beleek, on Connaught side.*

11.—*The 11th we marched back over the river and lodged that night near Asserow, purposing to invade O'Donnell, to whom all Maguire's goods were gone. That night Sir Richard Bingham came very late near to Ballyshannon.*

12.—*The 12th, in the morning, I sent Sir Patrick Barnwall, Cpts. Dowdall and Lee to Sir Richard, who would not agree that O'Donnell should be dealt with. He promised to send 100 beeves by Sunday noon to Bundrowes.*

13.—*The 13th I staid at Asserow to expect those beeves.*

14.—*Sunday the 14th I removed and crossed the Erne again, and encamped that night in the way near the great wood. Here my horsemen brought from Bondrowes 95 beeves which they received from Sir Richard Bingham's men, and this night O'Donnell sent to me in this place 115 beeves.*

15.—*The 15th I marched through vile places to the mountain Slieveoghon, and camped that night in that mountain.*

16.—*The 16th I turned three bands alongst the Lough side to beat all those woods, and to burn the country. Myself marched through the mountain, and came that night to O'Flannegan's town, where the aforesaid bands returned to us, having in our march that day burned three strong islands, which were abandoned by the enemy.*

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17.—*The 17th I put out towards the mountain two bands, and towards the Lough side other companies, and marched through the midst of the country myself, burning and wasting exceeding much, the country being well inhabited. That night I lodged near the ford of Lisgool, which was also abandoned by the traitors, being a ford strongly fortified on the south side.*

18.—*The 18th I staid at this camp, and put forth three forrays of footmen, and burned the Baronies of Magheraboy, Clanawley, Moynterflodegane, and all on Connaught side of the Lough. And there also I supposed to have heard that Sir Richard Bingham should have entered into O'Rourke's country, I being so near to have seconded him, but I could hear nothing of him. This day also I brake down all the sconces and fortifications which the enemy had to impeach our passage at Lisgool.*

19.—*The 19th having burned all that fire could take hold of on Connaught side I passed over the ford, at Lisgool, being a foul stormy morning. In the passage one soldier on horseback was drowned. This night I encamped near to "Castlesheagh."*

20.—*The 20th the camp dislodged not, for that I bestowed all that day to view a fit place to fortify and leave a garrison in. And finding "Castleskeagh," both for the commodity of the river and conveniency of service, the fittest place; I left there to reside Captain Dowdall with 300 soldiers, and took order for their supply with victuals, and for instruments to fortify withall, and left direction for the service. I got this day for the soldiers 15 cots and small boats. Here motion was made unto me in the behalf of Shane E. Barre and divers others of the traitors that I would receive them to mercy upon good pledges and promise to do service upon Maguire.*

21.—*Sunday the 21st, having defeated the enemy, dispersed his forces, he not daring to show his face out of his castle, which we had no means to win, and no enemy appearing in all our travel that durst make show against us, I marched that night to Cloneys.*

22.—*The 22nd I despatched by Sir Patrick Barnwall advertisement to your Lordship of my proceedings, and there dissolved the army, repairing myself that night to Monaghan.*

23.—*The 23rd I bestowed the whole day in establishing the matters of that county, and disposing the forces for the best defence thereof and of those borders; bestowing 50 of Sir Thomas Norreys' band for the guard of Ferny and pursuit of Ever McCoole's sons.*

24.—*Wednesday the 24th, I marched from Monaghan to the Newry, where I arrived that night. Praised be God the Author of all goodness, the Lord of Hosts, and the only giver of all victory.—Amen.*

And now I am according as I wrote in the beginning of this discourse to set down mine opinion, what matters I think require speedy farther consideration, as follows:—

1.—*First, what course is to be taken for stop of new aids from coming to Maguire from Tyrone, Tirconnell, or Scotland.*

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- 2.—Some course to be taken for the Irish bands, &c.
- 3.—Order to be taken for the well victualling and clothing of the soldiers in Fermanagh, and for a good commander to follow the service there, as also to relieve the rest of the garrison which were on the journey, being now clean out of all apparel.
- 4.—For building of boats whereby victual may be transported, and the service prosecuted on each side the Lough.
- 5.—To consider how Ever McCooly's sons may be prosecuted, and their succour in Tyrone kept from them, and where Sir Thomas Norreys' half band shall be placed.
- 6.—To consider whether it may be convenient to take in such as upon good pledges shall offer to come in and leave the traitor.

H. Bagenall.

Endorsed.—A Journal of Mr. Marshal's service against the traitor Maguire.

[Note.—This journal is calendared from the duplicate inclosed in the despatch from the Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council, page 173, No. 18. III., but is inserted here on account of the following supplement intended for Burghley's perusal only.]

Supplement or note of intelligence brought to Sir Henry Bagenall, of secret meetings and dealings between the Earl of Tyrone, O'Donnell, and Maguire, omitted in the journal. p. 1.

Your Lordship shall find in the margin of my journal a trefoil slipt in three several places with the figures of 1, 2, and 3. On the days so marked some intelligences were brought me of the Earl [of Tyrone's], O'Donnell's, and Maguire's secret meetings, speeches, and dealings, which I have purposely omitted out of my journal; for these things will not abide the sight of some, that it may be you will acquaint with my journal. And therefore I have thought good to single them out thus apart to your Lordship as followeth.

Notes 1 and 2. 23.—First upon Sunday, the 23rd of September, in our march, advertisement was brought to Connor Roe Maguire, as he told me, Phelim O'Hanlan being interpreter, that O'Donnell was with the Earl, and that the Earl [of Tyrone], Maguire and the said O'Donnell met together on a mountain in the night, upon Friday next before being the 21st of that month, and had conference together and so parted.

Secondly, the same 23rd at night, Sir George Bouchier's lieutenant informed me that a woman of that country which was found by his soldiers, told him that the Earl [of Tyrone], O'Donnell, and Maguire had been lately together at a meeting in the night, and that there the Earl advised Maguire in any case to shun himself and cattle, while the Queen's force was in the country, and not to adventure the loss of his men of war, but to reserve them till the Queen's army were dissolved and their garrison placed, and then to do his best. I charged the said lieutenant to keep the matter very secret, and to keep the woman till morning; but inquiring for her in the morning, he answered me she was escaped in the night. I thought it a matter very dangerous as the state of things then stood to inquire further

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thereof then, but required the lieutenant nevertheless as before to be very secret.

Note 3. 6th Oct.—Thirdly, the 6th day of October, James M^cManus, one that speaketh English perfectly, being in times past servant to Sir Lucas Dillon, and now dwelling near the Brenny on the border of Fermanagh, told me that about nine weeks past he talked with Maguire at an island in Lough Erne called Devonishe, where expostulating with the said Maguire for his going out against her Majesty. He the said Maguire answered that he was procured thereto by the Earl of Tyrone, who promised to assist him and bear him out in his war. H. Bagenall. pp. 7.

19. v. Captain John Dowdall to Sir H. Bagenall. Right Worshipful, I left my whole cause unto you to manage so that I may hold my reputation and credit; it feareth me if we continue long here by reason of the flux and other sicknesses that happen to the soldiers that we shall be greatly weakened; if there may be a boat built at Belturbet, to bring a saker or two to the castle we may take the same presently, and so make him a beggar; the strength of the Lough and island which makes the beggars proud, by the means of two barges it will be their scourge to bring all the North into subjection. Since your departure I cannot understand of any goods that are come into the country, but we are promised to have draughts either upon them or their goods on this side or on the other. Your ensign claims the hides of the beeves that came out of the English pale, but the officers and soldiers think it much considering that they must pay for them, and have put it to your judgment, hoping to have your answer. I do heartily desire you to acknowledge my duty unto my Lord Chancellor, Sir George Bourchier, Sir Robert Gardener, and to Sir Geoffrey Fenton. I would have written unto them, but that I want paper. Thus committing you to the Almighty I take leave at our camp, Castle Eniskey, the 31st of October 1593. Your loving friend, John Dowdall.

P.S.—Maguire is not a hundred strong, which for the most part are in his Castle, he proves to get aid out of the Earl's country, and also out of O'Donnell's, do you prevent it according to your skill. Underwritten. The true copy of a letter sent from Captain Dowdall to me, the Marshal, which I received the 14th of this present month of November. H. Bagenall. Copy. p. 1.

19. vi. Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. For the enlargement of Sir Owen O'Toole. Appostilled. 1593, Nov. 4. Dungannon. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

19. vii. Captain John Dowdall to Captain Henshaw, Seneschal of the county of Monaghan. The galloglas and kern that fled from Maguire have returned. To write to the Lord Deputy and Sir Henry concerning boats. Shane Evarre, Maguire's brother, offers to come in. Same as above. 1593, Nov. 6. Camp of Eniskey. Copy. p. 1.

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19. VIII. *Spanish news brought from Bilboa. The news of John Dowdey, merchant, arrived at Dublin the 9th of November 1593.*

The said John departed Bilbao the 25th of October 1593, where he heard that King Philip hath in a place called the Passage in Spain, 40 sail of ships which, as they report, are bound for France, in which are 4,000 men. And he heard say also that the King is gone into a friary, and giving up, as he heard, to deal in worldly causes. Indorsed. Delivered 12th November. p. ¼.

19. IX. *Patrick M'Arte Moyle M'Mahon, sheriff of the county of Monaghan, to the Lord Deputy. Desires some portion of the rebels' lands. Same as above. 1593, Nov. 13. Anagh ach. Copy. p. ¼.*

19. X. *Spanish Advertisements by Robt. Cowtart. 103 persons drowned by a freshwater flood at Bilboa. The clearing of the slime left, cost 3,000 ducats. 1593, Nov. 14. p. 1.*

19. XI. *Advertisement of Spanish news by Arthur Sempill. Truce with the French for three months. The Archduke Ernest is appointed Governor of the Low Countries. 1593, Nov. 14. Calendars above, p. 173, No. 18. X. p. 1.*

Nov. 16. 20. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Earl of Tyrone hath dis-
Dublin Castle. charged Lieutenant Marshall and all the Englishmen (44) out of his footband for their good service against Maguire, as it should seem. p. ½. Incloses,

20. I. *Earl of Tyrone to the Lord Deputy and Council. Commends the bearer, Lieutenant Marshall, who has served him a long time. 1593, Nov. 1. Copy. p. ¼.*

Nov. 16. 21. Lord Deputy to Burghley. It may please your Lordship,
Dublin Castle. together with the last treasure sent hither, I received from you a letter dated at Windsor, the first of October, by the which you require that when they of this town and other corporations that lent us money at our need are paid, the remain should be reserved wholly for the service against Maguire. It shall be done, or anything else that I may know shall be for Her Majesty's pleasure and yours, but how small that remain is and will be by that time mine entertainment (which you know I may not want) be deducted, you shall perceive by the Treasurer's certificate herewith inclosed.

You seem to make some reckoning towards our relief upon the seizure of Kettlewell's lands and goods and Her Majesty's revenue due this Michaelmas amounting, over and above all ordinary payments, to double the sum that is now sent us, as you conceive. The Commission for that seizure is out, and what will come of it I cannot yet assure you, but I doubt it will not answer expectation, either for the sum or specially for the speed that our necessity shall require. And for the revenue I can yield no better satisfaction to content either Her Majesty or your Lordship than the certificate I lately sent you under the Auditor's hand, whereby the charge, dis-

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charge, and remain is made apparent to you. But for the manner of the issuing of it I am kept almost as ignorant here as you write you are kept there. I humbly beseech you to consider of it, and of the urgent necessity of this service, especially as this time requires, according as I and the Council both joint and apart have now advertised your Lordships of the Council. I humbly thank you for wishing me to come hence with the credit to have left this land in quiet, whereof you seem to be well persuaded. Maguire being suppressed, I hope that shall not be long too, as you may perceive by the last despatch and this, if his treason be but his own and have no secret support of Tyrone, Tirconnell, or other places, which if it have is not my fault, neither am I to be blamed for other men's wicked and traiterous dispositions. But as Her Majesty's purpose holdeth for my revocation, so would I be glad it were speedily perfected, for my body amends not with this winter's weather, but rather greatly impairs, the favourable consideration whereof I humbly recommend to your wonted goodness and care of me.
p. 1. Incloses,

21. 1. *Certificate of the issue of 7,000l. by the Privy Seal of 25 Sept. 1593. pp. 2.*

Nov. 16. 22. Muster book for half a year ended Michaelmas 1593. With some proposition by Sir Ralph Lane for the more certain keeping of checks. *pp. 26.*

Nov. 17. 23. Mr. William Cecill to Burghley. The Lord Deputy has
 Dublin. appointed him to a pension of 3s. 4*d.* per diem. *p. ¾.*

Nov. 19. 24. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Bishop of Leighlin is not
 Dublin Castle. like to live. Her Majesty to write letters inhibitory to the Bishop and Chapter, that they shall not proceed to the election of a new Dean till the fine imposed on the said Bishop of Leighlin, be fully paid. *p. ¾.*

Nov. 22. 25. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. Sir Robert Dillon is innocent
 St. Sepulchre's. of the accusations laid to his charge by the Nugents. Dillon has performed many and very acceptable services with the hazard of his life. Deputy to license his repair over. *p. 1¼.*

Nov. 24. 26. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Capt. Strete after long fight
 Roscommon. with 120 rebels put them to the sword excepting five or six who escaped in a boat. Old Ullick Burke of Iris and his four sons slain. Has enlarged Grany O'Mally's son Tibbot and brother Donell Ne Pipee. *pp. 3.*

Nov. 30. 27. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Fears his despatch of the 16th of November has been lost in a dreadful storm. Sufferings of the 300 left in Maguire's country without houses, many times wanting bread and mostly without drink. Desires 300 men to be entertained for four months to relieve their duty. *p. 1¼. Incloses,*

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27. I. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Duplicate. 1593, Nov. 10. p. 1.

27. II. ——— to Capt. Eggarton. *The clergy in Scotland met the King with their force, who assured them he would not alter his religion.* 1593, Nov. 13. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

27. III. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Duplicate. 1593, Nov. 16. pp. 2. Incloses,

27. IV. Capt. Charles Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. *Extract. Calendared above at p. 169, No. 9.* 1593, Oct. 19, Castle of Carrickfergus. p. $\frac{1}{4}$.

27. V. Journal of Sir H. Bagenall's proceedings in the late pursuit of Maguire. 1593, Oct. 24. Calendared above, p. 175, No. 19. IV. pp. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.

27. VI. Note of intelligence brought to Sir Henry Bagenall omitted in the journal. 1593. Copy. p. 1.

27. VII. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Duplicate. 1593, Nov. 16. p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Incloses,

27. VIII. Hugh Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. *Commends the bearer Lieutenant Marshall. His forwardness in the service against Maguire.* 1593, Nov. 1, Dungannon. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

27. IX. Lord Deputy to Burghley. 1593, Nov. 17. Incloses. Duplicate Certificate. p. 1.

27. X. Connor Oge Maguire to the Lord Deputy. *Right honourable and my approved good Lord. Whereas I received your favourable answer that your Honour and Council will direct your letters unto my Lord of Tyrone "for the restitution of such preys as hath been taken from him" since the time of his protection, and likewise unto the sheriffs of the county of Monaghan and the Brenny. And I shall further pray you that there may be direction given, that such followers of mine as are gone with their goods into the counties of Monaghan and the Brenny, that they return and remain with their said goods in one place with myself wheresoever it shall happen. And I would willingly understand your pleasure, whether it may be lawful for me to take the goods of any of these three counties if they come within my sheriffwick in lieu of mine own. That which you intend to do with ordnance and boats, let it be done with all speed, for that will overthrow them clean, for now the Lough is very high, so as boats may pass everywhere to drive them out of their habitation in the islands, and then they must needs starve. It were good for you to direct your letters to the Mayor of Drogheda and to the Bailiffs of Dundalk, that there be no powder, lead, ne aquavite sold unto any man in quantity, except it be to persons very well known, for that the traitors are provided of these necessities out of the fore named places under the*

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colour of furnishing the Earl [of Tyrone's] men. 1593, Nov. 14, Castle Eniskey. Copy. p. 1.

27. XI. Patrick Morgan, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. News from Spain of the report of the King's death. No army nor preparations for war. 1593, Nov. 16, Waterford. p. ¾.

27. XII. Captain Dudall, to the Lord Deputy. Whereas I advertised your Honour in my last letter of the gathering of the forces of Maguire. It is surely for the most part false, Brian Oge O'Rourke came to Maguire with 50 in his company but left him the next day. There came 50 Galloglass out of O'Donnell's country, whereof part of them are gone from him and part remain still. And whereas it was said that the old O'Donnell's wife was to go into Scotland to wage men, there was such a motion, but she was persuaded to the contrary for this winter by her son. It is certain that some Scots arrived in O'Donnell's country under a hundred led by McDonnough a Scot about 15 days since. Hugh Oge O'Neill with other gentlemen of the Earl [of Tyrone's] country came many times unto Maguire, whereby it is thought they will join with him upon any ill exploit and so fall from him again; but it is sure that Maguire has not at this instant above 200 men, and stands in great fear of the report of boats and ordnance. The 20th of this month, Maguire came up with two great boats and some 9 or 10 cots, and landed men on both sides of the Lough and in the islands, and raised fire, upon which we rise forth six miles with great difficulty for waters towards Belturbet, upon the "yeowe," of us they took their boats and came towards a narrow place of the Lough where they must needs pass, where we lay and beat upon them with our shot, being somewhat far off, notwithstanding we hurt some men, whereby two cots were drowned with most of their men, and in the great boats and others there were hurt and slain 16. These men being relieved and appareled, making them strong 400, the three boats and ordnance had, if it shall please you, and the rest to give me the credit of this service with those companies, I will undertake to give you Maguire's castle and islands and banish him out of the country clean, so that one boat may be made to carry ordnance, and the other two made to row six or seven oars in a side, like the little boats on the Thames, that one of them may carry at the least 100 men. Nov. 24. Extract. p. 1.

27. XIII. Summary report of the speeches passed between Sir Richard Bingham and Sir Patrick Barnwell after the overthrow given to Maguire. pp. 3.

Nov. 30. 28. Sir Henry Harrington to Burghley. For payment of [prob. Lon- 407l. 19s. 5½d., due almost six years. Autog. p. 1. don].

Nov. 30. 29. Lord Deputy to Mr. Maynard or Mr. Hickes. Sends a Dublin Castle. recipe of a remedy or cure for the gout as he heareth Burghley's state is very ill with that complaint both in his hands and feet p. 1.

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? 1593, Nov. 30. A particular of the rents abated to the undertakers by the Commissioners' orders in Munster. *pp.* 6.

Dec. 1.
Dublin.

31. Sir W. Weston to Burghley. Disorders in the Court of Common Pleas. Imbezzlement of records. Bartholomew Talbot and others refuse the oath of obedience to Her Majesty. The office of Pregatory void. *Autog. pp.* 2.

Dec. 1.

32. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. Whereas I have made an inscription at the foot of my book of this half-year's charge, by my Lord Deputy now sent unto you ; and therein been bold to remember you of a project by myself sent unto you before Michaelmas last past, of a certain form concerning the musters, and records of of the musters of these garrisons, fit to be induced for the meeting with the gross abuses that in the usual manner they are at the present, and ever have been heretofore, subject unto, for reasons therein and in my letter to you set down. It may please you to be advertised, that the scope of that my endeavour in the duty of that my charge of the musters then was, and still is, to make it not only difficult, but also impossible for a clerk of any band, upon whose sole oath depends at this day the knowledge of the muster-master of the strength and weakness of every band, to "deliver a false musters" without being discovered, for that in my propounded form, not only the clerk, but also six several persons in every horseband of 50, together with 13 chiefs of "camarades" and in every footband of 100, eight several persons with 21 chiefs of "camarades," are jointly and severally "*interested*" to the privities both of the alterations, entries, and vacancies that there can be no fraud undiscovered without a combination of so many unto it, which is impossible. Yet I do assure myself that out of these garrisons Her Majesty shall not hereby be advantaged any wit in cheques, unless Her Majesty shall have cause to send at any time an army over, for that truly the bands are full, and it is the Captain's profit to keep them full whilst they lie in garrison, for reasons known here to the world, and when they are in action of service, the soldiers themselves will mutiny upon their officers when for their full numbers they find their watches to come oftener about than otherwise they should do. Besides, one whole fourth part of the standing garrisons here is exempted from cheque for cause set down in a view of the cheques of the same, sent unto you before Michaelmas last under Mr. Dannett's hand ; who now hath left the place of my deputy clerk of the Cheque letting me to know that he could not discharge the same for less than 80*l.* per annum, to be paid him by me quarterly or half-yearly, which I finding myself unable to perform to him and another, that both can and is bound to discharge the place with all sufficiency, being though a meaner man, and therefore the more fit for me, yet both a very good clerk and an auditor, one Chambers, bred up all his time under Sir Henry Wallop, that hath undertaken it for a great

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deal less, I have deputed the place unto him, humbly beseeching your favourable allowance in this behalf. And that you will be pleased to accept in good part the two past years' deputation by me, bestowed upon Mr. Dannett freely and wholly in regard of Sir Robert Cecil and my Lady Russell, their good liking severally signified unto me by themselves at the Court then being at Whitehall, that I should so do; to whom, as it becometh me, I was then and continually will be ready to do service unto the uttermost of my small power.

And touching the reformation of the musters being a service at this time especially appertaining to my care, I would be more glad of the good proceeding of the same, and that only for my duty's sake, than I find myself any way happy in a late degree [of knighthood] by my Lord Deputy conferred upon me, though the same partly in his kindness towards me, yet most especially in your most honourable known favour unto me, which with all humble thankfulness I acknowledge to you. Albeit Right Honourable scarcely the honour of Her Majesty's day, though perhaps in this country it would not have passed without some imputation to me, could have made me have done less than even that day to have fled from it in like sort as divers days before in the eyes of many I was seen to have done, and that day likewise intended to have done, if in the midst of the sermon I had not expressly, and that publicly, been sent unto from my Lord Deputy himself, not to depart the church before his Lordship had spoken with me, but that a certain hope did in some measure edge me unto it, which was to be by the countenance thereof, hereafter in Her Majesty's service thought more worthy place of some command to show, in my willingness to the same, either virtue or the want thereof in me, than otherwise without the same perhaps I should have been, which since my marrying days be now spent, being the only use that I look to make of it; my most humble suit to you is in that behalf, as occasion may serve, either at land or sea, in this land or elsewhere soever, to be therein furthered in your most honourable usual favour unto me. [Note:—Notwithstanding Lane narrates in this letter how he was knighted, it is indorsed "Mr. R. Lane to my Lord." This note is only to point out that many letters in this collection are indorsed Mr. when the writers have been long knighted. This is a useful consideration when attempting to fix the approximate date of an undated letter.] *Autog.* pp. 3.

Dec. 2.
Dublin.

33. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Maguire hath lost a few of his best men by an attempt of the garrison watching him upon the Lough. One of the boats is nearly ready. The Lord Deputy is preparing to draw down to the Cavan to put the boat to her service. p. 1. *Incloses,*

33. 1. *Sir G. Fenton to Burghley. Duplicate. The original is calendared. 1593, Nov. 15. p. 1.*

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Dec. 4.
Dublin.

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34. Sir Ralph Lane to Sir Robert Cecil. Having at my being in Connaught this last summer by my letters advertised your Honour of the "occurents" of that time, rather to put you in remembrance of my affectionate good will to do you service than in opinion that any matter that this poor soil doth of ordinary afford, can give you any contentment at all, to be troubled with the advertisements of; I have nevertheless emboldened myself at this time also to certify you of such particularities as at the instant are in some regard here concerning the broils which this beggar Maguire with the new M'Mahon have made in their "neighbour provinces" specially in Connaught, from whence I have received a letter from my old good friend Sir Richard Bingham, which because I will not be tedious in mine own to you, I have therefore thought good to send the letter itself unto you. And as touching Maguire it is certified hither by letters from the garrison there, under Captain Dowdall, that he hath gathered again a head of 1,000, having indeed lost very few of his own followers at the Passage of Beleek by the Marshal, and that Hugh Roe O'Donnell's mother hath sent him 300 Scots, with assurance of 1,000 more. And Brian Oge O'Rourke has left the province of Connaught and is come unto him with 300 followers, and so also would the Devil's Hook have done having prepared himself with 300 of his, in like sort to have joined with him, but that the Governor of Connaught's beagles had them in chase, and at two encounters within one month hath cut his train shorter by nine score of his beggars, as in that letter may partly appear unto you. And truly, sir, these two days work of the Provincials hath done more service to her Majesty, and good to the subject, and more weakened Maguire and his chieftest and stoutest friends which were the Bourkes of Mayo than any blow he yet took. And even so, sir, resting your Honours to be disposed of to the uttermost of my small ability, I take my leave.

P.S.—It may please your Honour, Mr. Darnet whom I at your motion, the Court being at Whitehall, made my Deputy in the clerkship of the cheque of this realm, without any consideration of him for it at all. Who having exercised the place under me these two years to be complete the 15th of January next, doth now to continue the same, demand of me the entertainment of four score pound per annum in ready money to be paid him half yearly, which I finding myself unable to do, and another willing and sufficient though a meaner man, and therefore the fitter for me, ready with good security to perform that service with far less wages; which offer, as more agreeable to my case, having accepted of, I have thought my duty to acquaint you with it, hoping that you will with your favour tolerate with my present necessity in this behalf, and also accept in good part my passed courtesy unto him, to me at that time a mere stranger, and admitted of me to the place only in regard of your good liking signified therein. *Autog. pp. 2. Incloses,*

34. 1. *Sir R. Bingham to Ralph Lane. Thirty heads of traiterous Burkes of the sept of Ulick taken by Henry Strete and his company.*

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None can tell what is become of "the Devil himself," or whether he be dead or alive. 1593, Nov. 18, Clonigashall. p. 1.

Dec. 6.
Dublin.

35. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. Special service performed by David Bourk and the Gentlemen of Tyrawley upon the Devil's Hook's followers in Mayo. Fериagh M'Hugh and his train cut off by the English inhabitants of Roscommon. The Lord Deputy's intention of seeing the boat launched and the culverin in the same. *pp. 2½.*

Dec. 6.
Dublin.

36. Chr. Peyton to Burghley. Question touching the arrearages of rent in the abbey of Morne in the county of Cork. Teig M'Cartie's pension. Donnogh M'Cartie. The new clerk of the Pipe.

Dec. 6.
The Court at
Hampton Court.

37. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. The payment of patentees out of the ordinary revenue of Ireland. The sum now to be sent must be as great as may be. He is injured in that Sir Thomas Norreys and Sir Richard Bingham receive the revenues of Munster and Connaught. *pp. 2.*

Dec. 23.
Dublin.

38. Sir Ralph Lane to Lord Burghley. It may please your Lordship to be advertised that since my last unto you of the 4th instant which I hope before this time has arrived, that my Lord Deputy went on his purposed journey unto the Cavan, whither by easy journeys, yet through very foul ways and deep fords by reason of continual rain, he arrived within five days after his departure from Dublin. Finding by the experience of our travel that the culverin and sacre will have very hard passage till the latter end of February next if passage at all. But certain falcons, falconets, and fowlers are presently on the way to the Cavan. But the use of them unless it be to beat the parapets of the Castle of Eunniskillen and for the furnishing of the new boats launched at my Lord Deputy's now being at the Cavan, I cannot for my own part give you any account of, though I do persuade myself the charge thereof is not undertaken, but upon good ground, albeit not known to me nor others of the common sort. His Lordship remained at the Cavan from Sunday until the Friday next following, to whom the Marshal came, and three half companies to have relieved the garrison of 300 under Captain Dowdall appointed chief for the prosecution of Maguire, being supposed and so certified by Dowdall that the same his garrison was grown very weak by sickness and not able without supply to continue the place, yet in the end it appeared not so to my Lord Deputy, neither found he cause to leave any new supply at all, but sent the three half companies back again to the place from whence they came. Capt. Dowdall had taken 600 cows from Maguire eight days before my Lord Deputy's coming, which we take here to be a good service, and indeed so it is for that the rebel thereby is made the more unable to maintain his rascals, which are reported to be some 800, but very much dispersed, yet so as the wild rogue will cluck them together upon an occasion soon enough to do a mischief.

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My Lord Deputy returned to Dublin the 18th of this month, having been in reasonable health all the way outward and during the time of his being at the Cavan. But homeward and at home ill at ease, and at the writing hereof not able to come out of his chamber nor to sit in Council since his return home, having a strong heart but in truth a weak body. I have thought good to send unto you herein inclosed a late letter to myself which I received from Sir Richard Bingham, together with a copy of a letter which Sir George Bingham wrote unto him, of a good service lately done in Connaught. And truly Right Honourable, Maguire the arch-traitor, since the late general hosting and the Marshal's giving over of the charge and prosecution of him unto Captain Dowdall, hath lost more men by the Governor's employment of himself and his companies upon Connaught side, and that without any assistance from hence, than all the garrison bands of Ulster side have afforded, and far better men than any he hath left, which I will be bold particularly to set down unto you.

First Feriagh M'Hugh, cast off by Maguire into the county of Roscommon with four score beggars following of him, by Capt. Anthony Brabson and others at the appointment of the Governor, all cut in pieces, taken or hanged, and he himself only with four more following him, maimed upon one of his hands, hardly escaped, and is come again hither to the mountains by Dublin to his old friend Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne.

The Devil's Hook, by him in like sort cast off into Mayo, with 300 following him after whom he sent his brother Captain John Bingham, Theobald Dillon and Capt. Henry Street, and at their first entry into the country made his tale shorter by three score. After that the Bourkes of Tyrawley burnt three score more in a house upon a draught made by themselves. And lastly Capt. Henry Street upon the Erres meeting with the remainder of his forces which was seven score left not ten of them alive, although it cost him dear in sundry of his best men, both hurt and slain.

Sir George Bingham with Her Majesty's garrison band of the Province together with Captain George Bingham made two great preys in Winterfodden, and had the cutting off of sundry the best sort of the traitor's retinue. And now lastly Tumultagh Bane, Edmond Duff, of the I Clan Dermond Reaghes of the Curliews, in like sort cut off. So, as it is seen to all the world here, that the Governor neither spareth his travail, peril, or purse, to do Her Majesty service. But he as wise as all men here take him to be shall nevertheless be a beggar if honourable favours assist him not towards some gracious mean of maintenance in Her Majesty's princely bounty. Thus Right Honourable craving pardon of your Lordship and favourable acceptance of my good meaning not to leave you unadvertised of every the occurrents of these parts to the uttermost of my knowledge, for this time I humbly take my leave. *Autog. pp. 3. Incloses,*

38. 1. *Sir Richard Bingham to Sir Ralph Lane. Intends to lay his cousin George Bingham and Henry Strete's bands upon the*

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barony of Carrickallen. Maguire's beggars are much dispersed. To counsel the Lord Deputy to continue the prosecution as the people of that part of Ireland have never in our time acknowledged Her Majesty for their Princess. 1593, Dec. 16. pp. 3.

38. II. *Sir George Bingham to his brother Sir Richard Bingham. Sends Reynoldes with a horse load of heads of Tumultaghe Bane, Edmonde Duffe, and 30 knaves more. The draught was by a man from whom they had taken ten cows when they spoiled William M'Costello, and following the villains for his cows could get none, yet they going into the North to Maguire and O'Donnell he staid in Terehale till they returned, and now Tumultagh Bane having his friends about him this Christmas lacked butter; to supply which want this poor man promised his help, and came in all haste unto me. He handled the matter wonderfully well, for the place is twelve miles from the Boyle, and my cousin Martenie and the soldiers behaved themselves very gallantly and painfully, who departed about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and by 8 o'clock had despatched their business. The Boyle, 1593, Dec. 17. Copy. pp. 2.*

Dec. 23.
Dublin.

39. *Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. It may please your Lordship, being now returned from the journey of the Cavan, I am bold, according to my last letter, to acquaint you with these notes following, being the chief events of that journey and the principal matters to be advertised. The two boats mentioned in the late joint letter written from hence to you were finished and launched the 18th of this month, the one of them being of the burden of 18 tons, and the other of 5 tons and upwards. The greatest was sent to the camp in Maguire's country with her lading of victuals and munition two days before his Lordship left the Cavan, and the lesser, being furnished with other necessaries for the soldiers, followed after within 4 days, so as both of them have before this showed themselves upon the Lough and searched some of the traitor's islands, which was the principal end that they were made. There is now sent from hence certain falcons and falconets of brass, which I hope will be at the camp within 8 days, notwithstanding the unseasonableness of the time, to carry ordnance overland in this realm, the use of these, being shipped in a great boat, will be to scour all parts of the Lough and command the islands therein, not leaving to the traitor any refuge, either for himself and people or for his creats, other than in his main castle of Enniskillen, which, nevertheless, cannot long preserve him, for that it is intended to bring before it the culverin if in the meanwhile he do not abandon it, as is thought he will, so soon as he shall hear of the preparation of great artillery, if he do it not before. The success and speedy end of this war against Maguire rests now in the diligence of Captain Dowdall, who has charge of the garrison and the whole action, if he have good espial upon the traitor, whereby he may take the benefit of every opportunity and occasion of service, it cannot be long ere he finish the war, being supplied at full with all things needful according to his own desire;*

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yet lest by some infirmity in the gentleman, being now well spent in years and almost past the age of stirring in such an action as this, the service might be drawn to some inconvenient length of time, with an extraordinary increase of charges to Her Majesty, it were good, under your better opinion, that a letter were written from you [of the Council] to the Lord Deputy and Council, requiring them to take special care to expedite this war against Maguire with all possible speed, and that by virtue of that letter they charge Dowdall to eschew all delays and to proceed with resolution and fidelity, otherwise that his Lordship and the Council fail not to make choice of some other to take charge in his place, for that Her Majesty will not have this war protracted, neither is it safe that it should suffer protraction, considering what a gap is thereby kept open for the Spaniard or other foreign enemy to execute any attempts against this realm at the opening of the year. But the sure way to extirpate Maguire and prevent all dangers by access of foreign force is, as in my last letter I noted to you, to draw into England the Earl of Tyrone, by whose absence all the staggering potentates in Ulster will be far better assured than if he were present amongst them, for he being a good pledge of them all there is none of them that will dare to break the rule of duty so long as they see him continued in England. This I humbly leave to your grave consideration, beseeching you that I may be secreted in the devise lest it turn hereafter to my trouble and reproof. *Seal with arms. Autog. pp. 1½.*

Dec. 26.
Dublin.

40. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. Arrival of a bark out of Spain belonging to the Mayor of Dublin without her lading. The master had secret warning of an embargo and weighed anchor suddenly. The Mayor has lost 1,000 marks. *Autog. p. 1.*

Dec. 27.
Dublin Castle.

41. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Captain Dowdall and Connor Roe Maguire report that the rebel cannot make 200 of all sorts. A supply of 300 or 400 men for a few months. The realm is generally well and quiet. *p. 1¼. Incloses,*

41. 1. *Advertisements from Spain. A Cardinal is going into Flanders to procure peace with England for 10 years. The Turk has taken two holds on the coast of Barbary which belonged to the King of Spain. Copy. p. 1.*

Dec. 30.
Cashel.

42. Archbishop of Cashel to Burghley. Right honourable and my very good Lord. Pardon I most humbly beseech you my plain and true discourse following; necessity and grief of conscience urging the same, and vouchsafe your countenance accordingly. How my adversaries, by the Lord Deputy's encouragement, have for the space of these four years continually persecuted me, and how from time to time I have most graciously been protected by her Majesty, your Honour and the rest [of the Privy Council], none better knoweth than yourself; as also I hope the root and grounds thereof, being none other I protest than for the earnest zeal I carry in promoting God and her Majesty's causes. As I doubt not but

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my adversaries now come over protected by his Lordship, fled from the Commissioners, disobeying their warrants, do make of every mole-hill a mountain to you, so I assure myself you, according to your old rule, will in matters of justice carry an indifferent hand, respect no persons but let truth take place. And would to God your other most weighty affairs would license you, but to sound the depth of all a better judge I would never require, God doth know what persons they are that are made the instruments of my trouble, and would to God you did none otherwise know them than the testimonies of themselves touching themselves in their own letters doth decipher them. On my conscience, my Lord, such they are as deserve no credit, but able to disgrace them that repose credit in them.

A small piece of service is that they intend in working my overthrow, greater matters I wiss they suggested and undertook, Her Majesty maintains far worse than the poor Archbishop of Cashel, and shall miss him, at least shall lose a most faithful subject unto Her. A life I owe, ready at God and her Majesty's appointment, be it whensoever, it is welcome; but yet I beseech you to consider whether in any my demeanours formerly past, since my first incorporating unto her Majesty's subjection, I have given but a glimmering suspicion of disloyalty to her sacred person or state, and if in your judgment I have, I renounce all benefit of law and favour, and willingly offer my head to the block, so impartial I know your judgment. The Lord Deputy still carrieth a most heavy hand against me, nothing will satisfy him but my blood, the cause whereof I am utterly ignorant, and God knoweth my conscience free; they who have so incensed him do it not for love of his Lordship but for hate of me, being as indifferently ready to spurn against him as against myself, and yet that he heapeth on them all extraordinary favours is too apparent, for God doth know how unable they are to undertake these actions without his liberality and countenance; but I pray God he fostereth not snakes in his own bosom. Her Majesty hath interested private Commissioners in all my causes, methinks his Lordship should be resolved by their resolution; one word from your Honour would end all; with me it should rest as an absolute command. His Lordship is reputed zealous in religion, and the adversaries note me to be so; our jar doth grow too scandalous, encouraging the enemy, discouraging the subject. Small is my glory God knoweth, and little my ease to be jarring with my Governour, but yet to digest everlasting oppressions is a burden intolerable. In God's cause, therefore, I beseech you to consider my case, as ever in all my extremities I found you my most honourable Lord, so vouchsafe to continue still till my demerits shall force the contrary, God will reward you though I be not able, to whose blessed protection I commit you, and wholly remit myself to your disposition, and so humbly take leave. *Autog. p. 1.*

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43. Opinion touching the prosecution of the war against Maguire. The country not to be depopulated of the common people, who will

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1593. surely yield more to Her Majesty than English people can do. *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- After 1593. 44. Articles containing a brief recital of the molestations and
Sept. 18. vexations of Pat. Condon, his imprisonment, travel, trouble, and suit sustained these 11 years. *p.* 1.
- [1593.] 45. Notes relative to the opinions of John Cusack and the Baron Delvin, that it was no breach of conscience to cut off Sir Robert Dillon because he was a Protestant. Indorsed reasons to prevent subornation. *p.* 1.
1593. 46. Names of the Privy Councillors in Ireland, including Edward Brabazon, Esq. as nineteenth. *p.* 1.
1593. 47. Remembrances for Her Majesty concerning the better regulation of sheriffs, pardons, execution of martial law. Such as shall be admitted to any charge of church livings to keep residence upon them. *pp.* 3.
- qy. 1593. 48. Grounds for an instruction touching the Surveyor's office in Ireland. *pp.* 3.
- About 1593. 49. Inconvenience of appointing the new Deputy long before the recal of the existing one. Evil consequences of the sale of offices. A lady deputy might very well be spared. The late accident through the firing of the gunpowder at Dublin. Many soldiers die of hunger through the abuses of the victualler. *pp.* 5.
- About 1593. 50. An information of certain disorders continued in Ireland since Sir William Fytzwylliam's last government until this time. The causes that moved the Irish to rebellion. *p.* 1.
- About 1593. 51. Information of disorders in Ireland. Plan to repress the rebellion. *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
- qy. 1593. 52. Petition of the mayor, &c. of Limerick by their agent Richard White to the Lord Treasurer. Their patent of 40 ploughlands for their burgage granted by King John. Pray that they may have Her Majesty's approval of a grant to them of all concealments within their city and liberties. *p.* 1.
- About 1593. 53. Petition of Richard Harding to Burghley. His long imprisonment for Sir John Perrot's cause. Distress. Prays for a reversion of 40*l.* of Her Majesty's land in Ireland for 40 years. *p.* 1.
1593. 54. Petition of Brian More to the Queen. In all humble manner sheweth to your Highness your faithful subject Bryan Moore of Kyllennyne, born in Leix alias the Queen's County. That as his father lost his life in serving upon Rory Oge O'More a rebel in his time, when he took Sir Henry Harrington prisoner. So your suppliant having spent all the course of his youth in your Highness' service, against his own name and kindred, then your Majesty's

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enemies, regarding more your Highness' favour and credit with your State, than his private lucre. And as Sir R. Bingham knoweth having but 20 to join with him charged upon the traitor Brian O'Rourke accompanied with 60 kerne, wounding him and killing many of his men, putting the rest to flight, not without dangerous hurts by him then received; at another time he killed a dangerous rebel called McWilliam Burke. Then, continuing under the command of the said Sir R. Bingham 18 weeks with 60 of his own followers, without any pay given or desired. At another time also in face of the camp, upon a challenged combat between him and Marhy Oke a hardy rebel, son to M'Mahon, who lately raised wars in the north parts of Ireland, there, wounding him and being rescued by his brother's son, slew him, as all the camp will witness, to be also witnessed by Sir Henry Bagenall then also in [the] field. Also under the government of Sir Thomas Norreys served 21 weeks against Donnell M'Carthy. Leaving to his report what services he and his men did without pay or reward hitherto craved, for two years, also serving as a private man under Captain Thos. Lee who can report of his service upon Brian M'Cahir Achavenaghe [Kavanagh] to whom he gave his death's wound. Two years also under Captain Thomas Hunt, lieutenant to Sir Edward Denny the elder. By which his services and voluntary charges being drawn into hope of your Majesty's favour and desirous to see your princely person, for whose sake, he hath lost his blood and spent his patrimony, holding all but done of duty, without any intention to become a suitor for recompense as others do, preferring your Highness' favour with the good opinions of your [Privy] Council for his further employment against any rebels there, before any treasure or increase of possessions. On the first night of his arrival at London for a welcome, by what practise he knoweth not, he was committed close prisoner to the Compter by Sir William Webb then Lord Mayor, where in miserable estate he was kept two years and three months, as if he had been a traitor, and no trial at all had been made of his loyalty, until at length it pleased the Right Honourable the Lord Treasurer, upon suit made and advertisement out of Ireland of his serviceable duty to give order to Sir R. Marten for his enlargement, enjoining him within a month to return into Ireland, but never making known to him the crime whereof he hath been thus underhand accused to the end that, being faulty, upon his submission and confession he might amend it, or being innocent, as he knoweth himself to be and dare stand upon his purgation against all accusers, that he might be restored to his credit by letters to the Lord Deputy and Council there, for satisfaction of his friends and retinue. In consideration therefore that his 27 months undeserved imprisonment hath impaired his credit, weakened his body and consumed his purse and garments, being far from his country and friends to supply his wants, being also indebted 30*l.* for charges, but chiefly for the better manifestation to your Highness of his loyalty. He craveth that the accuser or informer by whom his imprisonment grew, failing in due proof of the crimes suggested, may be com-

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pelled to make good his charges and hindrances, and as your Highness may be persuaded of his innocency, that he may dwell upon your princely favour, for better deserving whereof hereafter, and approbation of his serviceable loyalty, he humbly offereth his service with 200 able men to join with him against any rebel to whom your Highness will assign him in Ireland, without any charges to your Majesty or grievance to your subjects, protesting either to send his head to your Deputy there, or to leave his own behind him for a token of his serviceable willingness, and before he have exploited such acceptable service he craveth no more but your gracious letters to the Lord Deputy for such recompense as he may then be thought worthy, most humbly craving by one of your Honourable Lords of your Majesty's Council, he may receive your princely resolution (if so your Majesty may be pleased) for his speedier return to follow such services as his mind and means do serve him for; not doubting but the same will prove to be such as your Highness and many of your oppressed subjects there, will acknowledge his serviceable zeal in preferring the good of your Majesty and welfare of his native country, before his own particular life or living, which for your honour and favour, he thinketh ever well spent. As witnesseth God to whom he faileth not to pray for your eternal happiness. *Endorsed* to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty Bryan Moore, your Majesty's loyal and native born subject in a part of Ireland called the Queen's County humbly prayeth in regard of your Majesty's and his country's public good, as his own particular good, your Grace's favourable consideration hereof. *p. 1.*

55. Petition of Brian More of Leix alias the Queen's County to the Privy Council. His repair to London to learn English fashions. On the first night of his being in London Sir William Webb, then Lord Mayor, laid him in the Compter where he hath endured great miseries two years and three months. Prays for a reward for his many services in Ireland. *p. 1.*

qy. 1593. 56. Petition of Ulick Bourke son of the late Lord Bourke of Castle Connell to the Privy Council. To have some recompense for his service to repair his decayed estate, and to be employed in some principal office in the field.

qy. 1593. 57. Petition of Constantine McGilpatrick McMahon to the Lord Treasurer. For letters to the Lord Deputy and Council that the ballebeta called Balle Dromgovry in the Barony of Cremorne Co. Monaghan, granted as 1,000 acres may be surveyed, as it is but about 600 acres. *p. 1.*

[1593.] 58. Book of the Inquisitions, the undertakers' patents and the orders for the lands in Munster. About 1593, see 1592-3 Jan. 24. *pp. 52.*

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1593-4.

Jan. 4.
Dublin.

1. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. The late service done in Connaught upon the relics of the Devil's Hook, by young Tybalte Bourke, the son of Grantee O'Maillie, by the Governour lately set at liberty, by virtue of Her Majesty's letters to him in that behalf written, and brought unto Sir Richard by his mother Grana. He hath by this means put in a good perpetual pledge for his loyalty during his life. This service whereby are cut off the relics of the principal heads of that sept of the Burkes in Mayo, with the former services done upon the same sept by the Governor Sir R. Bingham's several draughts within the province, since Marshal Bagenall's deputation to Captain John Dowdall to the managing of Her Majesty's forces against Maguire, and the like late service by Sir George Bingham's directions from the abbey of the Boile done upon Tumultaghe Bane, a principal chief of the Clandermond Reaghs of the Curlews, of the particularities whereof I sent unto you the copy of Sir G. Bingham's letter to his brother the 23rd of December, are universally acknowledged here to have weakened the sinews of this present rebellion by the strength of three hundred men reputed the most pernicious resolute rascals of the whole realm, all thrown off into the province by Maguire to come upon the back of the Governour, whom he knew to be unassisted of any forces from hence, if he should have engaged himself with him upon the province side of the Erne being at that time by the State here reputed so strong as that all Her Majesty's forces under the Marshal together with the Earl of Tirone and the rising out of the Pale were judged no more than enough to invade him upon Ulster side alone. Maguire is at Enniskillen and hath 600 or 700 beggars with him, and looketh for a great many more in the season of the year out of Scotland *Autog.* p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 10. 2. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The traitor Maguire weakeneth
Dublin Castle. daily. Money matters. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*

2. 1. *Spanish news delivered by Richard Fitzsimons.* The great Turk has prepared an army of 300 gallies against the spring for Spain. The King went a progress this last summer with his son to the end he might be accepted by the nobility of the realm. No preparation of shipping nor motion of any army bound anywhere. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 13.
Dublin.

3. William Pratt to Henry Lyndley. His proceedings in the business of Lady ——. His sickness for four months. I thank Mr. Merricke and yourself (Henry Lyndley) for engaging your words for mine honesty. I will perform the part of an honest man whatsoever envy and jealousy may surmise against me; and as sufficiently do my Lord and my Lady service in that I am employed, as any other whosoever he be. Both my body and mind are settled and affected to do them all honour and service.

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Complains against his wife. *Endorsed*: The copy of my letter to Mr. Henry Lyndley. *Holograph. Torn and damaged by damp.* p. 1.

Jan. 15. 4. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. Maguire's greatest stay
Dublin Castle. is the Castle of Enniskillen in an island in the great Lough. There has been a great deal of rain this season more than Deputy hath known. p. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses*,

4. I. *Spanish news by Richard Fitzsimons. Calendared above, No. 2. I. p. 1.*

4. II. *Patrick Morgan, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Jan. 11. Calendared below, No. 5. I. Copy. p. 1.*

4. III. *Robert Newcomen, victualler of the garrison, to the Lord Deputy and Council. Extract endorsed received 25 January, and also for the Lords of the Council. It is not mentioned in the above despatch, but in that of the Lord Deputy to Burghley of Jan. 30, we read that the passage was stayed by the winds and storms. Calendared below, Jan. 30, No. 8. III. The Cavan. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.*

Jan. 15. 5. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The wind has not been easterly
Dublin. since the 6th of Oct. p. 1. *Incloses*,

5. I. *Patrick Morgan, Mayor of Waterford, to the Lord Deputy. 4000 old soldiers, 1,500 pioneers, and 1,500 mariners with great quantities of free pounced stones and lime for building sent to Blouet, in Brittany, from St. Sebastian's and the Passage. Report that the King of Spain has entered into religion. 1593-4, Jan. 11, Waterford. Orig. p. 1.*

Jan. 20. 6. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Has received his favorable letters
Dublin. by Florence Mc'Carthy. The Lord Barry has undertaken to pay to him his fine of 500*l.* imposed for his pardon in the government of the Lord Grey. *Autog. p. $\frac{1}{2}$. (Printed in the life of F. Mc'Carthy, p. 92.)*

Jan. 25. 7. Mr. Attorney Ch. Calthorpe to Burghley. Scruple made upon
Dublin. Her Majesty's letters concerning the gift of concealed lands. Death of Mr. Jessua Smythes, Chief Justice of Munster. Calthorpe pleads unfitness to succeed to his room, being now in years and of longer continuance in Her Majesty's service than any of my coat here of English birth, and my wife having been long sick. *Autog. p. 1.*

Jan. 30. 8. Lord Deputy to Burghley. While the other letters sent
Dublin Castle. herewith, containing some Spanish advertisements, staid for passage by occasion that the winds and weather here have been so uncertain, and withal so stormy, as some being reported "to have wrecked," others have been afraid to adventure these seas, either to or fro, here arrived my men with Her Majesty's and your Lordship's letters of the 9 Dec. and your Lordships of the 15th of the same. Resolution of their Lordships to take in more of Maguire's followers, and for further proceedings

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with Maguire and O'Donnell. The fortifications to be erected at Enniskillen, Clonies, and Beleek. For the profit to be raised upon Fermanagh, as it is upon Monaghan for the maintenance of these fortifications and bridges when they are made, it may please your Lordship to be put in mind that Maguire as O'Cahan, with the spending of both countries is permitted by composition as urraghs to Sir Turlough Lynagh O'Neill, and that will be some impeachment during his life. It is a good caution your Lordship giveth concerning such of Fermanagh as are to be taken in, lest any of them should abuse the State, as some in Monaghan did. Man can assure nothing, but we shall foresee the best we may by pledges and other means that are to be used with those kind of men, although to serve their own turns they make little reckoning of those kind of assurances. As for those of Monaghan, I am well persuaded they do now repent their follies, and would redeem it if they knew how. You shall receive herewith the note you require of all the knights, English and Irish, that I have made. I did not know or think that any of them would have been disallowed there, for then truly I should have forborne to have graced any such with that degree. But I hoped I might have done as much as other men have done before me unreprehended and namely Sir William Drury who dubbed eleven at once in Waterford, whereof some that came newly then out of England and had never served before. But henceforth I will have regard to the admonition your Lordship hath now given me from Her Majesty in this behalf. Her Majesty's letters with the eleven Irish soldiers of Sir William Stanley's band I received, but not the examination that you write you willed to be taken of them, what friends they had to stay upon to keep them from wandering up and down the country. *Autog. pp. 3. Incloses,*

8. I. *A brief declaration of Her Majesty's revenues with the casual profits estimatively for one year, with such defalcations as are payable out of the same. Under the hand of Richard Hoper, Deputy Sub-Treasurer. pp. 3.*

8. II. *Names of such gentlemen, English and Irish, as have been knighted by me since my last government here. Sir George Clive of Cheshire, Sir Nicholas le Strange of Norfolk, Sir Edward Denny, Sir Thomas Shirley the younger, Sir Walter Long, Sir George Delves, Sir Michael Molens of Kent, Sir Edward Kynerston of Staffordshire, Sir Anthony Mainer of Kent, Sir George Villers of Leicestershire, Sir John Hoiles, Sir Robert Salsburie, Sir Thomas Norreys, Sir George Bingham, Sir Thomas Maisterson, Sir Henry Duke, Sir Turlough Lynagh O'Neill, Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Sir Richard Shee, Sir Hugh Maguire, Sir Nicholas Deveroux, Sir Thomas Colclough, Sir Thomas Moore, Sir Edward Fitzgerald, Sir Ralph Lane, Sir George Cowley, Sir Henry Oughtred, Sir Dudley Loftus, and Sir Edward Herbert. Damaged by damp. p. 1.*

8. III. *Robert Newcomen to the Lord Deputy and Council. Pleaseth it your Honourable Lordship and the rest of the Council to be advertised, that whereas in part of a letter written to Sir*

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George Bowrchier from his officers at Castle Enishe he is advertised that the company received no more victuals from me in December than 29 days' bread and 10 days' beef, butter, and cheese, with some small portion of beer and sack; and all the rest of the time they fasted with bread and water. I answer that they were not without beef, butter, or cheese to their bread "no one" day in all the same month. For first they received five days' beef of the beeves of Her Majesty's sent from Monaghan, in which five days they made a prey, and forth of the same they did by their governor's appointment take to themselves three days' beef, in all which time they would not suffer me to send them any beef, as your Lordship yourself can best witness, for that when you were here I would have sent them some, and then Captain Dowdall would not suffer me, alledging that there was then some part of their own beeves left, and from the time of your departure hence which was the 15th of December to the last of the same month they confess I sent them 10 days' victuals, the which was as much as they in anywise had due, in that they were so furnished with fresh beef for the time before. Their want therefore in that month was only drink, the which how hard and difficult it is to be gotten unto them, your Honour and the rest of the Council who were here can best witness. But in this month of January, they have been something better relieved for that I have gotten a cott which is towed up the river which carries "in her" six barrells, and so goeth down weekly with beer. And although neither the weather hath been answerable for victuals to be transported without marring of the same, neither yet have I been assisted with carriages forth of the country, as your Honour appointed I should have been, yet I have hitherto sent provisions faster to Bel-turbet than Her Majesty's boats could well carry unto the camp, so as I have had and now I have some lying there six or seven days together for want of passage, in which time if they had wanted the blame thereof is not to be laid upon me. Hears that the Governor with the forces of Castle Enishe, and with the companies of Captains Sentleger, Willis, and Fuller, hath taken a prey of 700 cows from Maguire, and to-morrow he falleth down with all his forces into the lower loughs hard by Maguire's Castle of Ennis-killen, where he hopeth to perform some service. Maguire himself followed after them with 60 kerne. 1593-4, Jan. 22. The Cavan. Copy. p. 1½.

Jan. 30. 9. Lord Deputy to Burghley. For his revocation. For every one
Dublin Castle. that was amenable to law six years ago there be now six. Her Majesty's writs of all natures current throughout the realm. The hall is too little to hold the suitors. Deputy's age 69. Sir Henry Wallop and the Lord Chancellor to be justices. Prays to be admitted to Her Majesty's gracious presence with comfort in his last days. Autog. pp. 2.

Jan. 30. 10. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. Urges the speedy dis-
Dublin Castle. patch of his revocation. It is God's good blessing that this state is

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reduced to that stayedness of quiet that the infirmities of the Governor, old, weak in body, sick in stomach, racked with the stone, bedrid with the gout, and disgraced with restraints, do not make it stagger. It is not good to let things hang long upon a feeble stay. I assure myself you desire me your poor kinsman as old and impotent as I am. Then I pray you, put to your best helping hand to deliver me hence. For if any thing will, it may be the air of my native soil, my delivery from a troublesome charge to a quiet repose, and help of physick and surgery, that is not here to be had, may prop me up for a time to be serviceable to Her Majesty at least with my prayer, and in some measure comfortable to my friends, whom I can love when I can do no more. If Her Majesty will not, there is a King of Kings that will ease me of all together, and that shortly, for nature can not long continue me as I am. If it had pleased Her Majesty to have called me home at Michaelmas last as her Highness vouchsafed in her letter in August before to write I should, I would have hoped through the goodness of God to have been free of these pains at this time. Your Honour's poor kinsman ever to command W. Fitzwilliam. *Autog.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Jan. 30.
Dublin.

11. Sir H. Bagenall to Burghley. Has not received the letters of Her Majesty's gracious acceptance of his service. His want of money. Sterling pay. *Autog.* p. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 30.
Dublin.

12. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. Hears Sir Francis Allen has obtained the Seneschalship of Claneboy, procured by the Earl of Essex. The soldiers of Knockfergus and the North to be kept in pay till they may be transferred to Ballyshannon, Bondrowes, and Beleek. Rumour that O'Donnell will declare himself a rebel. His suit for the government of Sligo. *Autog.* pp. 4.

Jan. 30.
Court of Castle
Chamber.

13. Declaration of the proceedings in the Castle Chamber. The Bishop of Leighlin sentenced to a fine of 20*l.* and eight days imprisonment. Under the hand of A. Stoughton, clerk of the Castle Chamber. p. 1.

Jan. 31.
Dublin Castle.

14. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The custodiam of two parcels of tithes here called the great and little Clanshaghies, being of the chattels of Jaques Wingfeld, were by direction thence granted in custodiam to his late sister, the Lady Newnham, for her relief, she yielding the old rent. Upon her death the Council and I did grant it to the bearer, Charles Montague. Henry Moile, her son, makes suit for the same as heir to his mother. Objection to that manner of claim. *Autog.* p. 1.

Feb. 1.
Dublin Castle.

15. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Report that Justice Jessua Smythes is buried at Bristol. Some other learned and sufficient man to be sent over to supply his place in Munster. *Autog.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Feb. 1.
Dublin.

16. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The siege of Enniskillen by Captain Dowdal. The Earl of Tirone is directed to deal with

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O'Donnell according to the tenour of Her Majesty's last letters in that behalf. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*

16. I. *Robert Newcomen to Sir Geff. Fenton. Captain Dowdal has made some battery in the walls of Enniskillen. Maguire went lately to O'Donnell, who prayed him not to come near him, for fear of procuring his undoing.* 1593-4, January 27. *The Cavan. Autog.* p. 1.

Feb. 3. 17. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The contrary winds. If two or three companies of fresh men might have been erected for three or four months, it would have encouraged the soldiers in Fermanagh. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*

17. I. *Sir Richard Bingham to the Lord Deputy. Excuses his repair to Dublin. His disease of the stone. Desires to know the purpose intended for Maguire. It would be a great indignity to the State to take in so errant a traitor.* 1593-4, Jan. 27. *Athlone. Copy. Incloses.* p. 1½.

17. II. *Captain John Dowdall to Sir R. Bingham. To send Captain George Bingham with two companies to come to the borders of Fermanagh on Connaught side on the 23rd of January, and thence to draw towards Enniskillen.* 1593-4, Jan. 12. *Castle Ennische. Copy.* p. 1.

17. III. *Manus M'Shane O'Rourke to Sir R. Bingham. I sent down to spy upon Maguire according to your instructions unto me, and do wish that your worship's forces would come now to do service upon him, for he is not above 500 men in all, and I will guide Captain George Bingham, where there is a number of cows, hard upon the lough. They look for Scots, and Sorley Boy M'Donnell's son with more strength out of hand. Your worship shall have no better time to spoil them, and I will come with my force to meet Captain George where he will appoint. Their cows are kept most in the islands, and amongst the lough's side.* 1593-4, Jan. 22. *Copy.* p. ½.

17. IV. *Captain John Dowdall to the Lord Deputy. I had a draught the 18th of this instant January upon the traitors on the Lough on Ulster side below Enniskillen, and was guided by the messenger that you sent me, who discharged his duty honestly, at the which time we took 700 cows from the traitor, and putting out a troop of loose shot Maguire came in a cott towards them, thinking it had been his own company, but discovered by a shot, and so fled, and two of his men in the same cott were slain. And at which time we took a sconce within a small lough and put the defenders to the sword, and burned the same. Captain Sentleger's company came unto us and Captain Willis and Captain Fuller with their companies, leaving a guard at the Cavan, and they also were at the taking of the prey. The 24th day we passed Enniskillen, where we were provoked to land men by reason of certain sconces and stakes which they had made to hinder the passing of our boats, which*

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night we did encamp right over against them. The 25th we entrenched and placed our shot within one caliver shot of the Castle, and the same night we placed our three fauconets and had four boats with them before the writing of this letter upon their battlements and higher fights, the ordnance being of small force; yet I trust that God will bless our actions and our cannoneers of small skill. All our prey we keep for victuals. Our companies here I assure you are very weak, and your Honour I hope will take order that they may be relieved to gather their strength as you shall understand their state more in my next letter. We had an intent to scour the Lough downward, but we were prevented by their ensconcement which we did surprise, and were loth to forego them, I had notice that Sir Richard Bingham would come with 200 men on the other side, but as yet he is not come. I have taken in sundry persons upon your Honour's directions, and our business hath been such, that I could not well make my book orderly, but it shall be made and sent by the next. From our Camp at Enniskillen, 26th January 1593-4. Copy. p. 1.

17. v. Captain Thomas Henshawe to Marshal Bagenall. This present day "I had fastness made me upon a gentleman" of this country, one Art M'Thomas Oge O'Connelly, that he sold a horse to one of the traitors a little before your coming to Killevan, and received part of the prey of Ferney in payment of the horse; upon which intelligence of the fastness man I sent for the party whom I apprehended and committed to Her Majesty's gaol, and sithence his commitment, he challengeth the benefit of Her Majesty's proclamation, and saith that your Worship received him to Her Majesty's mercy amongst the rest at your being at Killevan; if it be so, I pray you let me understand thereof by this bearer, that he may have the benefit of the proclamation. I was told by M'Kenna in secrecy that the traitors Maguire and the M'Hugh Oges have dispersed their creaghts and mean themselves to become woodkerne, and to come into the woods of the Onagh with two or three hundred shot to do what they can upon this place and likewise upon the borders of the Pale; you know our state here, wherefore it were good that they and their bad pretence were prevented. It may be that it is good for your Worship to have care of these things for I was credibly informed that Brian M'Hugh Oge is now at, this instant in a little lough hard by Magherloughcoo, and may as well pretend some villainy towards you as to this town. This much I thought good to acquaint your Worship withal, that you might have good care of us here, and also to prevent that which may ensue elsewhere; the soldiers of this garrison are not returned out of Fermanagh as yet, but I expect their coming every day. 1593-4, Jan. 26, Monaghan. Copy. p. 1.

Feb. 4. 18. Relation by Thomas Finglas of all the Irish priests he knows in the Low Countries.

For the State of Ireland. Father Parsons and Sir Francis Inglefield in the Court of Spain, to Father Holt, Father Smith, and

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Father Crighton, Jesuits, now in Antwerp. Father Holt and Father Crighton dealt with John Creuagh, an Irish priest, a good scholar, well-languaged, and of a strong constitution of body, pensioner of 30 crowns the month, by means of the Duke of Bavaria's letters in his favour to his "Altesse," whom they persuaded to go into Ireland, there to suborn Turlough Lynagh O'Neill and the Earl of Tirone to revolt against Her Majesty. Creuagh should have had for his hazard both his reward paid him, besides a good reasonable sum of money delivered him for better defraying of his charges and satisfaction. He should have gone in habit and likeness of a Scottish merchant, as for such should have been procured his passport from Middelburgh, where such passports are too rife. He should embark himself in the town of "Camfyre in Zealande" where the Scottish staple now lieth, where by favour of the said Scottish men he should pass safely into Scotland, and thence into Ireland; whence returning with acceptance of their villainous "complot," should immediately have returned with Father Crighton, and some other charged with twenty or thirty thousand crowns to the aforesaid lords, with farther intelligence of their practises, and assurance of such conventions of future sums of money and assistance as should be agreed upon between them. All respect due unto your Honour's incomprehensible wisdom observed, I think it were not amiss, the passage of Camphyre were prevented; and prohibited no shipping out of Ireland, should go either to Middelburgh or to Camphyre. As also that no merchant, nor ship out of Ireland should take in any man at Calais, St. Malo, or any other place in Brittany; by reason from Calais into Ireland, they persuade themselves to go without touching any part of England, the wind being good; otherwise from Calais into England (if not in some little boat up along the river to London), no man almost dares hazard himself against Her Majesty's most prosperous estate, for fear of the good examination at Dover, yet not amiss to deal with Monsieur Gourdan the Governor of Calais in that respect; as in like manner the passage from Brittany looked to, by reason of divers Irish gentlemen in the service there of the Duke de Mercœur, as one John Bourk, alias Jean Etleve [that is Shane entlevie Burke], with one Caddell, alias [James] Blake [or Black], born in Galway, once a merchant, a most dangerous man, cold, and well-languaged. This [J.] Blake had done some pleasure to one Don Sancho de Leyva's brother or kinsman in Ireland when the Armada passed that way. This Sancho de Leyva is of the house of the Prince de Ascoli, mightily allied in Spain, which have so countenanced this Blake in the court of Spain, as he had presently either a hundred (if I do not ill remember) or fifty crowns a month given him in the Court at liberty, where the other pensioners were tied then to the Armada in Portugal. And in passing by Brussels into Spain (which I should have told first) he was much favoured by his "Altesse" in money and words, by the means of Don Sancho de Leyva, a reformado, master of the camp, and then Captain of a company of horse in the Low Countries. The King

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himself did recommend unto Monsieur de Montpesar, son to Monsieur the Duke de Maine's wife in first marriage, at his being at the Court in Spain, that Monsieur de Montpesar with some barks or shipping from St. Malo or Nantes should assist the said Blake [in margin blak in Burghley's hand] as the King would with money, to bring certain Irishmen thither into the King's service, as he promised; and is, I assure your Honour, the most dangerous man I know of my nation. All the Irish priests I know in the Low Countries: one Father David in Douai, a man of no brain and less practice; one Father Lombard in Louvain, a very soft man, and of little experience in the world; one Father Sedgrave at Antwerp, a man timorous and ignorant in the Irish language; one Father Nicolas in Sir William Stanley's regiment, a man of 60 years old, the aforesaid Crevagh very well spoken in English, Irish, Latin, and Italian, of a good and strong constitution of body.

For the Scottish nation, Colonel Boyde and Captain "Herin" falling out, Colonel Boyde suborned two soldiers of his countrymen to murder the said Herin, which murder the soldiers pursued one morning so suddenly, as very narrowly, being sore hurt, escaped the said Herin with his life. The soldiers being apprehended Mr. Robert Bruce inveighed so to Seigneur Cosme, his Altesse's secretary, against those bloody attempts, as he proved most pernicious to permit men respiring nothing but blood, to live so near the person of his Altesse; whereupon the two soldiers were, or at least one, executed at Brussels, one Captain Boyde upon the soldiers' deposition racked, Colonel Boyde himself committed and after banished. His Altesse dead, one Mr. Crichton, married to the Bishop of St. Omer's sister, dealt with the Counts of Mansfelt and Fuentes for restitution of Colonel Boyde unto the King's service, which Bruce impugned, in procuring a poor woman, whom Crichton had gotten with child, to discredit the said Crichton by infamous supplications to both the Counts, of Crichton's former life and negligence of her and her child. Crichton, for revenge, accused Bruce of embezzling the best part of thirty thousand crowns which he received for the Spanish service at his Altesse's hands, which he would prove by the letters of those noblemen in Scotland to whom the said Bruce in his accounts to his Altesse had falsely laid down to have given more a great way than he did, in such sort as Crichton affirmeth that the Lord Chancellor of Scotland said openly to his friends, I thank Mr. Bruce's covetousness for saving my life. This matter is pleaded before the Auditor-General, whereby is yet suspended forty or fifty thousand crowns the said Bruce was of late to receive, as well upon the confidence had in the man as the Archbishop of Glasgow's letters, who got the said Bruce the aforesaid thirty thousand crowns to be employed. This Bruce is a good scholar, brought up in Pont à Mousson in Lorraine, cold, far fetching, and a sore dissembling man, and not that Captain Bruce your Honour told me of. It is expected Bruce will convince Crichton in this cause by means of his crowns, and better brain than Crichton hath, though all the Scottish men hold more in general with Crichton, by reason Bruce

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looketh into all their actions, and often returns into their countries, a thing suspicious and dangerous there. Under the correction of your Honour's better advice methinks it were good the Lord Crichton, now in Italy, who when he passed by Brussels had a disgrace done him by Bruce, were incensed against the said Bruce upon his Lordship's return that way.

As touching the assured breaking of Sir William Stanley's regiment, when it shall please your Honour I will give you the names of all those gentlemen there of my nation, who can very well do it with the secret word between everyone in particular and me with the place their passports must be sent them, and the favour they crave your Honour should procure them of the Governor of Calais where they mean for good reasons to pass hither, and the place of their garrison in winter, and the time when commonly they enter into garrison; which with all other points touching the breaking of the aforesaid regiment I will give full and most probable satisfaction when it shall please you to command me: His Honour's most humble "serviteur and affectionate," THOMAS FYNGLAS.

Endorsed in Burghley's hand, 4 Feb. 1593-4. Th. Fynglass. Holograph. [See 1591, June 19-29.] pp. 4.

Feb. 7.
Dublin Castle.

19. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Some of the letters now sent with this bearer, my servant Shelton, have been four times on the sea, as may appear by the several endorsements on the packets. The first delivered [to the sea] twice to have been conveyed by the post of Chester; and the same again with the rest twice since by this bearer, who the last time had almost recovered Holyhead, but still driven back. By the which your Lordship may consider the uncertainty of the weather and season here, which causeth some of the letters to carry an old date. But he shall now the fifth time attempt his passage with such news as will content Her Majesty and your Lordships, and that is the taking of the traitor's late castle of Enniskillen. That your Lordship may know how O'Cassidy, an ordinary messenger of Maguire's and of his father before him, came to be an instrument in the achieving of this service. It may please you to understand that Maguire, feeling his declining estate, sent him with letters to the Bishop of Meath (Thos. Jones) and to me, craving mercy in some manner. My Lord [of Meath] very dutifully apprehended him and sent him to me. I presently threatened to hang him for his presumption, but he promising to do some service if he might be pardoned I accepted his offer, and sent him to Captain Dowdall in a handlock with another, to the end he might be forthcoming and hanged if he failed in performing as much as he undertook; and how well he hath acquitted himself I humbly refer to the enclosed letters and declaration. Prays for some money for the relief of the soldiers who have deserved so well and endured so much in this hard winter season. Marshal Bagenall despatched to Enniskillen. *Autog. p. 1½. Incloses,*

19. 1. *Capt. John Dowdall to the Lord Deputy. The 9th day of our siege of Enniskillen we did assault the castle by boats, by*

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engines, by sap, and by scaling, and got the barbican, and afterwards had the castle, which castle is now in Her Majesty's hands with small loss. Now I intend to proceed in ransacking all their sconces in their loughs and islands wheresoever, and I hope within these ten days they shall not say they have anything in Fermanagh that they hold against Her Majesty's pleasure. For those who have Her Majesty's word by your direction I have not that leisure to make up their books to send to your Lordship, but I will do it as soon as I may, at which time I will certify you of all our proceedings in particular. The 30th of January Sir Richard Bingham sent 300 soldiers and kern on the other side of the lough under the conduct of Captain George Bingham. My good lord, our companies here are very weak, not able to continue in the field any longer, wherefore I pray your Lordship that there may be some other company or companies sent into these parts until such time as these men may be gotten to some good place to relieve themselves and get apparel, whereby they may gather their full strength. I will put into the ward of Enniskillen 30 of our companies' men, ten out of each company. And I will lay upon the country for the defence thereof Fuller's company to lie upon the creights of the said country and to be borne by them, which I do think, with the help of the loughs and islands, will be sufficient for their defence until March be past. Maguire's force is 8 horsemen and 16 footmen, and they were of late at Cloghan in Tyrone. Prays a speedy answer. At the Castle of Enniskillen, the first day of our entry, being 2 February 1593-4. Copy. p. 1.

19. II. Capt. J. Dowdall to the Lord Deputy. When I have established the country and have taken order with the gentlemen protected to serve against the traitor Maguire, and placed a sufficient ward in Enniskillen, I shall be forced (by reason of the weakness of the men, and for that so many sick persons are sent away out of the three hundred, that now there remains not above 160, and many of them not strong), to take out of that company 30 for the ward, and then will remain but a small company. So I do intend to pass them unto the Cavan, for that I do not see any means whereby they may be victualled. And if there be not some good order taken with them I doubt they will be clean overthrown. And as I said in my former letter, to leave Captain Fuller or Willis with a hundred in the country with the force of the same I think it sufficient. Thus praying your Honour's resolution with all possible speed that I may know the better how to do. And this poor man [Connor O'Cassidy], the bearer hereof, I pray you to be favourable unto him, for he hath dealt very favourably according to his power. Castle of Enniskillen, 3 February 1593-4. Copy. p. ½.

19. III. Declaration of Connor O'Cassidy, late messenger to the traitor Maguire, declaring the manner of the taking of the Castle of Enniskillen. He saith that on Saturday, the 2 of February, Captain Dowdall, attempting sundry means to take the Castle of

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Enniskillen, did bestow one hundred men in the great boat, which he caused to be covered with hurdles and hides, and amongst them this Connor, who did guide them close to the wall of the barbican, where, with pickaxes and other instruments, they made a breach and entered the said barbican, upon which entry the ward of the castle betook themselves for their safety to the castle, but being threatened by the Captain and such companies as entered to be blown up with powder unless they did submit themselves, they presently set open the doors of the castle and came forth and yielded, being in number 36 fighting men, and of women and children about 30 or 40. There was not one soldier of all the companies killed by the ward, but only two hurt by their shot. He saith he came from thence on Sunday last, and left the Captain and his companies there. This Connor [O'Cassidy] is the messenger that brought the letters from Captain Dowdall. 1593-4, February. Copy. p. ½.

Feb. 7. 20. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. To think of his poor lame
Dublin Castle. bedrid cousin, who would gladly be at home to seek some ease for his painful infirmities. p. ¾. Incloses,

20. I. Capt. John Dowdall to the Lord Deputy. February 2, Copy. Calendared above, p. 207, No. 19. I. p. 1.

20. II. Same to same. February 3. Copy. Calendared above, p. 208, No. 19. II. p. ¾.

20. III. Declaration of Connor O'Cassidy. Feb. 7. Calendared above, No. 19. III. p. ¾.

Feb. 7. 21. Mr. Solicitor Roger Wilbraham to Burghley. M'Gwire's
Dublin. country to be established like Monaghan has been. A new chief justice for Munster. The undertakers are contentious amongst themselves, as we English are; either for malice or ambition. The partition between the O'Sullivans is finished. Donnell O'Sullivan hath all the lands in Beare, Sir Owen O'Sullivan in Bantry. Holog. p. 1.

Feb. 12. 22. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Marshal
Dublin Castle. Bagenall sent to treat and parley with O'Donnell. Some special letter from Her Majesty or the Privy Council to be sent to the Earl of Tirone signifying Her Majesty's gracious acceptation of his service. p. 1. Incloses,

22. I. Lord Deputy and Council to Tirone. Her Majesty's instructions for his demeanour towards O'Donnell. 1593-4, Feb. 2, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.

22. II. Hugh, Earl of Tirone, to the Lord Deputy and Council. Answer to the instructions from Her Majesty of the 9th of December. Vicinity of matching hath been of no moment among the Irishry. Most commonly Tirconnell hath been hard enough for Tirone. 1593-4, Feb. 8, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.

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- Feb. 14. 23. Roger Crymble to Burghley. His long stay in England 8
In England. months. He has been defrauded both of lands and goods by his
(8 months in late uncle (Sir Jaques Wingfield). His aunt will not agree to a
England.) settlement, but thinketh to weary him by law. *Autog.* p. 1.
- Feb. 14. 24. Sir George Carewe to Burghley. Wants money to buy a
Cheapside. little house near London to remove to if the plague do increase.
Desires some imprest upon the warrants due to him for his enter-
tainments at his discharge out of his office in Ireland. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- [Feb. 14.] 25. Petition of Roger Crimble to Burghley, for payment of 15*l.*,
due to him for entertainment as gunner at Carrickfergus with other
money for his service in Ireland. p. 1.
- Feb. 14. 26. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Marshal Bagenall has gone
Dublin. to order the warding of the Castle of Inniskillen and settle the
country. A letter of commendation to be written to the Earl of
Tirone for his good service at the passage of Beleek. His unruly
and loose brethren Cormock M'Baron and Turlough M'Henry. If
Tirone could be drawn into England, it would cross all the plots
laid to disquiet the North. p. 1.
- Feb. 15. 27. Sir George Carewe to Sir Robert Cecil. There is due to him
Cheapside. above 1,600*l.* Prays for some part of it. *Holog.* p. 1.
- Feb. 15. 28. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Above 200 traitors rid away
Athlone. since the action of Maguire began. Death of Sir Morogh Ne Doe
O'Flaherty and Teig O'Kelly. The Archbishop of Tuam is not like
to recover. Urges the rooting out of O'Donnell as a general receiver
of traitors. Some of the ordinary garrison to be placed in Bally-
shannon and Beleek. *Autog.* pp. 3.
- Feb. 15. 29. Sir R. Bingham to Sir R. Cecil. Has so harried Maguire's
Athlone. country on this side the Earne that he and his people have fled to
O'Donnell's country. Maguire hath done some hurt on Conhor Roe
Maguire. He offered to the Lord Deputy to bring boats with
artillery and all things from Galway to the mouth of the Earne.
Autog. p. 1.
- Feb. 15. 30. Sir R. Bingham to Sir John Puckering, Keeper of the Great
Athlone. Seal of England. Capt. George Bingham assisted Capt. Dowdall at
the taking of Enniskillen. O'Donnell is the only maintainer of
Maguire and the very root of the rebellion. *Autog.* p. 1.
- Feb. 15. 31. Lord of Dunsany to Burghley. His hard estate. Prays to
be paid 400*l.* out of his entertainment. *Autog.* pp. 2.
- Feb. 15. 32. Feargus O'Fearail to Burghley. A final order has been made
Dublin. by the Lord Deputy and Council in the division of the seignory
belonging to the O'Ferrals. Prays that Iriel O'Ferral may not
prejudice the same. *Autog.* p. 1.

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Feb. 15. 33. Captain John Dowdall to the Lord Deputy. Marshal Bagenall
The Cavan. intends to make a journey into Fermanagh about 13 days hence.
Copy. p. ½.

Feb. 15. 34. Captain John Doudall to Marshal Bagenall. After I had
The Cavan. taken the Castle of Enniskillen I remained there ten days, to
reedify the breaches, gates, and doors, to make it wardable. I
elected a Constable with 30 soldiers, and laid in 3 months victuals.
The manner he has disposed of the troops. He is too ill to await
Bagenall's coming. *Copy. pp. 2.*

Feb. 16. 35. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Rory M'Hugh Oge has suddenly
Dublin Castle. broken out with 140 shot and 40 horse besides kern. Their harbour
is in the Fues and Tirone. Forces sent against them. Prays to be
revoked. *p. 1. Incloses,*

35. I. *Capt. John Doudall to the Lord Deputy. Report of
the siege and taking of the Castle. It is very strong. It is
in thickness of good wall 7 foot James Eccarsall made Con-
stable. The greatest number of the gentlemen and inhabitants of
Fermanagh are come in. 1593-4, Feb. 7, Castle of Inniskillen.
Copy. p. 1. Incloses,*

*Plot of the fort of Enniskillen with the breach, batteries, the
Governor's camp, and Captain Bingham's camp. Irish maps.
Vol. I., No. 13. 1593-4, Feb.*

35. II. *Cornelius (i.e., Connor Roe) Maguire to the Lord Deputy.
He is contented to keep upon his charge for the safety of his country
100 soldiers. Prays that Captain Willis may be made their captain.
1593-4, Feb. 5, Camp at Enniskillen. Copy. p. 1.*

Feb. 16. 36. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Touching the Bishop of Leighlin's
Dublin Castle. debt to the Lieutenant of the Tower. *p. ½. Incloses,*

36. I. *Bishop of Leighlin to the Lord Deputy. He demurs to
paying the supposed debt of 20l. to Sir Michael Blount unless he
may have allowance of such exactions as he forced him to pay during
his imprisonment. Holog. p. 1.*

Feb. 16. 37. Mr. W. Smith to Burghley. His suit to be seneschal of
Monthall (in England). Clanneboy. His 24 years' experience of the state of that country.
Autog. p. 1.

Feb. 16. 38. Captain Merbury to Burghley. Answers an objection that
(In England.) he was omitted in the establishment. Desires payment of so much
as was due to him before Sir John Perrot's condemnation. And to
have a grant by Her Majesty's letters patents of his entertainment.
Autog. p. 1.

Feb. 16. 39. Petition of Sir Edw. Herbert to Burghley. For payment of
200l. out of treasure to be sent to Ireland. *p. 1.*

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Feb. 17.
Dublin.

40. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The urgent need of recalling the Lord Deputy, whose sickness is nourished by conceits of grief that he is not revoked. Order to be sent to his Lordship to make doubles of all instructions, establishments, letters missive, and warrants, and leave them in good custody for Her Majesty's service. *p. 1.*

Feb. 17.

41. Lord of Dunkellin to Burghley. That the suit of Robuck French against his father and the inhabitants of Clanrickard for the recovery of spoils committed 20 years ago, may not take effect. *Holog. p. 1½.*

Feb. 17.
The Court.

42. Mr. Garret Fytzgarret to Burghley. For payment of 93*l.* due on his pension in Ireland. *p. ½.*

Feb. 18.
Dublin.

43. Archbishop of Dublin to Burghley. In behalf of the Bishop of Leighlin to have the Archbishoprick of Tuam upon the resignation of the present archbishop. *p. 1.*

Feb. 18.

44. Petition of Edward Drinkell to Burghley for payment of the arrears of his pension out of the next treasure for Ireland. *p. 1.*

Feb. 19.
Athlone.

45. Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. Has forborn to discharge the extraordinary companies on alarm of Hugh Roe O'Donnell's breaking the castles of Beleek and Bondrowes. Want of powder and lead. Mr. Lisle's information against Persones who was at the burning of Tullagh with Feriagh M'Hugh. *Copy. p. 1. Incloses,*

45. 1. *Capt. George Bingham to Sir Richard Bingham. Hugh Roe O'Donnell with Maguire and Brian Oge were this week at "Donyngall" in conference. O'Scanlon telleth for certain that they purpose to break Donnegal and trust to Ballyshannon. O'Donnell threateneth to come in Connaught. 1593-4, Feb. 16, Sligo. Copy. p. ¾.*

Feb. 19.

46. John Danyell to Burghley Has been the mean for the apprehension of Harrington the Priest. Prays for license to transport 200 tons of iron ordnance. *p. 1.*

Feb. 20.
Kilkenny.

47. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. Has received two letters from the Earl of Tirone. The contents of them seemed very strange Fears the northern causes will breed much trouble. *p. 1.*

Feb. 21.

48. Petition of Jefferey Storey to the Privy Council. For letters to be written to the Lord Deputy and Council that he may be continued in the possession of Raham, in the county of Limerick. *p. 1.*

Feb. 21.

49. Stephen Barran to Burghley. To have payment of some part of the money due to certain merchants of Dublin. *p. ¾.*

Feb. 21.

50. Petition of William Phillips to Burghley. For payment of 20*l.* which he was obliged to lend his brother Lewis Phillips, the porter of Carrickfergus. *p. 1.*

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Feb. 22. 51. Lord Burghley to Sir Robert Cecil. Returns the Ireland letters which are meet to be showed to Her Majesty. There is small judgment in preferring Justice Gardener to advertise and give counsel for the broken state. His melancholy cogitations both night and day of Ireland matters. *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Feb. 22. 52. Lord Chief Justice Popham to Mr. H. Maynard to move the Lord Treasurer for payment of 400*l.* due to his son Rogers for the entertainment of certain horsemen. *p.* 1.

Feb. 22. 53. Petition of Geoffry Storye to Burghley for payment of a 5*l.* prest bill under Sir T. Norreys's hand, for his service in Ireland under the said Sir Thomas Norreys, Vice-President of Munster. *p.* 1.

Feb. 22. 54. Names of suitors for pay of Irish debts. *pp.* 2.

Feb. 23. 55. Sir George Carewe to Burghley. His earnest suit for pay-
Cheapeside. ment of some portion of the money due to him. *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Feb. 23. 56. Mr. Herbert, Master of Requests, to Mr. Maynarde. To solicit the Lord Treasurer for payment of 200*l.* to his cousin Sir Edward Herbert, of Ireland. *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 25. 57. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. To be a
Dublin. mean to Her most Excellent Majesty to grant to the county and town of Carrickfergus such lands as by their charter were to be assigned to them and the walling of the town. *p.* 1.

Feb. 25. 58. Stephen Barran to Burghley. To be relieved with some portion of the 1,526*l.* which he has long petitioned for. *p.* 1.
With,

58. i. *Note of persons to whom [prob. Stephen Barran] owes money.* 1593-4, Feb. 25. *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Feb. 25. 59. Note of bills for which Stephen Barran is now a suitor being due to divers persons in Ireland. *p.* 1.

Feb. 26. 60. Petition of Capt. Robert Longe to Burghley. For some imprest of a sum due to John Bleeke, Constable of Limerick. Sir Owen O'Sullivan has broken his day of payment. *p.* 1.

Feb. 27. 61. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Observations on the certificates of the revenue by Auditor Peyton and Hooper's of January 28. Has disbursed out of his private purse about 1,000*l.* towards the relief of the garrison. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Feb. 27. 62. Note by Sir Henry Wallop to the Lord Treasurer, of sundry sums of money payable in England out of the next treasure to be assigned for Ireland. Prays that some reasonable sum answerable to the necessity of the place may be granted. *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 27. 63. Lord Dunsany to Burghley. Earnest suit for payment of 400*l.* to relieve his great wants. *p.* 1.

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Feb. 27.

Dublin Castle.

64. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Humbly referring you for that already past with the Earl of Tirone concerning O'Donnell to our last letters of the 12th of this present, and to the copies therewith sent, we are now to let you know what success our further proceedings with him according to Her Majesty's letters of the 9th of December have taken, and that can we not do better than by the copy herewith sent of the Earl's letters in answer to ours. And touching our opinion of him and his doings with O'Donnell which by our said letters of the 12th instant we wrote we would advertise you. Albeit we most humbly pray you to expect the same more amply from us after the return of such of us as are to meet him, and O'Donnell by commission at Dundalk, or Ardee, according as it may appear by the copy of our letters now in answer to his; yet we may not in duty but note some things that are to be misliked in the course of his letters for lightly passing over some material points addressed from us unto him on Her Majesty's behalf, he doth enter into a discourse of his own discontentment, upon what ground we leave to your Lordships' censure upon the reading of the double of his own letters herewith sent. We also send you the examination of one Darby Newman, a messenger sent from Mr. Marshal [Bagenall] to O'Donnell; and verily we of the Council do think that the Earl hath greatly exceeded his duty in so sharply accusing the Lord Deputy as by the copy of his letters you may perceive. Receiving intelligence the 14th of this month that the Earl had apprehended Shane O'Neill's three sons, we presently despatched a messenger unto him to require him that they might be sent unto us, as by the copy of that our letter herewith sent shall appear. But you shall perceive by the double of his own letter how far he is from answering our expectation therein.

As I, the Deputy, have heretofore in discharge of my duty to God and Her Majesty made known the feeble and unserviceable state of my body, so we the Council, being required by his Lordship, cannot but testify that we daily see with grief that he is little better than a bedrid man, and whether in bed or up at fits still in great anguish and pain either in one leg or both at once. The state of this land is at this present in good quiet, saving O'Rourke and some part of Ulster, wherein the traitorous sons of Ewer M'Colley, the sons of Coll M'Brien.

Brian M'Hugh Oge and his brother, and some others joined with them, have of late committed divers spoils and outrages in Ferney, and the borders of Louth and Meath nearest adjoining to it, for the impeaching whereof we have addressed some companies, both of horse and foot, to lie in the places most subject to danger. O'Donnell, as we have been credibly advertised, hath broken down the two Castles of Bondrowes and Beleek, which we take to be an argument of his disloyalty.

The garrison is greatly weakened through the late sharp winter, and their want of many necessary furnitures. Here is no money to supply them with, nor to answer any other service, so as it would

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pity your Lordships to hear the general moan that is made by servitors of all conditions, the speedy relief whereof we humbly recommend to Her Majesty and your gracious and grave consideration. We have likewise sent you the declaration of one Randall M'Neece, a Scot Governor of the Glinns, under Angus M'Donnell, taken before the Marshal, Sir G. Fenton, and Mr. Solicitor Wilbraham, by virtue of a commission from me, the Deputy and the Chancellor, humbly beseeching you to consider, if these reports of preparation of forces shall fall out true, how unable we are to withstand them, with those small forces here. Dublin Castle, 28th Feb., 1593-4. Signed by Fytzwylliam, Loftus, Gardener, W. Weston, Robert Napper, Anthony Sentleger, Sir George Bouchier, and Sir G. Fenton. *Autogs.* pp. 2. *Incloses,*

64. I. *Hugh, Earl of Tirone, to the Lord Deputy and Council. Answer to theirs of the 13th. Complains of the accusations made against him by the Lord Deputy and Marshal Bagenall, which might cost him his life. Has dispersed the sons of Shane O'Neill into several places to be kept. 1593-4, Feb. 19, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1½.*

64. II. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. Give him absolute authority to protect O'Donnell and 20 followers during a parley to be had with certain Commissioners. 1593-4, Feb. 23. Copy. p. 1.*

64. III. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. Earl of Tirone hath made proclamation in churches that they shall give pay and victual to 1,900 men for defence of the country. The county of Louth was yesternight again burned. Some munition to be sent presently. 1593-4, Feb. [21], The Newry. Copy. p. 1½. Incloses,*

64. IV. *Declaration by Darby Newman of speeches used by the Earl of Tirone. Maguire is very strong and will not suffer a man to pass that wears a hat on his head or a cloak on his back. Tirone said the English shall not deal with Tirconnel as they did with Fermanagh. O'Donnell hath taken Sir John O'Dogherty in hand and Niell Garrowe. 1593-4, Feb. 19, The Newry. p. 1½.*

64. v. *Hugh, Earl of Tirone, to Marshal Bagenall. Touching the parleying with O'Donnell. He will have no dealing with Bagenall, neither shall O'Donnell by his consent. 1593-4, Feb. 17, Dungannon. Copy. p. ¾.*

64. VI. *Declaration of Kerberye M'Ivard [or M'Eward] Karraghe. O'Donnell and Maguire are in camp at the Lyffer [Lifford], near Strabane. They expect 6,000 Scots, and intend to set upon Monaghan. Brian M'Hugh Oge is in a wood near Dungannon. 1593-4, Feb. 18, The Newry. Copy. p. 1.*

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64. VII. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. To send to them the late Shane O'Neill's sons with the causes wherefore he took them. 1593-4, Feb. 14, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.*

64. VIII. *Agnus M'Donnell of Dunaveg to Sir Henry Bagenall. The bearer, Randall M'Neice, will declare all news that has occurred in Scotland. Bagenall to see the bearer restored to all stealths, stolen from his servants. 1593-4, Jan. 25, Machair more in Scotland. Copy. p. ½.*

64. IX. *Moses Hill to Marshal Bagenall. Randal M'Neice has a letter from [Angus M'Donnell] the Lord of Kentire. M'Neice desires a convoy of the garrison of Carrickfergus to Magennis's country. Before the last of March Her Majesty shall know her friends from her foes. 1593-4, Feb. 5, Alderfleet [Olderfleet]. Copy. p. ½.*

64. x. *Declaration of Randall M'Neece. At the Newry in the county of Down before Sir Henry Bagenall, Sir G. Fenton, and Mr. Solicitor Roger Wilbraham, by the interpretation of Nicholas Bevan, by virtue of a commission from the Lord Deputy and Chancellor dated the 17th of February 1593-4.*

Randall M'Neece, Scot, dwelling in the Glinns in Ulster, and Governor there under Angus M'Donnell, came before us and delivered to me the Marshal a letter from Angus M'Donnell, wherein Angus prayed the Marshal to give as great credit to the said Randal in all things as if he himself were present with him. The letter is dated 20th of January last, and was opened and read in Randal's presence, and Randal made acquainted that the Lord Deputy and Council had appointed us the Marshal, Secretary, and Solicitor to receive any advertisement that he could deliver for Her Majesty, and then in his presence we swore the interpreter for his secrecy and faithful interpretation. Whereupon Randal M'Neece declared to us that Angus was and ever would be faithful to Her Majesty, and for the good will he had borne to the Marshal and his father Sir Nicholas Bagenall, he made choice to deliver these "occurents" to him. And that Angus would not in anywise be known to be discoverer of these practices, but wished a conference between himself and the Marshal about Easter. And that when occasion shall happen, he, the said Angus, will serve for her Majesty against any of his own country. The substance of the message which the said Randal hath to deliver for Angus M'Donnell is, that for certainty, and without all doubt, there will come over hither into Ireland between Easter and May next four thousand Scots, and are appointed to land either at Loughfoile or Loughswilly or at both, but with what shipping or gallies he knoweth not. And the Scots' day of meeting for all their forces is in the isle of Jura, in Scotland, the next Sunday after Easter, after the computation of England. And from thence they are to come immediately into Ireland, to arrive at the places aforesaid. And the cause of the Scots' intended coming hither is to aid O'Donnell, Maguire, and

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Brian O'Rourke. And those three last named persons and James M'Sorley Boy M'Donnell are the persons that have solicited the coming over of the said Scots. And Angus M'Donnell wished there might be at Easter good espial and keeping to prevent the landing of the Scots, for undoubtedly they were resolved to come into Ireland; and so also the said Randal verily believeth, being himself come out of Scotland within these 15 days. And being further questioned with whether he, the said Randal, knew or heard of any practices for rebellion in Ireland, or for any other invasion intended hither, or whether any other persons than are above-named laboured directly or indirectly the coming in of the said Scots. The said Randal saith he cannot discover any such matter, neither knoweth any more therein than above is declared. If he did he would reveal it as the rest. And for his cause of knowledge of those practices, he saith he saw in Angus M'Donnell's hands letters from O'Donnell to him, requesting what aid he could afford of Scots to come into Ireland; and saw one of the M'Cleries, a scholar and agent for O'Donnell in Scotland, and two or three more of O'Donnell's men endeavouring in the said practice. Also he, the examinee, saw letters from James M'Sorley Boy M'Donnell persuading Angus to come in person with men into O'Donnell's country with the rest, and Angus answered he would not serve less than the Queen's Majesty, as long as she and her subjects would give him right. And the examinee also saith that O'Donnell had written to M'Alane [M'Callum?] and M'Allen [M'Lane?] to the same intent as he wrote to Angus. And M'Allane and M'Allen have written and promised O'Donnell certainly of the said numbers to come over, at the said times and places. His cause of knowledge is that Angus had a letter from M'Allen that the Scots should come into Ireland as aforesaid; and in that letter M'Allen desired Angus to aid O'Donnell, and Angus refused as aforesaid. The chief and principal men that are to come as leaders the examinee knoweth not, but they are fosterers and followers to M'Alane and M'Allen. And the examinee is most assured, if God and the Prince prevent not, the said Scots will come over at the said prefixed time. Being asked what is the attempt they purpose upon their arrival, he knoweth not any certain, but are to be directed by O'Donnell. Also he saith Angus M'Donnell is very desirous a place of meeting to be appointed between the Marshal and him at or before Easter, for further discoveries. The examinee being told it was improbable that such numbers of Scots would come over, but upon good pledges and assurances for their bonnaught, which now Maguire being put to flight they could not expect in those parts, he answered that he knew of no pledges or security for the wages of those Scots, but O'Donnell and Maguire's warrant by their letters; and want of pledges for their bonnaught would not keep the Scots back, for if they could not have their pay, they would spoil the countries, and so would be as ready to depart as they were to come into Ireland. Also there were written letters to Angus M'Donnell from Maguire, which he saw, wherein Maguire promised the Scots that come to aid him some

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lands within his country to live upon. All which letters Angus would have sent to the Marshal by the examine but for fear of miscarriage and discovery; but thinketh Angus will bring the said letters to the Marshal at the meeting. And Angus and this examine are most unwilling to reveal these things but for duty to Her Majesty, as this examine saith. And more touching any Her Majesty's service he cannot declare. All which premises to be true he hath taken his oath upon the holy evangelist. Signed, Randal M'Neece x his mark. Autographs of Bagenall, Fenton, and Wilbraham. 1593-4, Feb. 24, Newry. pp. 4.

64. XI. Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. Owen O'Duffy has been thrice spoiled, the rebels alleging that he was the first to bring in the new establishment into Monaghan. Mislives that Capt. Dowdall had dispersed his soldiers. Bagenall is too sick to declare the garboils like to arise in these parts. 1593-4, Feb. 25. Copy. p. 1.

64. XII. Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. Sends the head of Hugh Bowre O'Neill, who infested the way to Dundalk with 40 swords and had stript 3 of Mr. Treasurer's soldiers. 1593-4, Feb. 26, The Newry. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 28. 65. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Doubtful conceit of the Earl of Tirone. Insults heaped on him by the four judges because he had not imparted to them his purpose, touching the intelligence brought from Randal M'Neece. p. $1\frac{1}{4}$. Incloses,

65. I. Minute of the letter from the Lord Deputy and Council as it was drawn before the Council altered it. 1593-4, Feb. 28. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Feb. 28. 66. Sir Robert Napper, Chief Baron of the Exchequer to Burghley. Dublin. The orders for the exchequer are very distasteful to Auditor Peyton. The establishment of the Clerk of the Pipe will cause much saving to Her Majesty. His sickness. p. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Feb. 28. 67. Auditor Chr. Peyton to Burghley. The Treasurer's accounts behind six whole years. Complains that he is debarred of his fee, &c. for ingrossing the account. He shall seek some other means to live than his office after Midsummer. p. 1.

Feb. 28. 68. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. The bearer, Dermond O'Shafternes, the principal heir of Sir Dermond O'Shafternesis [O'Shaughnessy]. Athlone. To have remittal of any fine that may be assessed on him for not having sued out his livery before he entered into the possession of his inheritance. He is desirous to surrender his lands and take them again of Her Majesty on account of Sir Geff. Fenton being his adversary for some portion. His combat with M'Swyney in former days. p. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Feb. 28. 69. Thomas Edney to Burghley. For some good portion out of this Privy Seal for the pay of his master Sir Henry Bagenall. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

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 March 3. 70. Mr. Richard Gifforde to Burghley. For payment of 600*l*. due to his father-in-law, Sir Henry Duke. *Autog.* p. 3.
- March 3. 71. Stephen Barran to Burghley. For some portion of this treasure for Ireland. *Holog.* p. 1.
- March 4. 72. Thomas Edney to Burghley. The great extremity of Sir
 The Court. Henry Bagenall for want of pay. *Holog.* p. 1.
- March 5. 73. Alexander Mainwaringe to Burghley. For payment of 200*l*.
 London. to Sir Edward Herbert, now employed in this northern service. *Holog.* p. 3.
- March 5. 74. Information by Piers Hackett, R. Rokeby, and Richard Young,
 In England. of divers conspiracies which were laboured in to be brought to light, but some that undertook the service have revolted from performing the same, and are now at this instant here in England. *Autogs.* pp. 3.
- March 5. 75. A true and perfect note by Piers Hackett of such Romish Bishops as are now in Ireland seducing Her Majesty's subjects from their obedience, and cursing Her Highness with bell, book, and candle. pp. 4.
- March 6. 76. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Report that
 Dublin. Sir Owen O'Sullivan is suddenly departed into England. Pray their Lordships will take knowledge of their proceedings, which are chiefly agreeable to their Lordships' directions, grounded upon the equity of the whole cause between Donnell O'Sullivan and his uncle Sir Owen, for the countries of Beare and Bantry. p. 1.
- Mar. 6. 77. Charles Eggarton, Constable of Knockfergus, to the Lord
 Knockfergus. Deputy. After the spoiling of Randal M'Neece's people, the first day of this month James M'Sorley Boy M'Donnell took from Neale M'Brian Ferto O'Neill, of Claneboy, about 200 cows. The next day after Art M'Baron's son and Neale M'Hugh M'Felemie being in number about 400 men, took Marshal Bagenall's stud, and have put them over the Bann, since which time they have threatened the burning of this town, only attending the coming of more horsemen unto them from beyond the Bann, for their better ability to enter the country. Beseeches that some consideration may be had for the defence of this country and the preservation of this Her Majesty's town, which is at this instant in a very weak state. Shane M'Brian Ferto and Randal M'Neece, with whom I have had some conference since their return from the Newry, seem to be afraid of speedy troubles in this country by direction forth of Tirone, and they affirm that James M'Sorley Boy doth nothing but by instructions from thence (Tirone). Nevertheless he pretendeth that the cause of his taking the pledge or prey from Neale M'Brian Ferto was for that his people have lately received divers stealths taken from him by the M'Quillins forth of the Route. *Extract.* p. 1.

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Mar. 6.
Dublin.

78. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. Hugh Roe O'Donnel would have broken down Ballyshannon, but his mother dissuaded him from it, assuring him that it might be defended with his own forces. The rebel Maguire has 700 galloglas and kerne besides 140 shot. Remembrance of his suit for the government to be established in Tirconnell. *Autog.* pp. 2.

Mar. 7.
Carrickfergus.

79. Michael Savage, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Art M'Barron's son with Neale M'Hugh has taken Marshal Bagenall's stud, and put it over the Ban. Their intent to burn Carrickfergus. *Extract.* p. 3.

Mar. 8.
Carrickfergus.

80. John Dallway, Sheriff of Antrim, to the Lord Deputy. My good Lord I received in the Newry, the first of this month, a proclamation from your Lordship for the rising out of the gentlemen of the county of Antrim, whereupon I made my repair home, at which time I found both the town of Carrickfergus (and also the country are) in such extreme fear, as that it is hard to keep any of the gentlemen of the country together, but such as are protected by the Scot, Randal M'Neice. Whereupon I have entertained some fifty shot of the country to keep the inhabitants together, to my great charge, and both do and would assemble the country together, but we are not as yet of force to make our "partie" good with them that do keep upon our country which is Brian M'Art M'Baron and his brother together with Neale M'Hugh M'Felomy (who have in their company some 50 horsemen and 300 footmen, by report of those who see them, lying now in a place called the Fews 14 miles distant from hence. They have killed a gentleman of the country, one Rory Magee, and threaten the inhabitants that if they will not yield to their malicious pretence that then they will prey them, take their spoil, and kill the poor inhabitants, which if here were but the garrison of the town, there would be present order taken with them, before they should by their forces draw the country to them. The second of the instant March, James Oge M'Sorley Boy M'Donnell took from Neale M'Brian Fartough the number of 200 cows, besides garrans and other spoil, and doth threaten to make his repair thither again both with his own force and also the force of Art M'Barron's son and Neale M'Hugh, except he promise to give him two horsemen's apparel after the Irish order which will be worth 100*l.* sterling, with condition that he shall not make challenge of any of his goods formerly taken. I forbear to advertise your Lordship of the taking of Mr. Marshal's stud and O'Hagan's prey, which Mr. Marshal did advertise your Lordship of at my being in the Newry. Here is like to be great harm done, if you do not prevent it in haste, and a small force would now prevent their malicious attempts, which if they once have, will not be got in haste, as well to keep all the gentlemen and best of the country together, as also some strong ward to be put in Eden-duff-carrick (Shane's Castle) which, if it should be lost, all the country lieth open; and that is the only mark that these fellows shoot at. It bordereth upon Killultagh and all the fastness

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of Tirone, and so leaving all things to you to consider of wherein I desire your Lordship's speedy answer, I mean to keep these men formerly named together upon my own charge, with as many as will come to me, until I receive your answer. *Copy.* p. 1½.

Mar. 9. 81. Sir Wm. Weston to Sir John Puckering, Keeper of the Great Seal. The spoils in Louth and Meath. The forces under Sir Henry Duke appointed for defence of the Pale.

Mar. 11. 82. Richard Weston* to William Pratt, in St. Patrick's, Dublin.
In England. To solicit Sir Therellagh O'Brien to pay the 44*l.* he owes him. His surety Mr. John Darbiesheire is said to have bought the customship of Dublin. Dr. Roger Lopez is condemned to die for great conspiracy against Her Majesty. p. 1.

* N.B.—Not the Richard Weston mentioned in the journal of the Commissioners inclosed in 1593-4, March 16.

March 12. 83. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Certifies that certain sums are due to Mr. John Tirrell for the keeping of the ward of Dungarvan. Mr. Walcott's claim. p. 1.

March 12. 84. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. For reformation of disorders
Dublin. in his office of surveyor. p. 1.

March [14?]. 85. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy and Council for the appointment of Sir Robert Gardener and Sir Richard Bingham to be Lords Justices in case of the Deputy's sickness continuing or his death. Beleek and Bondrowes to be warded. The articles and directions for the benefit of Ireland. *Draft, with corrections by Burghley.* pp. 2.

March 14. 86. Certain material points contained in certain articles sent by Her Majesty to the Lord Deputy and Council, answered 31 May 1592, wherein Her Majesty desires to be fully answered concerning the state and government of Ireland. pp. 2.

For these articles at full see 1592, May 31, with the answers then returned. Vol. IV., p. 503-507.

March 15. 87. Florence M'Carthy to Sir Robert Cecil. The Lord Barry has
Dublin. gone to England contrary to the pleasure of the Lord Deputy and Council. Prays Sir Robert to be a mean that the Lord Barry may not obtain any letters to hinder the writer of the benefit of his recognizance and forfeiture. p. 1.

March 16. 88. Memoranda by Burghley of certain articles heretofore sent that are to be answered now at the return of Sir Wm. Fytzwylliams. *All in Burghley's hand.* pp. 4½.

March 16. 89. Lord Chancellor, Sir R. Gardener and Sir Anthony St. Leger,
Drogheda. Commissioners, to the Privy Council. Report. Recommend a pacification by pardoning Maguire, revoking Sir Henry Bagenall's commission, and removing Capt. Henshaw from the government of

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Monaghan. The numbers of men and cost required to chastise the rebellious if force should be resorted to. pp. 2. Inclose,

89. 1. *Journal of the proceedings.* On Sunday, the 10th of March immediately after dinner, Henry Hoveden, the Earl of Tirone's man, came unto us and told us from the Earl, that he was so afraid to be deprived of his life that he durst not come to us to Dundalk, for he feared when he were there, the Lord Deputy and Mr. Marshal might deliver us some direction to apprehend him, and that the Earl was not so great a man as Sir John Perrot was, who was overthrown by the devices of the Lord Deputy and the Marshal. In the end Hoveden said that the Earl and O'Donnell would meet us at dinner the next day at Sir John Bellew's [marginal note, one mile from Dundalk], so that we brought no soldiers with us. After some consideration we answered that it was not honourable for Her Majesty that we being Commissioners sent in Her Majesty's name, should commit ourselves to the trust of the Earl, and O'Donnell seeing they refused to come to us to the town, we used many reasons to put that vain fear out of their heads. In the end, we asked him whether he had any more to say unto us; yea said he the Earl and O'Donnell, willed me to ask you what you meant to do with Maguire, O'Rourke, and them of Connaught, and with the rest that are out. We said that this should be answered when the Earl and O'Donnell themselves should come unto us. Mr. Gerot Moore came unto me the Chancellor, after 8 of the clock upon Sunday night, being the 10th of this March, and told me that the next morning he would go to the Earl as he was appointed by me and the rest, and desired to know if I would send any special message to the Earl. Nothing, said I, but use all the reasons you can to persuade the Earl to continue in his duty to Her Majesty. Mr. Moore answered, I have done so this day, when I was with him. And amongst other reasons I used this, that he was not so mighty as the Earl of Desmond was, nor Shane O'Neill, who both in short time were overthrown by Her Majest's forces. One of the Earl's men that stood by answered when Shane O'Neill was overthrown we had Tirconnell our enemy, but now we are joined together. On Monday, the next day, after dinner, Captain Lee went from us the Commissioners to the Earl to use all good means he could to draw him to come in; and also to descry to the best he could the Earl's intent and strength of men. And that day, we receiving a letter from the Earl and another from O'Donnell, we wrote an answer to O'Donnell's letter which we sent by Birmingham, the pursuivant, in the same Monday night with this caution to him, that he should, before the delivery of this letter, talk with Captain Lee, and if he found by him that the Earl would come in the next day, that then he should not deliver the letter, but if he should say that he would not come in to us, neither would meet with any of us the Commissioners a mile out of Dundalk, that then the letter should be delivered. On Tuesday morning very early we requested Mr. G. Moore to repair again to the Earl to persuade his coming in the best he could. And

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if he could not be drawn to Dundalk that rather than fail one of the Commissioners would meet him, with some two or three with him, as before he himself had requested, the better to persuade his safety to come. And if none of these means would serve then to cause Birmingham to deliver the letter herein ; we were the more earnest for that we saw the great mischief that otherwise by the Earl's going out would fall upon the English Pale, and the great fear the country had of it, and their unwillingness to serve, and small or no preparation to resist his present incursion, the Earl and O'Donnell having in a readiness in the Fews and between that and Armagh, as we were credibly informed by spial two thousand men at the least, besides many others lately mustered in Tirone, and a certain expectation and that presently of Scots, and the same Tuesday, Gerot Moore returned about nine of the clock in the morning, and assured us that the Earl was coming after and desired to speak with Sir Robert Gardener, one of the Commissioners at Castleton, Sir John Bellew's house, who by our agreement presently prepared himself, and as secretly as he could, went out of the town with some half dozen with him, of gentlemen to meet with the Earl at the said Sir John Bellew's house, but I the said Sir Robert coming near the gate of the said Sir John found not the Earl there, but espied about a mile from thence a good number standing upon divers hills, and the said Earl coming with him about twenty horses and three score on foot, but seemed not to intend to come to the said Sir John's house, whereupon I, the said Sir Robert, proceeded further about half a mile towards the said Earl, and having full view of him I lighted upon a hill sending word unto him that if he would with O'Donnell come unto me, I would there stay, so the said Earl staying all his company about twenty score from me came unto me. And upon our meeting I said unto him ; I was at his desire come to speak with him, and required him to speak his mind without danger. But he said what is it you will say unto me, then I said by his letter to the Lord Deputy and Council he promised to bring O'Donnell to Dundalk to meet with such in commission as should be sent, according to which we were come ; he answered he did not promise to come thither, but to the borders thereof. And after entered into a long discourse of his good services towards Her Majesty with recital of some particulars, and so descended to discourse of his many griefs and injuries done to him by the Lord Deputy and Marshal, whereof he mentioned the accusations of them touching his loyalty, affirming they had used many hard practises against him in seeking his life, which he would keep as he could, adding further that though he trusted us the Commissioners, and knew no wrong would be done with our privity, yet he stood satisfied we were abused, for, said he, the Deputy and Marshal have not only procured a warrant from England to apprehend me when I shall come in, but also intend by all devices as formerly they have done, especially at their last being at Dundalk, to seek my life ; which was most dear unto him. And said this he could prove, but must not discover the means. And weeping, said he had received many favours from

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Her Majesty, and had been and would be most faithful unto her in spending his blood, and would willingly leave his country unto her and remain at her pleasure to have his life defended. Saying further he had spent his blood and three thousand pounds in this last service against Maguire, which he knew could not have been performed without him; but never received thanks, which he only desired, but disgraces therefore; and the whole credit given to his enemy the Marshal, saying he perceived the plot intended by the executing of the late M'Mahon, and next by the coming of Captain Willis with great force into Maguire's country, saying there would be the like course against others; and that although he knew himself guiltless of any treasons against Her Majesty, yet he should be accused of some other small offences, as by having some traitors in his country, or their goods, or for some burning or borderages done by some of his followers which he could not help, nor did well know the danger thereof. And said in such manner had others been dealt withall, but still continued lamenting, with many protestations that he would be loyal unto Her Majesty, but inveighing strongly against the Marshal with many other speeches. But I, the said Sir Robert Gardener, interrupting him, said I was not now come to hear rehearsal of his own services, nor to hear the wrongs unto him done, as he mentioned, but to offer him safety of his life and liberty, if he would come to us the Commissioners. And I did recite many particulars of Her Majesty's favours and bounties towards him which he confessed. And I used many persuasions for his coming to us with O'Donnell, and required him to go to his company and bring the said O'Donnell with him. So he went his way, and after conference with the said O'Donnell and the rest of his said company, about one quarter of an hour after, the said Earl and O'Donnell came to me, and the Earl, leaving with me O'Donnell, departed some small way from me. I then used many speeches with the said O'Donnell touching his coming to us the Commissioners, saying the Earl had promised he should come unto us, and I demanded the causes of his absence. And because I conceived although he did understand English yet could hardly speak it, I called Sir Henry Duke to interpret his speeches, by whom I did learn that he said, he and his ancestors had always been loyal to Her Majesty, and so he would continue, but stood in danger of his life, and feared practises would be used against him. I used many like persuasions as formerly to the Earl for his coming in unto us, with the like assurance for his safe stay and return from us at his pleasure, and said the Earl had authority from the Lord Deputy to give protection, which he knew was ever performed. But he still alleged his fear, but after many speeches passing betwixt us, he said he would send unto us, his griefs with demands in writing; and after our answer unto them, he would answer further touching his coming unto us, for said he, if I shall come unto you and not be satisfied to my content, I shall return more discontented than now I am, unto which I the said Sir Robert answered, that we the Commissioners

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had our authority to parley with him with his safety, but could not receive his mind in writing. And I did reprove him in that he stood in such terms, but gathered by many his speeches that he would be ruled by the Earl, whereupon I did leave him, and went to the said Earl and delivered unto him most part of the said O'Donnell's speeches. And I said I perceived that O'Donnell would be ruled by him, and his not well doing would be accounted his fault, meaning the Earl. And after more than two hours spent in speeches with them, I said, I go to dinner to Sir John Bellew's, being near by, for so I had promised. And desired the Earl to go with me to Sir John Bellew's house, and to bring O'Donnell, where we would talk further, and where they might remain without danger. The Earl answered he must first go unto his company to persuade them, and wished me to go before and he would follow. So I went to the said Sir John's and there dined, but the said Earl came not nor heard I of him till after dinner. And then message came unto me that the said Earl with a great company were at the gate, but would come no further, so then I took horse and rode out unto them, where were many on horse beside footmen, amongst whom was the said O'Donnell, Cormock the Earl's brother, Turlough M'Henry, the Earl's half-brother, Sir John O'Dogherty, Sir Art O'Neill and his brother Henry Oge M'Henry, the Earl's son-in-law, Ever Roe M'Mahon, with many others which followed the Earl and I myself [and we proceeded] towards Dundalk, where the said Earl and I repeated some of our former speeches, and then again I required him to go with me, using many reasons to persuade him to go. But in the end he said he stood in fear of his life and durst not go, neither would his company suffer him. Now said I, I perceive your meaning, and that Her Majesty's expectation is deceived and all her favours and bounties lost. And now, said I, I am more grieved to see by your ill carriage so much blood of innocents as of children and women like to be spent, whereof though you have no care of your duty, yet should you care for them, and not cause so great a misery, and said Her Majesty could not otherwise do with honour and safety, but still the Earl continued, saying he would be loyal, and what he would do should be only in defence of his life. Herewith came some of his followers riding unto him, willing him to depart and to turn with them. Then said I unto the Earl, I am sorry to foresee your end. And, said I, doubt you not but many of these forward fellows seeing hereafter your miserable estate will forsake you, and therewith offering my hand said unto him, I now leave you for ever. Then he, much lamenting with tears, said, I pray you let me not lose you, that hath been my dear friend. Then said I, you have not lost me until you first lost yourself. And so did take him by the hand. Therewith his company again hastened his return, wherewith he turned his horse towards them, and yet did take me by the sleeve, saying, I pray you send Tom Lee with me, meaning Captain Thomas Lee. I will, said I, and so the said Captain with Mr. Gerald Moore returned with him. And I with the rest came towards Dundalk, and after I had

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delivered unto the rest of the Commissioners most part of the speeches I had had with the said Earl and O'Donnell, the said Captain Lee and Mr. Moore came unto us from the said Earl, saying now there was no hope, for they were in danger and threatened by the Earl's company, and some of them, viz., O'Donnell and some of the others, thrust their staves towards their breasts, willing them to depart, and if they returned they would kill them, whereupon the Earl was greatly grieved, willing them the said Captain and Mr. Moore to depart and come no more, whereupon they departed and came unto the Commissioners, but yet within small time after the Earl sent unto Captain Lee, saying if he might have a protection he would come unto us, which we granted, upon which the said Earl the same evening came [in margin "The Earl came to the Commissioners upon protection" in Burghley's hand] unto us, and required he might have time to deliver unto us his griefs in writing, which being granted he spent all the next day in framing and writing thereof, and delivered them unto us the next day, being Thursday, upon delivery whereof we disliked of many articles, and in some we prevailed, whereupon he prayed time to alter them, and then bringing them again unto us, yet we greatly disliked of some of them and especially of the first, but he then being somewhat earnest said he would make no further alteration, and said he would complain of us to Her Majesty if we received them not as he now had delivered them, and pressed us to promise we would send them to Her Majesty without alteration. Signed by the Chancellor, Gardener, and Sentleger. Indorsed in Burghley's hand: The Earl of Tirone and O'Donnell's parley with Sir Robert Gardener. March 8-15. Autogs. pp. 6.

89. II. Earl of Tirone's griefs delivered to the Commissioners, at Dundalk. Complaint against Thomas Henshaw, now Seneschal of Monaghan, and William Moate, vice-constable of the fort. Calendars. Carew, Vol. III., p. 87, No. 137. Copy. Autogs. of the Chancellor, Gardener, and St. Leger. 1593-4, March 14, Dundalk. pp. 9.

89. III. Conclusion of a kind of truce between the Commissioners and the Earl of Tirone, to last till Her Majesty's pleasure touching the Earl's griefs and petitions may be ascertained. Autogs. Orig. 1593-4, March 15, Dundalk. p. 1½.

89. IV. Earl of Tirone to the Commissioners sent to parley with him. Would gladly know what security they would give him for his life, country, and goods till he may in person come unto Her Majesty to declare his grief unto Her. 1593-4, March 11, The Fewes. Copy. p. ½.

Mar. 16. 90. Florence M'Carthy to Burghley. His proffers of service. Dermot M'Owen M'Carthy, the young M'Donnogh, and Sir Owen O'Sullivan are greatly discontented and very desperate, and likely to be stirred to evil by the rumours from the North. Printed in the life of Florence M'Carthy. Holog. pp. 2.

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Mar. 20.
Dublin.

91. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. The Earl of Tirone, O'Donnell, &c., have made a strong combination among themselves, with a meaning either to remedy the Earl's private griefs or to have a force in readiness to answer any occasion of the foreign enemy. Desire that a force of 1,500 soldiers may be sent from England. Before we had finished this letter we received very assured advertisement of a lamentable murder committed in the county of Kildare by Walter Reogh and Feagh M'Hugh, O'Byrne's sons, with their associates, upon Sir Piers Fitz James, Knight, his wife and sundry others in his own castle, standing upon the river of the Barrow near to Athy, as by the petition exhibited this day by his son and heir with his kinsman which we now send to your Lordships herewith may more at large appear. Touching Sir Piers, he hath been always a servitor very assured and faithful to the State, such a one as hath been from time to time employed and trusted with great services, and hath with good sufficiency and fidelity acquitted himself therein, and being a special instrument for Her Majesty's service upon those borders, we can not otherwise think but that being taken away in this violent manner, there may be some further matter intended, and that not without intelligence of the ill-affected in the North, which we humbly beseech you to consider as a further reason for the sending of forces hither. [Indorsed by Burghley: "A demand for one thousand five hundred soldiers."] *Autogs. pp. 3. Inclose,*

91. I. *Commission granted to the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Gardener, and Sir Anthony St. Leger to parley and treat with the Earl of Tirone and Hugh Roe O'Donnell. 1593-4, March 7. Copy. p. 1. Annexing*

91. II. *Instructions to the Commissioners to break all combination for coming in of Scots, to deal with the Earl to stop all access of rebels from the Fews and Tirone, and to stay O'Donnell from further dealing with Maguire. Copy. pp. 2.*

91. III. *Articles delivered by the Earl of Tirone to the Commissioners. Calendared above, 16 March, No. 89. II. 1593-4, March 14. Copy. pp. 5½.*

91. IV. *Conclusion between the Commissioners and Tirone. Calendared above, No. III. 1593-4, March 15, Dundalk. Copy. p. 1.*

91. V. *Patrick Morgan, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Report of 23 great Spanish ships of war under Don Francisco de Columbe being sent from Cadix to conduct the Indian ships with treasure or for some other purpose. 1593-4, March 11, Waterford. Copy. p. 1.*

91. VI. *Complaint of James FitzGerald, son and heir of Sir Pierce FitzJames, and Edward FitzGerald, son of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, exhibited to the Lord Deputy and Council. On Monday,*

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the 18th of March 1593-4, Walter Reagh, with three of his brethren, three of Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne's sons, and twenty other traitors, came to your suppliants' father's town of Ardree standing on the river of the Barrow near unto Athy, and there fired his castle, half an hour before day, where Sir Pierce FitzJames, his wife, two of her sisters (all three sisters to the said Edward FitzGerald), her daughter, and one gentlewoman and two shot were burned to death. The said Walter Reagh [son-in-law of Feagh M'Hugh] with his company staying there until it was eight of the clock to see his traitorous intent executed, at which time he passed safely away through the country with the prey of the said town. All which your suppliants do most humbly beseech your Honours duly to consider of. March. p. ½.

Mar. 21.
Dublin.

92. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Undutifulness of the opinion that the Earl of Tirone might compel Her Majesty to a course of pacification. The head of Philip M'Caffrie, foster brother to the traitor Maguire, who had under him 16,000 cows. pp. 2. Incloses,

92. i. *Draft of a letter framed by the Deputy to the Privy Council in England, but rejected by the Council. Earl of Tirone took Shane O'Neill's sons upon intelligence that they purposed to murder him. 2,000 men to be prepared for the service in Ireland. 1593-4, March 21, Dublin. Draft. p. 1.*

92. ii. *Sir Henry Duke to the Lord Deputy. Sends the head of Rory M'Hugh Oge M'Mahowne, whom he has slain with Brian M'Manus' two sons and about 40 other traitors. George Rutlytch, who served most valiantly, is dangerously wounded. Hugh M'Rory M'Brian M'Mahowne seeks pardon for himself and his brother, with the living that was their father's, and offers to do service upon Ever M'Coolie's sons. 1593-4, March 18, Louth. Copy. p. 1½.*

92. iii. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. The outrages committed by Art M'Baron's sons. 1593-4, March 18, The Newry. Extract. p. ¾. Incloses,*

92. iv. *Ensign John Dallway to Sir H. Bagenall. To keep secret the information sent relative to the business of the Seneschal O'Hagan at Belfast. 1593-4, March 14, Carrickfergus. p. ½. Incloses,*

92. v. *Examination of Shane M'Brian [M'Phelim] O'Neill before John Dallway, Sheriff of Antrim. The Earl of Tirone sent O'Hagan to Belfast to have the said Shane to become his man and join him against the Queen. His promises and slanty. 1593-4, March 14. Copy. p. 1.*

Mar. 22.
Dublin Castle.

93. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The bearer, the Dean of Armagh and chaplain of the Earl of Essex, will report all that passed between the Commissioners and Tirone and O'Donnell. p. ½.

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Mar. 23. Dublin. 94. Doctor Meredith Hanmer [a vicar choral, Christ Church, Dublin, and the author of a Chronicle of Ireland from the earliest times to 1284, collected in the year 1571, and printed at Dublin 1633,] to Burghley. The unsettled state of Ireland. Tirone's power 700 horse and 3,000 foot, and if he make a fire upon the bank [*i.e.*, if he light the beacons upon the rocks] within 7 hours he can have an endless supply of Scots, by whom he is greatly favoured. The letter concludes, "I beinge sett a worke to collect the antiquities of this land and to registre them unto the posteritie, doe come to the knowledge and view of these things." *Holograph.* p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Mar. 23. Dublin. 95. Chr. Peyton to Mr. Henry Maynarde. The 100*l.* stayed for the customer of Plymouth. Prays that his fees may be no more stopped. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Mar. 26. Newry. 96. Sir H. Bagenall to the Privy Council. Sends answers to the Earl of Tirone's suggested surmises against him. His innocence. p. 1. *Autog. Incloses,*
96. I. *Articles delivered by the Earl of Tirone to the Commissioners at Dundalk. Calendared above, No. 89. II., March 14. Copy. pp. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.*
- Mar. 26. Newry. 97. Sir H. Bagenall to Burghley. He never preferred aught against the Earl of Tirone, but as he received the same. It is the intention to rebel that inciteth the Earl of Tirone to frame imaginative quarrels against him. The Earl uses his son, brethren, and nephews as the open instruments of his wicked designs. He has possessed himself of Shane O'Neill's sons, who might have been used as instruments to impede his intended purposes. He expects great aids of foreign forces. *Autog. pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.*
- Mar. 28. Dublin Castle. 98. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The forces written for to be sent over. 10 more of the rebels are dead since the 43 that were slain with Rory M'Hugh Oge M'Mahowne. p. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses,*
98. I. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. Last night Art M'Baron's son with two great troops of the Earl of Tirone's men burnt 6 or 7 towns and in the most cruel manner burnt men, women, and children in the houses. All the Irishry, the O'Hanlons, and the Magenisses have combined with the Earl, but not for any love they bear him. 1593-4, March 20, the Newry. Copy. p. 1.*
- Mar. 28. Dublin Castle. 99. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. For munition to be sent to supply the Ordnance Office in Ireland. The bearer John Allen. p. 1. *Incloses,*
99. I. *Necessary provisions of munition to be sent out of England, &c. 1594, March 31. p. 1.*

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- 1594.
- April 1. 1. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. Recommends the bearer, Kilkenny. Patrick Condon. *Autog.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.
- April 3. 2. Hugh, Earl of Tirone to [Sir Henry Wallop]. He was obliged Dungannon. to ask a protection before he could come to speak with the Commissioners at Dundalk. Sends an 18th article of his griefs, which he desires may be made known to Her Majesty. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*
2. 1. *Articles delivered by the Earl of Tirone to the Commissioners with the addition of an 18th Article.* [Sent to Sir Henry Wallop on the 3rd of April, see April 20.] 1593-4, March 14. *Copy certified by James Nott.* pp. 6.
- April 4. 3. Lord Deputy to Burghley. His earnest longing for a sight Dublin Castle. of Her Majesty's most sacred person after 6 years' absence. He will try whether his able mind can overcome the defects of an unable body. Prays that a new Deputy may be sent over before the autumn. p. $1\frac{1}{4}$.
- April 4. 4. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Earl of Tirone and his Dublin Castle. accomplices give cause of doubt every day more than the last. p. 1.
- April 4. 5. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. As long as the Earl of Tirone Dublin. stands aloof as he does, he will be as a sponge to suck unto him all other doubtful parts. Many offenders in high crimes pass away without full examination for want of a rack in Ireland. p. $1\frac{3}{4}$.
- April 7. 6. Lord Burghley to the Earl of Ormond. To use his influence to bring the Earl of Tirone to conform himself, and to clear himself before the State, now that the Lord Deputy is revoked and the Marshal suspended from meddling with him. *Draft.* pp. 4.
- April 8. 7. Lord Deputy to Burghley. William Uscher appointed to be Dublin. Clerk of the Council on the 24th of March, before the receipt of Lord Buckhurst's letter for stay thereof. p. 1.
- [April 10 ?]. 8. Lord Deputy to ——. Touching the exchange of the Earl of Tirone's pledges. *Extract.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- April 10. 9. Sir G. Bowrchier to the Privy Council. For the exchange or Dublin. sale of 1,000 corselets of an old fashion. And for some allowance for keeping the arms and munition. p. 1.
- April 10. 10. Sir G. Bowrchier to Burghley. That the garrison be Dublin. restrained from making any provision, but only out of Her Majesty's store. p. 1.

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April 10. 11. Donnel O'Sulyvan to Burghley. The cause depending between
Dublin. him and his uncle, Sir Owen O'Sullivan. Prays that letters may
be sent from the Privy Council to the Lord Deputy and Council for
putting him in present possession of his allotment, all delays set
apart. *Autog.* p. 1.
- April 12. 12. Sir Richard Bingham and Sir Robert Gardener to Burghley.
Dublin. The manner of their repair to the Lord Deputy's presence, who has
thought fit to retain the sword and government in his own charge.
The division of O'Sullivan's lands sent. *Autogs.* p. 1.
- April 13. 13. Sir George Carewe to Sir Robt. Cecil. Sends at reatise on
The Minories. Ireland. The name that is omitted in it is the Earl of Ormond.
Holog. p. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses,*
13. i. *Treatise on Ireland by Sir George Carewe. Great proba-
bility of Tirone's rebellion, which will cost the Queen more crowns than
any that has yet been attempted. He is the best man of war of his
nation, having had his education in our discipline, and being
naturally valiant. Spanish and Scottish aid. The great desire of
the Irish Lords to keep justice out, that they may tyrannise with
absolute power, confiscating both goods and lives at pleasure.
Recommendation that the Earl of Ormond should be employed in
the service. Tirone's thirst to be called O'Neill, a name more in
price to him than to be intituled Cæsar. April. pp. 9.*
- April 13. 14. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The need of sending over a
Dublin. new Lord Deputy. p. 1.
- April 14. 15. Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley. The state of Connaught.
Dublin. David Dowde taketh upon him to be chief of the O'Dowds; he is a
civil man much Englished. Oliverus Burke of Eniskoye, and Davy
Burke of Castle Reogh, brothers to Walter Kittaghe, deceased.
Edmond M'Richard Enerin Burke is now in hold in Galway, and is
the very worst man that liveth of all the Burks in Mayo. Need of
a garrison or ward at Beleek. Bondrois is to little purpose now.
There is not one man in Athenry of Fowle's bringing thither.
Fowle's absence from his charge five years. His disgrace in being
called to Dublin so publickly when the Lord Deputy purposed to
keep his place still. *pp. 6.*
- April 15. 16. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. The Lord Deputy's
Dublin Castle. recovery and determination to keep the sword until the coming of
a new Deputy. His 69 years of age and moist constitution of body.
Autographs. pp. 2.
- April 18. 17. Examinations of William O'Kennedy and Donough O'Shey.
Cavan. Copy certified by Sir G. Fenton. Cal. below, April 19, No. II.
- April 19. 18. Lord Deputy to Burghley. His recovery. Wishes for the
Dublin Castle. speedy despatch of a new Deputy, or an absolute warrant for the
delivery of the sword to the two appointed Justices. Sir Robert
Gardener's unseemly heat and charging of him with taking bribes

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at the Council Board. Sir Robert Gardener's long conference with the Earl of Tirone, and lodging with him 3 nights at Dundalk after removing the master and mistress of the house with their children. pp. 3¼. *Incloses,*

18. I. *Advertisements from Sir Henry Duke. The traitor Brian M'Hugh assisted by the Earl of Tirone's men. Magwire was all this Easter with Con M'Turlough O'Neale. Desires a warrant for laying a ward in Castle Jordan. 1594, April 2. p. 1.*

18. II. *Sir Henry Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. Has written to Eggarton about Neill M'Brian Fertoe's son. Kilvarline preyed and burnt by Brian M'Art M'Baron. Has sent Mr. Treasurer's band of 50 to Carrickfergus. 1594, April 10. Copy. p. 1.*

18. III. *Patrick Morgan, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Fourteen Spanish ships departed from St. Sebastian for Blouet on Easter Day. Their armament and spoil of some merchants of Waterford. 1594, April 10. Waterford. p. 1.*

18. IV. *Sir Henry Duke to . His precaution to save the Dartrey from being preyed. Extract. p. 1. Incloses,*

18. V. *Capt. John Dowdall to Sir Henry Duke. His employment of Captains Willis and Fuller with their companies to rescue the sides of the Lough from the prey of the rebels. 1594, April 18. Copy. p. ½.*

18. VI. *Declaration of Richard Nugent, servant of Mathew Handcock, made to the Lord Chancellor and again to the Lord Deputy and Council. News from Spain. Hely the Papist Bishop of Tuam sent by the Earl of Tirone, O'Donnell, Magwire, and O'Rourke to the King of Spain for aid of men. Report that the Queen of Scots [Consort of James VI.] had become a Catholick, and that she would get the King to send a force into the North of Ireland. 1594, April 19. Dublin. Autogs. pp. 3.*

18. VII. *Capt. Thomas Henshawe to the Lord Deputy. The 16th of this instant April in the night, there passed through this country a great company of horsemen, shot and kerne, and passed along towards Maguire's country, and there met with Maguire, Cormock M'Baron [the brother of the Earl of Tirone] and their forces the 17th of the same. They burned and preyed Connor Roe Maguire and carried the prey into Tirone, who were the leaders of them out of Tirone I leave to the report of this bearer, who heard it by several reports as well as myself, lest the Earl should say as heretofore he hath said, that I write and inform nothing but untruth. Furthermore I am to give your Honours [the Lord Deputy and Council] to understand that the garrison here are in great want of munition, for that there is but only one hundred weight of powder, no match, and but a very little lead. Therefore I beseech your Honours to have care of us, and that in time, for that if reports be true our turn will be the next. Mr. Sentleger's clerk*

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telleth me that he spake unto the Master of the Ordnance, who made him answer that he could not deliver any without the Cuptain's bill, wherefore I beseech your Honours that there may be care had to see this place furnished, and withall, if it might please your Honours to strengthen this garrison with some greater force I would be very glad, for I do assure your Honours that with the forces I have I am not able to do any service abroad in the country, and to guard this place too, and besides that the officers are very unwilling to divide their forces being but one company, and the estate of them I refer unto this bearer to inform of, who at this instant hath taken the view of them. Moreover I was requested by the sheriff and gentlemen of the country to request your Honours to send them your Lordships' warrant directed to the several sheriffs of the counties of Cavan, Louth, and Meath, that if they be driven to fly their cattle for fear of the enemies who threaten them daily that they may have free passage to and fro without let or molestation of any Her Majesty's liege people. P.S.—Since the writing of this letter there was a churl brought to me who was in company with the traitors and those of Tirone when they burned and spoiled Connor Roe Maguire's country, who gave me the names of some that were upon the going, which names I have sent you by Mr. Chambers. April 19, Monaghan. Copy. p. 1. Sends,

18. VIII. Names of the chief men that were at the spoiling and preying of Connor Roe Magwire in Fermanagh. Received from Thomas Chambers, Deputy to Sir Ralph Lane, viz.,

Ferdorough O'Hagan M'Arte.

Hugh M'Gilduff a Quin.

Patrick Mellan.

Patrick O'Quin.

Hugh O'Hagan M'Donough Roe.

Hugh M'Gilpatrick O'Hagan.

Henry Oge M'Henry M'Shane O'Neill, a Captain [the Earl's son-in-law, a man of great command].

Con M'E Nearle, a Captain [margin, The Earl's base son].

Turlough M'Henry's sons [margin, This Turlough is the Earl's half-brother].

Owen M'Con Boy.

Edmond Geyvlaugh, Captain of the Earl's Gallowglass.

Cormock M'Baron, the Earl's own brother, a Captain.

Rory M'Hughe's son, with all Brian M'Hugh Oge's forces.

This Shan M'Carey affirmeth that the Earl of Tirone had of every Captain aforesaid, being four, sixty cows apiece, every one of them having a several prey [margin, Your Lordship by this may see how the Earl holdeth his oath made by Her Majesty's hand at Dundalk to the late Commissioners].

He likewise affirmeth that they sat in Council together, and their determination was to have the "Clonardians" prey the next they made, and after that to have the prey of Monaghan, and to raze and burn the abbey. Thomas Chambers. Indorsed: Received from Thomas Chambers, 23 April 1594. p. 1.

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18. IX. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy.* All the great men of the neighbourhood stand absolutely upon the dependency of the Earl of Tirone, except Neale M'Brian Fertoe. The great spoils in Fermanagh. Tirone has practised with Connor Roe Magwire. The Castle of Enniskillen and the boats are the principal marks the traitors shoot at. 1594, April 21, *The Newry.* Copy. p. 14.

18. X. *Sir Henry Duke to the Lord Deputy and Council.* On Monday last I was informed that Brian and Rory, M'Hugh Oge's sons, were gathering of forces in Tirone for the preying of Connor Oge Maguire, and that they would go through Clones on Wednesday night last, and so to enter the country on Thursday morning. Here-upon I marched to the borders of Dartrey, but upon some occasion as yet unknown they entered Fermanagh on Wednesday morning last, where they burned and preyed a great part of Connor Roe's country. But if it had pleased God that they had kept their first prefixed day, I doubt not with God's assistance but to have done Her Majesty such good service as should have been to your Lordships' honour and credit, for they went through Clones as my spy assured me they would, which was the only place of advantage for overthrowing of them that I would have desired.

The Earl had answered my letter concerning the prey lately taken from my Lord of Essex's tenant Adam M'Cardell, and "saith that his son, nor Art O'Hagan's son, nor none of his men were there, nor that there is no such matter," and yet the poor man hath lost all his goods, and the Earl's bastard was seen and spoken unto by the poor people that followed their goods, and Art O'Hagan hath the most part of the stud and some of the cows, and yet there is no such matter.

I am informed by those who come out of Tirone, that all Ulster doth daily prepare themselves for rebellion, and do stay but for their appointed time, which in my simple judgment is already partly manifested by the late accidents in burning, preying, and killing of Her Majesty's subjects in Fermanagh. I have sent your Honour here inclosed Captain Dowdall's letter, which came unto me yesternight. According to your and the Council's letter for certifying of Owen M'Turlough Boy O'Neill, servant unto Turlough M'Henry, your Honour shall understand that divers of the gentlemen and freeholders of this country have assured me that he is a most notorious malefactor, and hath been with the traitors in burning and killing Her Majesty's subjects in this county, and is to be charged with divers crimes, as they tell me. I assure you that I have been largely offered for the enlarging of the said Owen, but I do rather make choice of the cutting off of so evil a member unto the Commonwealth, than of the horses and cows that have been offered. Before my last departure hence I wrote several letters to the sub-sheriff for warning the risings out of this county, for their lying here until my return, but notwithstanding but only two of them came. The scarcity here of man's meat and especially of horsemeat and fuel for dressing of our meat, doth force me to draw the companies to Dundalk, being five miles hence, where for our

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money all our wants will be far better supplied than now they are. In the part of the Earl's letter which you sent me, is laid down that none of Turlough's men did know of Ross M'Colloe's being in the borders of the Fews, whereunto he came after midnight, "an Irish Shenovine," for in truth my good Lord both Colloe's sons and Ever Roe's sons, with their men, followers, goods, and cattle, were there daily received, relieved, and maintained, until the apprehension of the said Ross, as I will truly prove. As I am informed there is a general intention of rebellion amongst all the Irishry, and therefore with all humbleness of duty I earnestly beseech you and the Council to have a special care for preventing the great mischief most likely to ensue. Louth, 21 April. Copy. p. 1.

18. xi. Capt. John Dowdall to the Lord Deputy. I wrote in my former letter of the assembly at Clogher [co. Tyrone, not Cloghrane as in MS., which is only a copy], which I took to be but a bruit of uncertainty. On Wednesday morning, being at Enniskillen, I had word that the enemy was in the upper part of the country in Coolesleigh [Cowlie Sleighe, Coole, co. Fermanagh], near to Clones [co. Monaghan], upon the which "I rise out" with 30 soldiers in the great boat with a piece of ordnance and intended to rescue the prey and assist the soldiers on the side of the Lough where occasion might be offered. But by reason of foul weather in the Lough it was late before I came to the Captains, Fuller and Willies, on a point lying into the Lough. They told me the enemy was in the country, and had taken so many cows as fled towards Coole Sleigh, and such as did fly to the Lough, according to my directions at the parley, were rescued by the soldiers, and saved by the islands; neither was there any attempt given that way. For I commanded all the great cots to be kept by the Captains and the Constable, who yet possess them.

The Captains told me they sent out forty shot, who discovered their stand, and their loose men coming near unto them they fell into skirmish, where they took two shot of Munster traitors entertained by Cormock M'E Baron. I have sent their examination here inclosed, and committed themselves to the gallows. The Captains calling to mind Connor Roe Maguire's refusal in coming to the assembly, suspected it to be a draft by him, which made them to forbear rising out with their full forces, but stand the more upon their keeping. I know not how I should judge of him, for it is greatly suspected that he had dealing with them, and stood in fear that the same was discovered to me, whereupon he absented himself, yet had he not sure trust of them, but stood upon his keeping. The prey that was taken did fly into the Cowleys [Coole, co. Fermanagh] by his advice; if they had fled to the Lough they would have been sure. Connor Roe's son with a few horse and afterwards himself overtook some stragglers, rescued some cows, and killed fourteen. And for that he "hath put himself into blood" I do bear him fair in hand, and have given order to the rest to do the like. By letters and messengers he would excuse his not coming,

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but he can yield no reason. Upon this I took Captain Willis with eighty men, and so passed to Belturbet, where I left Her Majesty's boat guarded, and gave notice for the assembling the forces in the Brenny with an intent to have met Sir Henry Duke, who lay from us some eight miles towards Clones, but hearing the enemy was retired I drew to the Cavan, from whence I sent victual to the boat for the ward until the 12th of July. On Monday, if we hear no other news, I will return Captain Willis into Fermanagh. I have sent spies into the borders of Tirone which have promised to bring all the news. I have put ten more of my own company into the ward and have forty remaining here, and the rest being sick were licensed to depart to their garrison by sundry passports. They are victualled to the end of this month. There is here no more victuals but a small remnant of beef; here is no munition but three barrells that are in Enniskillen. I have given notice to the people of Fermanagh that the Constable shall have the hearing and ending of their controversies. I have given warning to the Captains that their companies do not extort upon the country. I have laid down directions for the making of two spurs for the better defence of the abbey of the Cavan. I have not forces with which I could do service. Cavan, April 20. Extract. p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Incloses,

18. XII. The examinations of William O'Kennedy and Donough O'Shey taken at the Cavan the 18th of April 1594. The traitors gathered head at Clogher [other copy has Cloghran] the 16th of April, viz., Cormock M'Baron [the Earl's own brother] was in the company, Art Oge O'Neill, and Cormock M'I Neale, sons to Turlough Lynagh. The traitor Magwire was there, and Shane e Varre his brother. Their troop was 400 shot, some of which number were furnished as kerne with pieces, nine score pikes, 200 horse, and 200 churles with darts and skeins.

There was in another troop appointed to meet with the forces abovesaid Con M'an Earl, Henry Oge M'Henry M'Shane O'Neill, Turlough M'Henry O'Neill, and M'Hugh Oge. These gathered head in the borders of Fermanagh and appointed to meet them the same night [in margin, This agreeth with the examination of Shane M'Ardie touching Cormock M'Baron, the Earl's brother, Con M'an Erle, the Earl's base son, and Henry Oge M'Henry M'Shane O'Neill, the Earl's son-in-law, a man of great command]. The number of their companies is unknown to these examiners for they saw them not. And as they were told Connor Roe [margin of the copy, certified by Fenton, Connor Roe Magwire is now with us in Dublin, and came unsent for and unprotected] was the drawer of these forces together. Further they confess that Magwire's troop was not above 8 horse and 20 foot. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

April 20. 19. Hugh Earl of Tirone to Sir Henry Wallop. Answers his
Dungannon. letter of 28 January. Thanks him for dealing effectually on his behalf with Her Majesty and the Privy Council. Complaint against the Lord Deputy. Autog. p. 1.

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 April 21. 20. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. His suit to repair to do his
 Dublin. duty to Her Majesty once before his death. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*
 20. 1. *Adam Loftus, Lord Archbishop of Dublin and Chancellor of Ireland, to the Privy Council. For license to repair into England at the fall of the leaf, as he has not seen Her most Excellent Majesty for 16 years. Prays that he may entrust the Seal to the keeping of a Privy Councillor. 1594, April 21, Dublin. Copy. p. ½.*
- April 21. 21. Sir Robert Gardener to Sir Robert Cecil. Answer to his
 Dublin. letters of 8 April directed to him and Sir Richard Bingham. The Lord Deputy still retains the sword. *Holog. Seal with crest.* p. 1.
- April 22. 22. The Council of Ireland to the Privy Council. Of their deli-
 Dublin. berations on Her Majesty's letter of the 5th of April. Spaniards intended to be sent for Ireland before the last of May. *Autogs.* p. 1½.
- April 22. 23. Lord Deputy to Burghley. His great desire to surrender
 Dublin Castle. the charge of Ireland. Recommends Henry Trussell for a legal office. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*
 23. 1. *Relation of the speeches delivered by the Lord Chancellor to the Lord Deputy of the opinion of the Privy Council that he should deliver up the sword to the two gentlemen named in Her Majesty's former letter. 1594, April 21. pp. 2.*
- April 24. 24. Lord Deputy to Lord Burghley. In furtherance of the Lord
 Dublin. Chancellor's suit for license to repair to England. *Autog.* p. ½.
- [April 25.] 25. Certificate by Thomas Bryan, curate of the parish church of
 Dublin. St. Nicholas within the walls, that he did visit one James Fowlame, dwelling in an out room of Sir Patrick Barnwall's house in Dublin, who, being very sick, protested that there was neither priest, mass, nor preparation for any mass in that house. *Autog.* p. 1.
- April 26. 26. Lord Deputy to Burghley. I did with my last by my servant
 Dublin. Baptist send unto you the copies of four letters received from Marshal Bagenall, Sir Henry Duke, and Captain Dowdall and Captain Henshaw, and all agreeing in one advertisement of the entry of the Earl of Tirone's forces under the conduct of his brother Cormock, his base son Con, his son-in-law Harry Oge, the sons of Turlough MacHenry of the Fewes, his half-brother, and the Captains of the galloglasses, into the county of Fermanagh, and of their violent, undutiful proceedings there, as by those letters may more fully appear. Myself "being in physic" I sent those letters to the Council, and well hoped that they would not have omitted the advertisement of a matter so greatly importing. But Mr. Secretary [Fenton] repairing unto me this day, I understand by him that

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they had omitted as well it as the answer I made unto their opinions concerning my delivery of the sword. He saith both were forgotten, but I may not in duty leave it unremembered, since this manner of proceeding doth utterly disagree from the Earl's protestation and oath taken by Her Majesty's most sacred hand at Dundalk. The grave consideration whereof I do, together with my duty, recommend to your Lordship. *Autog.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

April 27. 27. Note of necessary things desired for the despatch of Sir William Russell. His patent to be as large and ample as the now Lord Deputy hath. Six months' impress. The parsonage of Dunboyne. Treasure to suppress the Earl of Tirone and his accomplices. p. 1.

April 28. 28. Memorial for Ireland at the going of Sir William Russell to be Lord Deputy. p. 1.

April 30. 29. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. In favour of the suit of Mr. Athlone. Comerford, the Attorney-General of Connaught. *Autog.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

April 30. 30. Memorandum of the time of Sir John Perrot's discharge from being Lord Deputy and of Sir William Fitzwylliam's entry to be Lord Deputy, showing how Her Majesty was at double charge for six months. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

April. 31. George Castell to Burghley. Complains against Sir Richard Bingham. His long suit a year and a half since he came last over. Prays that 157*l.* due to him may be stayed out of a certain Privy Seal. pp. 2.

April. 32. John Byrd (of Ireland) to Burghley. His trouble by usurers under whose danger his 10 years' fruitless suits have brought him. William Forth, the gamester, hath won a manor from Sir Thomas Reede, a young knight, matched in Burghley's house. Prays for 40*l.* in fee farm or the benefit of three Recusants. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

May 2. 33. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. His right as Lord Treasurer of Ireland to grant certain offices. Has granted the offices of controller of Dublin and Drogheda to the bearer, Richard Pricket. Prays he may have the benefit of his office. *Seal. Autog.* p. 1.

May 3. 34. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy, Sir William Fytzwylliam, and the Council. Appointment of Sir William Russell to be the Lord Deputy. A calendar of former instructions to be given to him. *Draft.* pp. 2.

May 3. 35. Instructions for Sir William Russell to be Lord Deputy of Ireland. Tirone and Ulster. Instructions to be communicated to the Council. Calendared, Carew, Vol. III., pp. 90, 91. *Draft.* pp. 8.

[May 3?] 36. A clause to be added to the Lord Deputy's instructions. Redress of exactions of purveyance and free quarters in Munster.

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[Without date, but probably the draft of a clause intended to be added to Sir William Russell's instructions.] pp. 2.

May 5. 37. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. The Earl of
Dublin Castle. of Tirone seeks to cover his long foreintended designs by his
causeless griefs against the Deputy and Marshal. All hope of
any dutiful conformity of the Earl is cut off. Desire that 1,500
foot, an increase of 100 horse with money, munition, and victuals
competent, may be sent over without delay. *Autogs.* p. 1. *Inclose,*

37. I. *Capt. Robert Bethell to Sir Henry Bagenall. He is straightly beset in Castle Reagh. Shane M'Brian Fertagh O'Neill has taken the prey of Carrickfergus and Slote M'E Neile is with him. Art M'Baron's son has taken M'Rorie's Island. He can trust none but Neale M'Brian Fertagh O'Neill. 1594, April 27, Castle Reagh. Copy. p. 1. Incloses,*

37. II. *Earl of Tirone to Neale M'Brian M'Phelim O'Neill. Commendations from the Earl to you the son of Brian M'Phelim O'Neill. And we are to request you, and every other that shall be at your counsel and advice, to be true to Owen M'Hugh M'Neale Oge O'Neill, till we and you speak the one to the other. In any case be true unto M'Hugh till we see one another. I the Earl. This is the Earl's letter mentioned in Robert Bethell's letter truly translated out of Irish. p. 1.*

37. III. *Randall Bruertone, Sheriff of the county of Downe, to Brian M'Art M'E Barron has preyed the poor country of the Duffrin and burned 12 towns, and assaulted Killileagh and Ringhaddy. 1594, April 28, Ringhaddy. Copy. p. 1.*

37. IV. *Ever M'Rorie, Captain of Kyllwarlyne, to the Lord Deputy. Shows how he has been driven from his country by Brian M'Arte, Cormock M'Turlagh Brasselaghe O'Neill, Owen Evalley O'Neill, Owen O'Hagan Henry O'Hagan, Gilpatrick Oge O'Conry, Ferdorough M'Cahir Evalley, Patrick Oge O'Guy, and others with the Earl of Tirone's own forces, because he would not join in rebellion. Prays for redress. 1594, April 29, Castletown, Copy. p. 1½.*

37. V. *Capt. John Dowdall to the Lord Deputy. Commends the bearer, Connor Roe Maguire, Sheriff of Fermanagh. The enemy would willingly have his head. Captains Willis and Fuller have not taken a prey out of Tirone. 1594, April 30, Cavan. Copy. p. 1.*

37. VI. *Capt. Robert Bethell to Sir H. Bagenall. His two skirmishes with the rebels and loss of certain men. Pleads for Neale M'Brian Fertagh's cause. Bethell's distressed state. 1594, April 30, Downe. Copy. p. 1.*

37. VII. *Captain Thomas Henshawe to [the Lord Deputy?]. Skirmish with Brian M'Hugh Oge O'Neill on the 26th of April.*

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Henry Oge O'Neale the Earl's son-in-law. Skirmish with Con the Earl's son and many others given over because all the munition was spent. Can neither send man or boy to the Newry, but he is slain. 1594, April 30, Monaghan. Copy. p. 1.

37. VIII. *Sir Henry Duke to the Lord Deputy. The Earl of Tirone vainly laboureth to excuse his bastard of the preying of the Earl of Essex's tenant. I am daily advertised of the Earl of Tirone's goodwill towards me, for on Saturday last his Lordship's son-in-law, Henry Oge M'Henry M'Shane took from my land of Clones [margin, A farm which Sir Henry Duke holdeth of Her Majesty, which bordereth upon the Dartrey and Fermanagh] very near 300 head of cattle, of the goods of the poor tenants, that I have drawn thither to inhabit the same, as I judge the Seneschal hath ere this certified unto your Honour the accident that thereby fell out. Yesterday I was certainly informed by two several men (neither of them knowing the other's intent) that the traitors Brian M'Hugh Oge and Ever M'Coolie's sons and the Earl's bastard, have determined and fully resolved to gather all the forces that they can possibly get, and those being divided into small troops, as closely as they may, will send them by several ways into some convenient place for the "inambushing" of them, either in Ferney or in some other place near adjoining, and all being there they will send out some small force to take some prey, whereby I may be driven to follow the same into their ambush, and then doubt not to cut me and all my company off. [In margin, Your Lordships the Lord Deputy and Council may see what traitorous practices are used to intrap and overthrow Her Majesty's good servant and subjects.] So as thereupon I shall stand betwixt two extremities, either to hazard the loss of myself and Her Majesty's forces under my command, or to leave Her Majesty's subjects to the spoil of the enemy, for whose defence, if I had any reasonable force for the encountering of them, I would venture the loss of my life, and therefore most humbly beseech your Honour's and the Council's grave resolution herein.*

But, my good Lord, in my simple judgment the daily outrages and traitorous actions committed and done by the Earl's brother and his brother's sons, his bastard son, and his son-in-law, with their men and followers, do manifestly prove who doth maintain and uphold this last rebellion begun by the traitors the M'Mahons, and that so apparently as I hope their accustomed Irish Sheanames [from seanaím, I deny, and seanta, denied, sacred; in margin, Irish denials] shall no longer prevail in cloaking their rebellious attempts, seeing their manifest actions do foreshow their greater intention of further mischief. In my simple opinion it were very requisite that a sufficient part of Her Majesty's forces be drawn together into a most convenient place for the defence of Her Majesty's subjects in these borders, and making head against them in their attempts, rather than they should lie divided in small forces as now they are, which I refer unto your grave consideration.

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Dundalk, May 1. Indorsed: Received the third of the same. Copy. pp. 1½.

37. IX. *Capt. John Dowdall to the Lord Deputy and Council. Promises to bring a true plot of Lough Erne with him. The land near it is good and every foot the Queen's. Connor Roe Maguire, a man void of discretion or policy, hath done more hurt as sheriff of Fermanagh than ever he will be able to do good. The companies of Fuller and Willis. 1594, May 2, The Cavan. Copy. p. 1¾.*

37. X. *Sir Henry Duke to the Lord Deputy. On Wednesday Richard Weston took possession of the next castle to the Cross of Dundalk to the use of the Earl of Tirone. The Earl's men dispossessed. Choice of Clones for Her Majesty's service. 1594, May 3, Dundalk. Copy. p. 1¼. Incloses,*

37. XI. *Reasons proving Clonies or Clones to be the best place and strongest to be fortified. p. 1.*

37. XII. *Sir Thomas Colclough to Nicholas Walshe, Second Justice of the Queen's Bench. There is a Spaniard in the Bay of Greenore. They have taken Mr. Whittye of Ballyteige prisoner, and say they will carry him to Spain. You may perceive by Mr. Jarbare's letter, which I enclose, that they have been on the coast of England and is thought to have some prisoners aboard, whom they have taken in England. May 3. Copy. p. ½.*

37. XIII. *Hugh Earl of Tirone to the Earl of Kildare. M'Cartan has not yet come to him. The outrages committed in Lecale and against the town of Down attributed to the procurement of the Marshal. Offers to aid Kildare with 2,000 men well appointed if he shall attempt to suppress his enemies. 1594, April 5, Dunganannon. Copy. p. 1. Incloses,*

37. XIV. *The Eighteenth Article sent to the Earl of Kildare by the Earl of Tirone, accusing the Lord Deputy and Marshal Bagenall of having taken bribes of Maguire. Copy. p. 1.*

May 5. 38. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Good testimony of the loyalty
Dublin Castle. of the youthful Earl of Kildare in the discovery of Tirone's alluring letter. Danger of the Castle in Dundalk being in Tirone's hand, which so commands the town that a chicken cannot stir but within his danger. Warning that Captain Lee, who is shortly to come over, being sent for, may not be admitted to Her Majesty's presence. p. 1¾. Incloses,

38. I. *Certificate of Zachary Peers of Sir Robert Gardener's refusal to subscribe the joint letter from the Deputy and Council, as he was not present when it was agreed to. 1594, May 7. Holog. p. 1.*

38. II. *Declaration of John Sarsfield, Sheriff of Kildare, of the irreverent and threatening speeches of Capt. Thomas Lee, on the 7th of April last. 1594, May 4. p. 1.*

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38. III. *Declaration of John Brennan, of Grange Beg, co. Kildare, how Captain Lee came to Ballysax, in the county of Kildare, with force to take the distress of Brenokstown, Martenstown, and Grangemore, of his railing against the Deputy's warrant and threatening speeches to the sheriff.* 1594, May 4. Copy. p. 1.

38. IV. *Declaration of Alexander Eustace before the Lord Deputy. The threats of Captain Thomas Lee against the Sheriff of Kildare for maintaining Mrs. Lee in possession of Martenstown.* 1594, May 4. Copy. p. ½.

38. V. *Declaration of the account of Sir Henry Wallop, knight, as Sub-treasurer of Ireland for six years ending Michaelmas 1593. Under the hand of Auditor Chr. Peyton.* pp. 7.

May 5. 39. Sir H. Wallop to Lord Burghley. Certifies that 2,000*l.* was imprested to Sir William Fytzwylliam as Lord Deputy of Ireland out of a Privy Seal of 12,000*l.*, dated in February 1587–8, and also other sums. Autog. p. ¾.

May 6. 40. Sir Rafe Lane to Burghley. He is not without hope of recovery, though his wound is very dangerous. Sir Henry Duke to be Muster-master. William Lane to have Copley's lands. Robert Lane to have the Captainship of Southsea. His debts to John Durrant and others. Autog. pp. 2.

May 7. 41. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Sorry that he has offended Her Dublin Castle. Majesty by his stay in Ireland. Tirone's determined treasons. pp. 2.

May 7. 42. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam to Sir Robert Cecil. To further Dublin. his revocation. Had he men and money, he would be doing and into the field, for it spites him to see the indignities offered the State, that was and would have been as calm as a clock. Aut. p. 1.

May 7. 43. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The Earl of Tirone has at Dublin. his devotion all the principal heads and captains of countries. His hostility to the Marshal and his tenants. Recommends the speedy despatch of Sir William Russell. Autog. pp. ¾. Incloses,

43. I. *Sir Geff. Fenton to the Earl of Ormond. To write or send to the Earl of Tirone and entreat him to separate his forces.* 1593–4, March 23, Dublin. Copy. p. 1. Incloses,

43. II. *Conclusion between the Commissioners and the Earl of Tirone. He will restrain O'Donnell from rebellion or spend his life and do his uttermost to suppress him.* 1593–4, March 15, Dundalk. Copy. p. 1½.

43. III. *Sir Geff. Fenton to the Earl of Ormond. To write to the Earl of Tirone that the present Lord Deputy will be very shortly superseded by Sir William Russell.* 1594, May 8, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.

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43. IV. *Sir G. Fenton to the Earl of Ormond. The answer of the Lord Deputy and Council to his of the 30th April. Fenton's sudden sickness. To admonish Tirone to stand firm in his duty and restrain his Robin Hoods. 1594, May 9, Dublin. Copy. p. ¾.*

May 9.
Dublin

44. Sir Ro. Gardener to Burghley. His friendship for Sir Rafe Lane. *Holog. p. ¾. Incloses,*

44. I. *Sir Rafe Lane to Robert Gardener. His great danger by reason of his wound breaking out again. Prays him to intercede with the Lord Treasurer that Sir Henry Duke may have his office of Muster-master in case he dies, on discharging certain bonds and debts for him. 1594, May 5, Kilkenny. Autog. pp. 4½.*

May 11.
Dublin Castle.

45. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Advertisements touching the Spanish preparations for Ireland. *p. ¾. Incloses,*

45. I. *Patrick Morgan, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. 10,000 soldiers lying betwixt Corunna and the Asturias. A fleet appointed for Ireland or Blouet. Sends Henry Taylor, of Dublin, who hath been long in suit at the Court of Spain, to be examined. 1594, May 8, Waterford. Copy. p. 1.*

45. II. *Declaration of Henry Taylor. Suit of James Healie, called the Bishop of Tuam, to procure the King of Spain to send 5,000 men to invade Ireland. John Lacey and Thomas Fitz-Desmond sent to be chief captains and leaders of the Spanish forces which shall come to support Maguire's wars. 1594, May 10. p. 1.*

45. III. *Earl of Ormond to the Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam. The cause of the apprehension of Brian M'William, alias Brian Reoghe, in London was for felonies committed by him in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary. 1794, April 24, Kilkenny. Copy. p. ¾.*

May 12.

46. Warrant to Sir Henry Wallop to pay a half stipend to the Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam from the day of the surrender of the sword till his repair to Her Majesty's presence. The pay allowed to Sir William Russell. *Draft by Burghley. p. 1.*

May 13.
Dublin Castle.

47. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Grant of the wardship of Thomas Rosseter to Richard Chichester, who has served Deputy ever since he had anything to do with Ireland. *p. 1. Incloses,*

47. I. *Declaration of Sir Roger Wilbraham touching the suit followed by Richard Chichester for the wardship of Thomas Rosseter. Autog. p. 1.*

47. II. *Order by the Lord Deputy and Council on the petition of Richard Chichester, gent, for the wardship of one Roceter of the county of Wexford. Copy certified by Wi. Uscher. 1593-4, Feb. 2. p. 1.*

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May 14.

Dublin Castle.

48. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam to Burghley. Earl of Ormond's messenger left the Earl of Tirone greatly busied mustering of men and preparing to put them in a readiness. Wishes that the forces written for were already in Ireland. p. 1. Incloses,

48. I. *Second deposition of Henry Taylor. That the Earl of Tirone should join 3,000 and Maguire 2,000 to the 5,000 Spaniards that shall land in June. 1594, May 11. Copy. p. 1.*

48. II. *Earl of Ormond to the Earl of Tirone. Urges him to present himself before the State, where he shall be indifferently heard. 1594, April 30, Kilkenny. Copy. p. 1.*

48. III. *Nicholas Furlong to Beale Furlong, his wife. 35 sail of Spaniards with 7,000 men are waiting reinforcements in Old Credon, in Brittany, whence they will come for Ireland. 1594, May 14, Dalkey. Copy. p. 3.*

48. IV. *Earl of Tirone to the Council. For the release of Patrick O'Bruin of Killanny, in the county of Louth, now in the gaol of Ardie for relieving rebels. 1594, May 7. Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.*

48. V. *Earl of Tirone to the Council. Complains of certain spoils and the stay of some carriage of victuals. The Castle at Dundalk. Copy with postils in the margin. 1594, May 7, Dungannon. p. 1.*

48. VI. *Sir Henry Duke to the Lord Deputy. The prey of Edmond Oge M'Ikye of Droumgill, in Eastmeath, by direction of Tirone's base son. His new erected band. 1594, May 11, Dundalk. Extract. p. 1.*

48. VII. *Lord of Slane to Sir Robert Gardener, &c. The spoils of his poor country. Recommends that the Earl of Ormond should be employed to suppress the rebellion. 1594, May 12, Belaho. p. 3/4. Incloses,*

48. VIII. *Sir Henry Duke to the Baron of Slane. It is requisite he should certify the Lord Deputy of the last prey taken from his land, and also where the traitors are relieved. 1594, May 11, Dundalk. Copy. p. 1.*

May 15.

49. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. In favour of the bearer, Mr. Arthur Hide. Autographs. p. 1. Inclose,

49. I. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Petition of Arthur Hyde, praying them to inform their Lordships of the justice of his cause and the untruth of Patrick Condon's suggestions. P. Condon was a second time attainted by outlawry, viz., as a principal adherent to the archtraitor Desmond. Hide and his tenants have sold the greatest part of their livings in England to enable them to accomplish Her Majesty's articles. 1592, May 11, Dublin Castle. Copy. p. 1.*

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- 1594.
- May 15. 50. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Touching the remains of the
Dublin Castle. revenue. Wishes that suitable preparations may be presently made
to withstand the Spaniards. The Bishoprick of Cork and Cloyne
to be bestowed on his chaplain, Pyllsworth, an honest man and a
good scholar. *Holograph. p. 1. Incloses,*
50. 1. *Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne to the Lord Deputy. Urges the
speedy granting of his pardon, as his protection will shortly ex-
pire. Offers to banish Walter Reoghe from his country. 1594,
May 11, Ballynycor. Copy. pp. 2.*
- May 16. 51. Names of Commissioners for levying Her Majesty's debts in
Ireland. Also,
- May 16. Names of Commissioners for leasing and demising of Her
Majesty's lands in Ireland. [Both calendared Morin, p. 287, Nos.
57, 58.]
- May 19. 52. Proposition for the South and North Claneboys, Killultagh,
Kilwarlin, and Killaleertogh, to be granted to the chieftains in fee
farm for a reasonable chief rent to Her Majesty. *pp. 2½.*
- May 19. 53. Lord Deputy Fitzwylliam and Council to the Privy Council.
Dublin. It is high time to take Feagh M'Hugh down and remove from the
State so great a blemish. When he is expelled the chief receptacle
of traitors in Leinster will be broken. *Autogs. pp. 2. Inclose,*
53. 1. *Information delivered by Michael Synnote to Sir Robert
Napper, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne
fears Her Majesty's forces and intends to go to Spain, and leave
Walter Reoghe and his sons to defend his country. Every man in
Feagh's country armed with a horseman's staff. 1594, May 3.
Copy. p. 1.*
- May 20. 54. Lord Deputy Fitzwylliam to Burghley. States the extra-
Dublin Castle. ordinary circumstances of a despatch for a tolerance of the Lord
Barry's fine of 500*l.* without Burghley's hand. The endorsement
upon the forrell. *p. 1. Incloses,*
54. 1. *Thomas Jones, Bishop of Meath, to the Lord Deputy.
Sends a letter from Lawrence Nugent to Piers Nugent, his father,
saying it was our chance to arrive at Conquet, a port in Brittany,
and within four days there came an army of Spaniards within
two leagues of us, so that we were fain to run out to sea, as the
townsmen also did. We had not made sale of our whole freight
before the coming of the enemy. I and another young man carried
away with us the sum of 150 crowns which we had received. After
we had arrived at another place the said army came and took us
prisoners, and not content to take our gold they carried us to the
rocks and the sea side and loaded their muskets, and would have
shot us and hurled our bodies into the sea. The Bishop writes, late
yesternight, I received the letter inclosed from Piers Nugent, dwell-*

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ling in Westmeath, for whose son your Lordship and the Council did write, supposing him to be arrived at Drogheda. Piers Nugent desires me to acquaint you with such advertisements as he has received from his son, and accordingly I have extracted out of the son's letter so much as concerneth matter of intelligence. I have written the words, because I foresee it will trouble your Lordship too much to make good English out of the letter written with so bad a hand that I bestowed an hour studying to learn to read it. The other parts of the letter do but signify the prices of wine and salt. 1594, May 19, Ardrachan. Copy. p. ½.

54. II. *Sir Henry Duke to [the Lord Deputy]. Connor Oge McCardill rescues certain kine which he found at Aughe Magoregan, within three miles of Armagh. Certain of the said Connor's companies were killed on the hill of Lysdroumleagin, in Monaghan, by Con, the Earl of Tirone's base son. Prey of Morishe McEdwarde and his followers in Ballinlough, in Cremorne, within the county of Monaghan. 1594, May 17, Dundalk. Copy. p. 1.*

[May 20.]

55. Note of intelligences received out of the North. Old Sir Turlough O'Neill is most assured to the State, and offers his house at Strabane for Her Majesty's service, either for a garrison or other use. His offers to assure the whole Province of Ulster, if Her Majesty will allow him 3,000 men armed and paid. Sir John O'Dogherty imprisoned for his too much loyalty to Her Majesty. James Helie, Bishop of Tuam, created Primate of all Ireland by the Pope. The King of Spain has promised an army of 10,000 men to invade Ireland. pp. 2.

May 20.
Dublin Castle.

56. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam to Burghley. Sir Robert Dillon's thankful acknowledgement of Her Majesty's clemency and Burghley's favour in protecting his innocence. p. ¾. Incloses,

56. I. *Certificate out of the Council Book, showing how the letter of the Privy Council from Hampton Court dated 30 Jan. 1593-4 had been read, wherein Sir Robert Dillon is acquitted of the charges laid to him and permitted to repair to the Court. Certified by William Uscher, Clerk of the Council. 1594, April 15. p. 1¼.*

May 20.
Dublin.

57. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam to Sir Robt. Cecil. Commends the good parts of Sir Robert Dillon who has repaired over to the Court. p. ½.

May 21.
Kilkenny.

58. Earl of Ormond to the Privy Council. Arrest of James Grace who came lately to this country, and was in company with Enos lately executed in England. Autog. p. ¾. Incloses,

58. I. *Examination of James Grace. His service in France against the Spaniards, in which he was wounded and left for dead. His cure by the Spaniards. 1594, May 9. pp. 2.*

May 21.
Kilkenny
Castle.

59. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. Will not fail to attend upon the new Lord Deputy. He is far from the north and knows

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nothing but that which is very seldom written to him. p. 1.
Incloses,

59. I. *Earl of Ormond to Earl of Tirone.* Advises him to be a loyal and dutiful subject to Her Majesty. The servant he sent into England touching Tirone's matters is not yet returned. 1594, April 19, Kilkenny. Copy. p. 1.

59. II. *Earl of Ormond to the Earl of Tirone.* To come in to the state which will be a great justification of his innocency. 1594, April 30, Kilkenny. Copy. p. 1.

59. III. *Earl of Tirone to the Earl of Ormond.* Thanks him for his good advice. Promises to live dutifully. 1594, May 7, Dungannon. p. 1.

59. IV. *Earl of Ormond to Earl of Tirone.* Some of the Lords of the Council in England have written to him to be present at the hearing of his (Tirone's) causes upon the landing of the new Lord Deputy. Advice to banish all traitors and discountenance any undutifulness of O'Donnel. 1594, May 21, Kilkenny. Copy. p. 1.

May 21. 60. Proportion of munition for supply of the store in Ireland. pp. 2.

May 23. 61. Certificate of the remain of all the revenues which are charged in the accounts of Sir Henry Wallop for twelve years and a half ended at Michaelmas 33 Eliz. p. 1.

May 24. 62. Captain Dawtrey to Queen Elizabeth. His fruitless suits for seven years. He must now starve for want, or seek relief among strangers. He cannot support life 10 days longer without relief. He has written the following. *Autog. Hol. Seal with crest.* p. 1. *Inclosure,*

62. I. *Captain Dawtrey's discourse on Ireland.* The Irish will have all that their sword can command, and depart with nothing that the same sword can keep. The civilest of all the Irish races delight in all their Irish assemblies to be called M'IRE and Ennion Mackire, which is to say the King's son and the King's daughter. And to have services done them by the name of Kish Mackire or the King's rents. Proposes that Leinster be first reduced to order by subduing the sept of the Byrnes and their Captain Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. Ulster to be reduced in three years by Her Majesty sending for a supply of soldiers from thence to recruit her armies in France and Flanders. Three garrisons to be well placed inclosing Tirone in a triangle. The sons of Shane O'Neill to be withdrawn from the Earl of Tirone's keeping. 1594, May 24. pp. 6.

May 24. 63. Copy of Captain Dawtrey's Discourse on Ireland. pp. 6.

May 25. 64. Sir Warham Sentleger to the Lord Buckhurst. Sciatica in Fleet Street. his left hip. Sends certain things to be read to Her Majesty for the service in Ireland. *Autog.* p. 1½.

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May 26. 65. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. His present disability through
Kilkenny. the weakness of his foot to travel abroad. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne has
three or four Spaniards lately come to him from Brittany. He has
set all the axemen to make pikes, and smiths to make heads for
them. Universal wish to have that mountain beggar razed out of
his spacious den. *Holog.* pp. 2.
- May 26. 66. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy. To reprove the Earl of
[Kildare] for ill-using his Countess, Her Majesty's kinswoman, and
a lady who hath been bred up in Her Court. Deputy to send the
Countess to England to see her father and mother, and remain till
the unkindnesses be overblown. *Minute.* p. 1.
- May 26. 67. Lord Deputy Fitzwylliam and Council to Burghley. To renew
Dublin Castle. the order for payment of 623*l.* 0*s.* 8½*d.* sterling, being bills and
concordatums given by the captains and soldiers of Ireland towards
founding Trinity College, Dublin. Autographs of the Deputy and
the following Councillors, viz., L. Chancellor Loftus, Robert Gardener,
W. Weston, Robert Napper, Anthony Sentleger, Sir George Bour-
chier and Sir Geoffrey Fenton. p. 1.
- May 27. 68. The Lord Chancellor to Sir Robert Cecil. That he may be
Dublin. admitted to answer the accusations laid to his charge, and so
vehemently prosecuted against him. p. 1.
- May 28. 69. A brief reckoning of the issue and remain of 8,000*l.* assigned
for Ireland by Privy Seal of 19 Feb., 1593-4. Certified by Sir H.
Wallop. pp. 11.
- May 29. 70. Henry Pyne to Sir Robert Cecil in favour of the bearer
Mogelly. Patrick Condon, who sues to be restored to his lands, wrongfully
detained by Arthur Hyde. *Holog.* p. ¾.
- May 30. 71. Hugh Cuffe to Burghley. His long suit almost five years
Above 700*l.* spent. Prays the despatch of a small suit. *Aut.* p. 1.
- May 30. 72. Hugh Cuffe's declaration of great inconveniences that happen
for want of Commissioners to be of the Quorum for the setting of
attainted lands. p. 1½.
- [May 30.] 73. Petition of Hugh Cuffe to Queen Elizabeth. His great
charges in building and planting, with 200 English persons, the
lands forfeited by Thomas M'Shane M'Cartye. Her Majesty's
pleasure to restore the said M'Cartye's heir. Prays for the benefit
of two recusants, or that one half the amount of his charges in the
plantation may be bestowed on him. p. 1.
- May 31. 74. Vice-President Sir Thomas Norreys and the Council of
Malloe. Munster to the Privy Council. Send the examinations of witnesses
produced by Arthur Hide and Patrick Condon. Mr. Hide's com-
mendable behaviour and civil and orderly offices among his neigh-

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bours deserve great commendation. Certificate as to the state of a certain information which is preferred by the Attorney-General of Munster, against the Jury who acquitted Patrick Condon and others at the last assizes at Cork, of a riot, showing more favour to the parties than the evidence would justify. *p. 1.*

[May.]

75. Petition of Charles Carty to Burghley. For stay of a letter which Hugh Cuffe, Esq., sueth for, whereby he seeketh to get certain lands of the petitioner's that are not escheated to Her Majesty. *p. 1.*

May.

76. Petition of David, Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant to Sir Robert Cecil. That he may be restored to the possession of Tymolagg and other manors, that all former bonds and recognisances may be cancelled, and the fine of 500*l.* be fully remitted. *p. 1.*

May.

77. W. Grosvenor to Burghley. Memorandum of the rates of munition to be sent into Ireland. Proposes to serve both the garrison and the country out of Her Majesty's store. Prays to be employed in this service. *p. 1.*

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1594.

June 10.
Knockfergus.

1. Captain Anthony Dearing to Burghley. Against the suit of Knockfergus for the lands about the town. They receive Her Majesty's revenues, but will not keep one spy for the preservation of the country. The beast of William Lymsey, the Recorder of Knockfergus, that he had gone beyond the Council of Ireland in one point he caused to be put in the letter to Her Majesty and the Council. *Autog. p. 1. Incloses,*

1. 1. *Earl of Tirone to Captain C. Eggarton. The malicious reports of his enemies. Brian M'Arte and Neal M'Hugh will never come to him but on protection. 1594, March 27, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.*

June 10.

2. George Castell to Burghley. Complains that while he is seeking redress for spoils here his lands at home are all spoiled by such as know Sir Richard Bingham's mind towards him. Prays for despatch. *Holog. pp. 2.*

[June 10.]

3. Draft of a letter which George Castell desires may be written into Ireland in his favour to the Lord Deputy? One copy from (your Honour) Burghley? and one from Her Majesty. *p. 1½.*

June 11.

4. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Has received the certificate of the receipt of revenues, casualties, imposts, &c. due at Michaelmas 1593, paid by 28 Feb. 1593-4. But 24*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.* Irish rested unissued. *Aut. p. 1.*

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4. I. *Certificate of the rents and casualties for the year ending Sept. 29, 1593, and of the composition money of the Pale for half a year ending 15 November 1593. Also the issue and disbursement thereof. Under the hand of Richard Hoper. 1594, April 16. pp. 41.*

June 12.
Kilmainham.

5. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Extent of the Earl of Tirone's rebellious inclination. Falsehood of Captain Lee's informations. Sir Thomas Norreys has repaired to Dublin to assist in examining Florence M'Carthy on some information of the Lord Barry's. New pays erected in consequence of the stirrs in the North, Connaught, and the Wicklow mountains. pp. 4. *Incloses,*

5. I. *Captain Humphry Willis to the Lord Deputy. Difficulties of Captain Fuller and his company. Most of the creights of the enemy fled into strong islands. Cormock M'Baron's treasons. May 18, Saturday, Knockneye. Copy. p. 3. Incloses,*

5. II. *Captain John Fuller to Capt. H. Willis. I heartily commend me unto you. The cause that M'Donough [Maguire] sent for me was, that he heard that the host was coming to his country; and so they did as you heard, none being there but the Earl of Tirone's forces, namely Cormock M'Baron, Sir Arthur O'Neill, with the rest of the best gentlemen in the North, with them, having 300 horsemen, 500 or 600 shot, Scots and loose kern. They were so many that they left not one cow with M'Donough, my company followed them, of which there was seven killed, Thomas Butcher, Nicholas Tirrell, Story Scott, William Farrington, Thomas Singleton, Patrick Kennedie, Toole O'Clerie, and the enemy lost 24 from the beginning to the ending by them. There is an ambush laid in the way, that neither I can come to you, neither you to me, therefore I pray you write with all speed to my Lord [Deputy] and inform him of all our cases and of the country. There was none of O'Donnell's people upon this journey, but all the Earl of Tirone's forces. My ensign is hurt, but all will do well.*

Send to M'Gawran and the Brenny, and let flee in some other sure place, for their meaning is to go thither very shortly; let them have word this night to go away; fail not to send presently to my Lord Deputy and Council. I pray you let my gossip Hugh Reagh look very well to all my cots, and likewise to all the carriage that are there, that they may go with you wheresoever you go. Thus with my commendations to all the company that be there I heartily take leave this present May 18, Saturday. Copy. p. 1.

5. III. *Walter Brady, Constable of Cavan to [the Lord Deputy]. Captain Fuller drawn by Donnogh Maguire to a place called Agenu, where he was set upon by Cormock M'Barron with 400 horse and 600 shot of the Earl's forces. Eight of his soldiers slain. Their pretence to burn the Cavan. 1594, May 20, Cavan. Copy. p. 3.*

5. IV. *James Eccarsall, Constable of Enniskillen, to [the Lord Deputy and Council]. May it please your Honours to understand*

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that the 17th day of this month of May the traitor Maguire came into this country, and the Earl of Tirone's brother [Cormock M'Baron ?] and his son with divers of the chiefest men of Tirone, and brought with them to the number of 600 horsemen or thereabouts, and 1,400 or 1,500 footmen. They came with intent to take the Castle of Enniskillen, either by treachery if it might prevail, or else by force. They lay very close that day and that night. But when they saw their devices wrought no effect, they showed themselves openly and went to the ford of Lisgool, some of them passed over to the west side of the Lough to prey the country, which as soon as I perceived I manned out the great boat with a robbinet in her prow, and rowed up the river until I came almost there. And they fearing I might hinder their passage over, returned all their shot upon the boat to skirmish with us, the river being not very broad now by reason of the fall of the waters, and having some of the company in the boat sore hurt, and the boat open and unprovided, I returned her home again, and went myself ashore within the island with twenty shot and skirmished with them, until they were glad to retire. I also played upon them both that day and the next with a falcon and a falconet mounted upon platforms, and the "rabonett" in the boat, as the gunners thought the best to endanger their troops. We killed and hurt divers of them, the number I know not perfectly as yet. They camped and lay about the island the next day and night, but kept themselves more closely than before. They sent out some horsemen and footmen, and took all the prey that M'Donough [Maguire] had. Castle of Enniskillen, May 22. Extract. p. 1.

5. v. Sir John O'Reilly to the Lord Deputy. Hugh Maguire and Brian O'Rourke are threatening to invade the Brenny. All Tirone, except the Earl's own person, are ready to assault him on the other side. 1594, May 24, Cavan. Extract. p. ½.

5. vi. Testimony of John White, of Drogheda, sailor. 10 argosies and 12 ships of war at Passages said to be for the invasion of the North of Ireland. 1594, May 25, Dublin. pp. 2½.

5. vii. Richard FitzSymons to Sir Geff. Fenton. There are 20 of the King's best ships at Passages in Biscay preparing for Ireland. 1594, May 24, Drogheda. Extract.

5. viii. Patrick Morgan, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. 2,000 English soldiers landed at Briak, and intended to assault Morles. The Spanish forts at Blouet and Croidon near Breste. The nobility of Brittany assembled Parliamentwise at Vannes accepted Henry IV. as their King, wherewith the Duc de Mercure was nothing well pleased. 1594, May 28, Waterford. Copy. p. 1.

5. ix. James Nogell, John Hore, and James Hore to Sir Thomas Norreys, Vice-President of Munster. A fishing boat taken, and the men kept three hours by a Spanish pinnace. 1594, May 28, Dungarvan. Copy. p. ¾.

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5. x. *Patrick Morgan, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy.* 1594, May 29, Waterford. p. 5. Incloses,

5. xi. *James Nogle, Portreeve of Dungarvan, to the Mayor of Waterford.* All the fish taken out of a Dungarvan fishing boat by a Spanish pinnace having two brass pieces and great store of muskets and pikes. A Spanish fly boat with 300 men on the coast. 1594, May 28, Dungarvan. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

5. xii. *Sir H. Bagenall to ———.* The Earl of Tirone has already gotten from O'Hanlon a very great buying. The Earl is drawing all his forces together, with a month's victual, to invade all such as will refuse to take part with him. 1594, May 30, The Newry. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

5. xiii. *Christopher Chevers to the Lord Deputy and Council.* Richard White of Balleteig taken by 20 Spaniards and carried to the seas. Walter Devoraxe, a fisherman, threatened by the same pinnace to have been hanged if he had been English. 1594, May 31, Wexford. Copy. p. 1.

5. xiv. *Sir Edward Herbert to the Lord Deputy, The Sheriff of Fermanagh, with a few of the gentlemen, met him at Knocknynny.* The richest and best of the county are fled to the traitor, who is very strong. Cormock M'Baron and O'Neill's two sons are attending to spoil the borders of this country and the Brenny. 1594, June 1, The Camp at the Knock. Copy. p. 1.

5. xv. *Connor Roe Maguire to the Lord Deputy.* The whole of Fermanagh left desolate, and the people fled. Prays that four bands of footmen and 100 horsemen may be sent to oppose Cormack M'Baron, Maguire and others who are appointed to kill and spoil Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Cavan. The bearer Phelim O'Roddy. A ballybeatagh is 900 English acres and odd. 1594, June 1, The Knock. Copy. p. 1.

5. xvi. *Walter Jarbard to Sir Thomas Colclough, at Tyntern.* The manner how Mr. Wittey was taken by the Spanish pirate who has some Englishmen aboard taken at the Land's End. The pirate seeketh no ransom, but the credit in Spain of having taken a great gentleman prisoner. 1594, June 1, Wexford. Copy. p. 1.

5. xvii. *Sir Henry Duke to the Lord Deputy.* Has given a protection for 14 days to Arte M'Rory M'Mahowne on his promise to do service upon Brian M'Hugh Oge or Brian M'Ever. Cormack Oge M'Cardill slain and 14 soldiers. The prey divided by Art Braddagh O'Hagan on a hill in Tirone. Con M'Colla M'Brien M'Mahon earnestly entreated by the Earl of Tirone's son to go to him. Sir Henry Duke sent him, but he only saw Art O'Hagan, the Earl's chief man and counsellor, who willed him to send his best horse to the Earl's son for a buying. 1594, June 2, Dundalk. Extract. p. 1.

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5. XVIII. *Justice Nicholas Walshe to the Mayor of Waterford. To fit out some ship to chase the Spanish pirate that is thought to be a spy ship. It is but of 20 tons and 30 musketeers and two pieces of brass. 1594, June 3, Clonmore. Copy. p. 1.*

5. XIX. *Brian Fertaghe O'Neill to the Lord Deputy. The Earl of Tirone threatens to take his country and make Owen M'Hugh M'Neile Oge, lord of it, except the writer become Tirone's own man and forsake his prince. 1594, June 4, Castle Reaghe. Copy. p. 3.*

5. XX. *Justice N. Walshe to the Lord Deputy. Thinks that the Spaniard which took Mr. Whitley in the Bay of Greeneorde is a spy. Reckons from her course she may be met with in St. George's Channel. 1594, June 4, Clonmore. Copy. p. 3.*

5. XXI. *Advertisements from Sir Henry Duke. O'Donnell and many others have sworn to rebel if Her Majesty will not pardon Maguire, Brian M'Hugh Oge M'Mahon, &c., and give to the M'Mahons such lands as are wrongfully given from them to others who ought not of right to have them. They are assured of 1,000 inland English Scots, and of 2,000 more if they serve not the turn. 1594, June 7. Copy. p. 1.*

5. XXII. *Sir Henry Duke and the Bailiffs of Dundalk to the Lord Deputy. Touching the Earl of Tirone's attempt to take Rowth's Castle. 1594, June 9, Dundalk. p. 1. Inclose,*

5. XXIII. *Plot of the town of Dundalk and of Rowth's Castle, which the Earl of Tirone's men took possession of. Drawn by Sir Henry Duke. p. 1.*

5. XXIV. *Issue of 8,000*l.* assigned by Privy Seal of 19 Feb. 1593-4. Same as above, p. 248, No. 69. 1594, May 28. pp. 6.*

5. XXV. *Auditor Peyton to the Lord Deputy. Answer concerning his certificate of the remains of treasure for the last six years. Recommends the recovery of old arrears, and a circuit and audit to be yearly holden. p. 1.*

5. XXVI. *Certificate of the remain of the half year's revenue at Easter 1594, all patentees being paid. With an indorsement by Burghley that the Treasurer shall answer this charge of 3,379*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* Irish. p. 1.*

5. XXVII. *Note of the new erected companies and the places where they lie. 1594. p. 1.*

June 15. 6. Sir W. Raleigh to Burghley. That the bearer, Mr. Patrick
Sherborn. Condon, may be restored to his lands which by proofs may appear to appertain to him. *Autog. p. 3.*

June 15. 7. Sir W. Raleigh to Sir Robert Cecil. For the bearer, P. Condon,
Sherborn. to be restored to the possession of his lands in Munster. *Aut. Seal with arms. p. 3.*

June 16. 8. The Lords of Delvin and Howth, William Nugent, and
Dublin. P. Bermingham to the Privy Council. Touching the partiality and

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favour of the Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Dillon. They have followed a straight and even path, neither framing nor forcing any thing. *Autogs.* pp. 3.

June 17.
Kilmainham.

9. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam and Sir Thomas Norreys to Burghley. Have examined Florence M'Carthy agreeably to the two several letters of May 3 and 13. p. 1. *Inclose,*

9. i. *Articles preferred by David Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, against Florence M'Carthy.* 1594, June 14. *Copy.* p. 1.

9. ii. *Answers of Florence M'Carthy to the articles preferred against him by the Lord Barry. His knowledge of A. Martin, Wm. Hurly, Cormuck M'Donell M'Fynine, and Callaghan his brother, &c. This examination contains many short histories of people known to Florence, and their sufferings and death.* 1594, June 14. *Copy.* pp. 3.

9. iii. *Examination of Edmond FitzJohn Barry upon the articles preferred by the Lord Barry against Florence M'Carthy.* 1594, June 16, Kilmainham. *Copy.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

9. iv. *Examination of Owen M'Dermot Carty, touching Florence M'Carthy.* 1594, June 16, Kilmainham. *Copy.* p. 1.

9. v. *Examinations of Dudley Norton and William Power, sheriff of the county of Cork.* 1594, June 16. *Copies.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

9. vi. *Note of Donell M'Cartie alias M'Cartie Reogh and others, whom the Lord Barry wishes to examine touching Florence M'Carthy.* *Copy.* p. 1.

9. vii. *Richard Roch Suffreyne of Kinsale to the Lord Deputy. Advertises that a great ship and a pinnace have been ranging and luffing the coast in and out these three or four days.* 1594, June 9, Kinsale. *Copy.* p. $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 17.
Dublin.

10. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne is ready to break loose. Maguire and the M'Mahons are in open hostility. Speed to be used in tempering the Earl of Tirone upon whom all the residue do depend. p. 1. *Incloses,*

10. i. *Disposition of the forces in Leinster and Ulster.* 1594, June 10. p. 2.

June 18.
Dublin.

11. Sir W. Weston, Sir R. Napper, and Sir A. Sentleger to Burghley. The Lord Deputy who greatly favours Crosby has suddenly committed Richard Boyle, whom they had despatched to solicit their petition. p. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Inclose,*

11. i. *Sir W. Weston, Sir R. Napper, and Sir A. Sentleger to Burghley. Attempt of Patrick Crosbie to pass a patent of certain termon lands at a very low value. To credit the bearer, Richard Boyle, who both can and will deliver the truth.* 1594, June 14, Dublin. *Duplicate.* p. 1. *Inclose,*

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11. II. *Sir W. Weston, Sir Ro. Napper, and Sir Anthony St. Leger, to the Privy Council. For the fee farm of land to the value of 100l. per annum in Cavan during their service in Ireland 1594, May 8, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.*

June 20.
Dublin.

12. *Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The Lord Deputy's manner of dealing in the staying of Richard Boyle and intercepting the letters being altogether unusual has much amazed the Council. p. 1. Incloses,*

12. I. *Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. A chart of Fermanagh and the Lough Erne provided by Captain Dowdall now Sir John Dowdall. To haste the repair of the new Deputy, as the Earl of Tirone settleth his whole expectation to be redressed. [Indorsed copy, the original being detained by the Lord Deputy.] 1594, June 12, Dublin. p. 1.*

12. II. *Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Touching certain termon lands found concealed by Patrick Crosby in the county of Cavan. The bearer, Richard Boyle, is to solicit the same for the three judges. 1594, June 12, Dublin. Copy. p. 1½.*

June 25.
Kilmainham.

13. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam to Burghley. Complains of the overthwart dealing of the Council in not joining with him to borrow 1,200l. the victualling money of the garrison till the end of July next. Tirone's participation in the rebellion. p. ¼. *Incloses,*

13. I. *James Eckarsall, Constable of Inniskillen, to the Lord Deputy and Council. He is besieged by the force of Tirone. Prays that he may be relieved in good time. There is nothing left with any subject within 20 miles. 1594, June 8, Castle of Enniskillen. Copy. p. 1.*

13. II. *J. Eccarsall to Sir Geff. Fenton. Wicked practices of Maguire against the Castle by drafts, ambushes and treacheries. All Tirone do the worst they can against all subjects. 1594, June 11, Enniskillen. Extract. p. ¼.*

13. III. *Capt. Thomas Henshawe to the Lord Deputy and Council. The Earl of Tirone's chief men graze the whole of the corn growing in Monaghan and devour everything. 1594, June 19, Monaghan. Copy. p. 1.*

13. IV. *Sir Henry Duke to the Lord Deputy. Preys taken in the Brenny by Art M'Rorie M'Mahon. 1594, June 22, Atherdie. Extract. p. ¼.*

13. V. *Declaration of Sir Edward Herbert and Captain Humfrey Wyllis to the Lord Deputy, touching the Earl of Tirone's proceedings. Tirone's wrath against his son Con for suffering any of the English churls to escape. One who had killed the chiefest of the English soldiers received five cows, the rest of the company had none for not killing more of the English. 1594, June 24. pp. 3.*

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June 27. 14. Petitions of Sir Henry Wallop to Queen Elizabeth. For a fee farm of Enniscorthy, the House of Athlone with the Abbey there, or a lease of 60*l.* land in reversion for 60 years in England. His loss of 1,100*l.* in his passage out of Ireland. *pp.* 2½.
- [June.] 15. Petition of Sir Henry Wallop to Queen Elizabeth. For the fee farm of Enniscorthy in the county of Wexford, and certain abbies in Munster. Prays to have Athlone or a lease in reversion of 60*l.* land in England. His loss of plate, apparel, and household stuff by shipwreck to the value of 1,100*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* The disallowance of his augmentation of sterling pay. *pp.* 2.
- [June.] 16. Petition of Sir Henry Wallop to Burghley. That he may have commission for the taking of his accounts for the revenues and for the wars in Ireland. The extreme peril and charge of taking his accounts in England, prays that he may not be driven thereto again. *pp.* 1½.
- June. 17. Petition of Sir Henry Wallop to Queen Elizabeth to the like effect as the above, submitted to Burghley for his approval and furtherance. *pp.* 1½.
- July 2.
Dublin. 18. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Against the enlargement of the charter of the town of Carrickfergus. Land to be allotted to the Castle, the Palace, and the garrison there to ease Her Majesty's charges. Invasion of Fermanagh. *p.* 1.
- July 4.
Kilmainham. 19. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam to Burghley. Has with the Council borrowed 1,250*l.* for the victualling the army till the end of July. *p.* ¾. *Incloses,*
19. I. *Charles Eggarton, Constable of Carrickfergus, to the Lord Deputy. The Earl of Tirone's camp by the Castle of Edindo-Carge, i.e., Shane's Castle in the Barony of Toome, in the North Clandeboy. His arbitration of controversies. He has given away certain lands of Neale M'Brian Ferto O'Neill to Owen M'Hugh M'Neale Oge O'Neill. His intent to make an agreement between M'Quillin and James M'Sorley M'Donnell, the Scot. Agnus M'Donnell is coming over with Scots. [Observation on the Earl of Tirone by Burghley that he was "a busy officer without warrant."] 1594, June 20, Carrickfergus. Extract. p. 1.*
19. II. *James Eckarsall, Constable of Enniskillen, to Walter Bradie, Constable of the Cavan. Maguire campeth round them very strong by the ford of Lisgool. M'Donough [Maguire] has joined the rebels. Want victuals. 1594, June 26, Enniskillen. Copy. p. ¾.*
- July 4.
Greenwich. 20. Privy Council to the Lord Deputy and Council. Petition of Lady Florence Herbert, widow, and of Mary Herbert, daughter and sole heir of Sir William Herbert, Knight, of St. Julians, deceased. A new survey and an abatement of rent to be made for the Seignory of the Island of Kerry. *Copy. p.* 1½.

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1594.
 July 4. 21. Sir Henry Unton to Sir Robert Cecil. In furtherance of the
 Faryngeton. suit of his kinsman, Mr. Hyde. *p.* ¾.
- July 9. 22. Sir W. Raleigh to Sir Robert Cecil in behalf of the bearer, his
 Sherburne. servant, Charles M'Cartye. *p.* 1.
- July 10. 23. Sir W. Russell to Sir Robert Cecil. His passage delayed by
 Westchester. contrary winds. *p.* ½.
- July 18. 24. Feagh M'Hughe O'Byrne to Burghley. Excuses himself for
 Ballynecour. the late most wicked and detestable fact of Walter Reoghe Fitz-
 Gerald in the burning of Sir Peirs FitzJames and the gentlewomen.
 Craves Her Majesty's pardon, and promises to discharge his duty
 as a subject against any foreign power. *Autog.* *p.* 1¼.
- July 20. 25. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. In favour
 Dublin. of the bearer, Arte M'Dermott M'Edmond Duffe, Chief of the Kin-
 shelaghs, for remittal of arrearages grown due in time of the
 universal waste in Baltinglas's rebellion. *Autogs.* *p.* 1.
- July 25. 26. Petition of William Lymsey and Humfrey Johnson, agents
 for the town of Carrickfergus to Burghley. For a grant of the
 ancient land and common belonging to the town with the land
 belonging to the Abbey of Woodburn or the Palace. And that Her
 Majesty would be pleased to finish the walling of the said town
 and making up of the pier. *p.* 1.
- July 25. 27. Answer of the town of Carrickfergus to the Lord Treasurer's
 objections touching their townlands and Woodburn. Expenses of
 the fortifications. *p.* 1.
- [July 25.] 28. Note of the bounds of lands of the town of Carrickfergus.
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- July 28. 29. Petition of Hugh Cuffe, gent., to the Privy Council, touching
 his grant of a seigniori in Munster. With reference of 28 July,
 and Sir Henry Wallop's favourable report. *p.* 1.
- July 30. 30. Answer of Arthur Hide to the untrue information of Patrick
 Condon presented to the Privy Council by the procurement and
 assistance of Henry Pyne. *p.* 1.
- July. 31. Remembrances for the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecil of
 reasons to induce Her Majesty to grant the petitions of Sir Henry
 Wallop. His loss of 1,100*l.* in plate and apparel wrecked. His
 loss of 1,500*l.* by the sudden death of his chief clerk, Michael
 Kettlewell. *pp.* 2.
- [July] 32. Duplicate of the above.
- [July 1] 33. Reasons to induce Her Majesty to grant Sir Henry Wallop's
 petitions. *p.* ¾.
- Aug. 1. 34. Order of the Privy Council for a letter to be written to the
 Greenwich. Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland for Hugh Cuffe, Esq., to have

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other lands mentioned in his particular to make up his seignory of 12,000 acres. *Certified copy.* p. 1.

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Dublin.

35. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam and Council to the Privy Council. Arrival of the new Lord Deputy Sir William Russell at the Head of Houth July 31. The chieftains of Ulster are drawn into a combination against Her Majesty, except a few, as the Captain of Kilwarlin, who are quite expelled the country. Feagh McHugh O'Byrne and Walter Reogh. Want of a new supply of Englishmen to recruit the decayed bands. New erection of 504 foot. 2,000 foot and 200 horse to be prepared in England in case of need. *Autogs.* pp. 3. *Inclose,*

35. i. James Eckarsall, Constable of Enniskillen, to the [Lord Deputy and Council]. Want of provision. The straightness of the siege by reason of the great assistance lent to Maguire by the Earl of Tirone. 1594, July 11, Castle of Enniskillen. *Copy.* p. 1.

35. ii. Charles Eggarton, Constable of Carrickfergus, to [the Lord Deputy.] News brought by Thomas Cummin, a Scottish merchant, that the last "great west storm" had driven two hundred sail of Spaniards from their intended landing in the north of Scotland. The Earl of Huntly, the Earl of Angus, the Earl of Errol, the M'Elanes and the M'Donnalds are proclaimed traitors by the King of Scots. 1594, July 15, Carrickfergus. *Extract.* p. 1.

35. iii. C. Eggarton to Sir Geff. Fenton. Angus M'Donnell has left 60 Scots in the Glinns. He could not make agreement between James M'Sorley and his man Randall M'Neece. At Angus M'Donnell's departure he wrote to "me" a friendly letter protesting great obedience unto Her Majesty, and that neither he nor any of his people should molest or trouble any of Her Majesty's subjects. Shane M'Brian M'Fellamie O'Neill hath been here at Carrickfergus with me, and hath taken order with all the people of this town and others for all the stealths and other harms done upon them by his people that can be proved, as also for his debts. Neill M'Hugh M'Fellamy O'Neill being come to take possession of that part of the country last assigned to him by the Earl of Tirone, hath sent one messenger to me requiring some place convenient to meet with me, and that he might break his mind and intreat for favour, with whom I have not yet spoken, and as for James M'Sorley Boy M'Donnell, I find no good disposition in him towards Her Majesty. Brian M'Arte M'Barron [note in margin, the Earl of Tirone's base brother's bastard son, and both father and son of great account with the Earl] doth lie strongly here in Killyleagh not offering any hurt to us in these parts, and doth graze his creaghts upon the plains. [It would seem that this is a longer extract than the above, but out of the same letter.] 1594, July 15, Carrickfergus. *Extract.* p. 1½.

35. iv. Sir Henry Duke and Sir Edward Herbert to the Lord Deputy. Detention of Donnell O'Kahan as a spy for his feigned

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accusation of the Clanardills. Some troops left at Monaghan, others sent to the Cavan, Dundalk, and the Newry, on account of the want of victual. 1594, July 19, Monaghan. Copy. p. 1. Inclose,

35. v. Confession of Donnel O'Cahan, messenger to Eon'Neill, the Earl's son. Cormuck M'Baron hath sent for all the Bonyes of Tirone to come to intercept the victuals intended to be sent for the relief of Inniskillen. Ross Bane M'Mahon, late Sheriff of Monaghan, is with the Earl of Tirone. 1594, July 18, Monaghan. Copy. p. 1.

35. vi. Advertisements of Maguire's forces and others, his assistants by Conor Roe Maguire's spies. O'Donnell says he long intended to make war, and after the winning of Enniskillen he will burn to Dublin gates. Magavran's country preyed. 1594, July 19. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

35. vii. Examination of Denis M'Skollog, alias O'Skallon, an espial of Walter Brady, Constable of the Cavan. His survey of Maguire's forces at Lisgool. Maguire has 1,800 or 1,900 men. The creaghts of Fermanagh have for the most part returned. Brian M'Hugh Oge and others intend to burn and prey Louth. 1594, July 20. Dublin. Copy. p. 1.

35. viii. Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. His cousin, George Bingham, to go to the Cavan with his company. Fruitless ground of the complaints of Tirone and O'Donnell against the ward of Sligo. Some of the O'Malyes of the Out Isles made some small spoil upon the shore in MacSweeney y Bawne's country. Complains of a ship of Bristol, and one of Drogheda, which prevented the capture of the three traitors O'Donnel, Maguire, and Brian Oge O'Rourke all at one instant. 1594, July 22, Athlone. Copy. p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

35. ix. Earl of Tirone to the Council of Ireland, without the Lord Deputy. The landing of Donnell Gorme M'Donnell in the Route with 3,000 Scots not procured by any of the inhabitants of the North. 1594, July 25, Dungannon. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

35. x. Charles Eggarton, Constable of Carrickfergus, to the Lord Deputy. James M'Sorley Boy M'Donnell has preyed within a mile of the town and taken 500 cows. Good service of Neale M'Brian Fertaghe O'Neill and Neale M'Hugh M'Fellamie O'Neill. 1594, July 26, Carrickfergus. Copy. p. 1.

35. xi. Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. Has received their letters of July 18. His brother and O'Donnell have gone into Fermanagh to guard their creaghts. He has signified to them their Lordships' pleasure that they should leave Maguire. Patrick Oge M'Ardill hath committed sundry killings and outrages against me, whereof I have formerly written unto you, and yet he was daily in the company of the seneschal of the county of

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Monaghan. The Scots have landed at Irish Owen in O'Dogherty's country. 1594, July 29, Dunganon. Copy. p. 1.

35. XII. *Captain Thomas Henshaw to the Lord Deputy. Patrick M'Arte Moyle, one of the M'Mahons, the Sheriff of Monaghan, has used himself like a very good subject, and is to be considered of by your Honours for his willing mind in following Her Majesty's service, notwithstanding the loss of his own goods and of his poor people's. Enumerates the leaders of the immense force which came to besiege him. Want of more force. He can but live to shame himself and suffer the Queen's subjects to be spoiled daily in his presence. A monstrous great prey and spoil. 1594, July 27, Monaghan. Copy. p. 1½.*

35. XIII. *Ensign John Dallway to the Lord Deputy. The prey of the town's cattle by James MacSorley Boy M'Donnell. Fears the town will be overthrown if more force is not speedily sent. 1594, July 27, Carrickfergus. Copy. p. 1.*

35. XIV. *Michael Savage, Mayor, and Corporation of Carrickfergus, to the Lord Deputy. To send a force sufficient to relieve them, or else to warn them that they may abandon the town. James Oge M'Sorley has given out that when their cattle and corn is all gone he will do his best to burn the town. 1594, July 28, Carrickfergus. Copy. p. 1.*

35. XV. *Sir Henry Duke and Sir Edw. Herbert to the Lord Deputy. The forces appointed to repair to them for the relief of the Castle of Enniskillen are not sufficient. There are 3,000 men besieging the same, whereof 700 are shot. O'Donnell said he would not leave the siege until he had eaten the last cow in his country. 1594, July 29, The Cavan. pp. 2.*

35. XVI. *Lawrence Esmonde, Vice-Constable of the Blackwater, to the Lord Deputy. There is 3,000 Scots landed in Tirconnel with 34 gallies. They mean to be at Enniskillen in three days. 1594, July 29, Blackwater. Copy. p. 2.*

35. XVII. *Sir Thomas Norreys, to [the Lord Deputy]. Report by Capt. Glemham of 16,000 soldiers preparing at Lisbon to embark in a fleet. 1594, July 26, Mallo. Extract. p. ½.*

35. XVIII. *L. D. Fytzwylliam and Council to Tirone. Answer his of 29 July. Expect that O'Donnell will observe the peace. He may come or send his complaints to the new Lord Deputy Sir William Russell. 1594, Aug. 3, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.*

Aug. 2.
Dublin.

36. *Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The course held by Tirone's principal followers shows that his discontentments were not altogether on private grudge against the Lord Deputy and the Marshal, but against the establishing a settled government in Fermanagh, which was reckoned as a bridge to carry Her Majesty over into Tirone and Tirconnel. Recommends letting Fermanagh run back to the Irish on account of the chargeableness of the war. p. ¾.*

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Aug. 3. Dublin. 37. Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam and Council to the Privy Council. Want of money, that the wants of the soldiers may be relieved, and their monthly course of victualling continued. *p. 1. Inclose,*
37. I. *Certificate of the issue of 4,000l. assigned for Ireland by Privy Seal of 16 May 1594. 1594, August 5. p. 1.*
37. II. *Note of 1,250l. borrowed in Ireland for service in the month of July. 1594, July. p. 1.*
- Aug. 5. Dublin. 38. Sir W. Russell to the Privy Council. That he may have more money and men, as the present rebellion requires. He delays to take the sword for that he would understand the state of the country under the Council's hands. *Autog. p. 1.*
- Aug. 5. Dublin. 39. Sir W. Russell to Burghley. Arrival of Scots in the North; the enemy groweth very strong. *p. 1.*
- Aug. 5. Dublin. 40. Sir W. Russell to Sir Robert Cecil. The enemy groweth very great; it is thought 700 men will not be able to relieve the Castle of Enniskillen. *p. 1.*
- Aug. 8. 41. Note of munition to be sent into Ireland. The total cost is 611*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* *p. 1.*
- Aug. 9. Knockfergus. 42. Report of John Russell. Arrival of the Earl of Westmorland, the Lord Huntley's brother, and others from Spain at Aberdeen. Imprisoned as spies by that city, but rescued by Huntley's forces before the King's aid could arrive. *p. 3.*
- Aug. 11. Dublin. 43. Sir William Fytzwylliam to Burghley. Sir William Russell has this day received the sword. Fytzwylliam intends to embark on the 12th. *p. 1. Incloses,*
43. I. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. His intention to travel to Fermanagh on hearing that Sir Richard Bingham is going to relieve Enniskillen. O'Donnell craveth a universal pardon, and the replacing of all the rebels in their former possessions. August 8, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.*
- Aug. 11. 44. Names of Deputies and Justices in Ireland from 1546 to 1594.
- Aug. 11. 45. Memorial of the affairs of Tirone from 1593, May 17, to 1594, Aug. 11, when Sir William Fytzwylliam delivered up the sword to Sir William Russell. Indorsed: Extract of Irish causes for Ulster. *pp. 10½.*
- Aug. 12. 46. William Clavell, agent for Sir Thomas Norreys, to Burghley. For some order for levying the 305*l.* due to him by Concordatum, out of debts and arrearages seeming desperate in Munster. *p. 1.*
- Aug. 13. Dublin Castle. 47. Sir W. Russell to Burghley. Will be ready to accomplish Burghley's request in favour of Edward Fitton. Russell's purpose to march to the relief of Enniskillen. *p. 3. Incloses,*

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47. I. *Sir Henry Duke and Sir Edward Herbert to the Lord Deputy. Their severe repulse by shot and Scots when attempting the relief of Enniskillen. They are glad that any escaped alive considering the immense multitude of the enemy. Sir Richard Bingham is newly come with two companies out of Dublin and fifty out of Drogheda. 1594, Aug. 10, Cavan. p. 1½. Inclose,*

47. II. *Names of 56 officers and soldiers slain and 69 hurt going to the victualling of the Castle of Enniskillen. 1594, Aug. 7. pp. 4.*

Aug. 14. 48. Capt. Anthony Deringe to Burghley. Declares the favour
Dublin. shown to him by Sir William Fytzwylliam. *Autog. p. ¾.*

Aug. 15. 49. Earl of Thomond to Burghley. Sir Thomas Hobby now
Dublin. repairing over will inform how great charge the Earl of Thomond has laid out in erecting a band of 100 foot to attend upon him in this northern journey to Enniskillen. Desires martial service. *p. 1.*

Aug. 15. 50. Walter Travers to Burghley. His appointment as Provost of
Trinity College by Dublin. the College. Reads a Latin lecture in divinity. The College built of brick, three stories high. Prays for a grant from Her Majesty for the College. *Autog. pp. 2.*

Aug. 15. 51. Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, by Dublin, to
Trinity College by Dublin. Burghley. The College has been furnished with students seven months. The building has cost near 2,000*l.* Pray for a grant of 100*l.* attainted or concealed lands. The bearer, Mr. Henry Lee, one of the Fellows. *p. 1.*

Aug. 16. 52. Sir W. Russell to Sir R. Cecil. Want of money. 500
Dublin Castle. Irishmen lately erected wishes they had been English soldiers. The Earl of Tirone came the 15th, and very voluntarily offers to repair at all times. Opinions of men much divided about the Earl of Tirone. *p. 1¾.*

Aug. 16. 53. Munition remaining in store in Dublin Castle under the hand
of Sir G. Bouchier. *p. 1.*

Aug. 16. 54. The particular of lands possessed by Arthur Hyde, as also of
the lands whereunto he makes claim, delivered by Patrick Condon and answered by Arthur Hyde. *p. 1.*

Aug. 17. 55. Lord Deputy Sir W. Russell to Burghley. Sir W. Fytz-
Dublin Castle. wylliam's refusal to tarry to charge the Earl of Tirone. Fytzwylliam embarked for England on Thursday last. The next matter requiring speedy regard being the Castle of Enniskillen, besieged so strongly that hitherto it cannot be victualled, I have for the relief thereof, with the advice of the Council here, resolved to take my journey with all the forces we can make, being not above 1,000 foot and 200 horse, and mean to set forward upon Monday next, for so all things are appointed. This whole week hath been spent in consultation and direction thereabout, and yet a far unequal number to the parties assailing, so hard a matter is it now to bring a few forces

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together in Ireland. Whilst these things were in debating I must let you understand that the Earl of Tirone is come in hither to Dublin without standing upon any terms for his security, offering all service to Her Majesty as becometh a good subject, and standing only upon his innocency, as may appear by his letter; but because I hold it neither fit to build upon him, or give him cause of suspicion, I mean to hold him in good terms till I know Her Majesty's pleasure touching him, and still hold my resolution for the relief of the castle distressed. For the better perfecting whereof, and the relieving of this broken state I most humbly pray your Lordship's help for a supply of men, munition, and money, without which as I hold it impossible to reduce this realm to a good estate, so therewithal I will endeavour to the uttermost of my power to amend the decays thereof. Since the signing of this letter the Earl of Tirone hath been dealt with somewhat further, and hath agreed to answer these Articles of the 17th of this present in sort, as appeareth by the copy under his hand. *Autog.* pp. 2.

Aug. 18.
Dublin.

56. Lord Deputy Sir W. Russell and Council to the Privy Council. The last despatch of Aug. 2. The coming in of the Earl of Tirone being not pressed nor urged thereunto. Tirone has agreed to send his eldest son in within 20 days to remain at Dublin, learning. The Lord Deputy will take his journey the 19th for the relieving of Enniskillen. The Earl of Ormond left to keep the borders against Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne and Walter Reagh. Pray that the 2,000 foot and 200 horse may be kept in readiness. Scarcity of victuals. pp. 4. *Inclose*,

56. I. *State of Ireland delivered to Sir W. Russell by the Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam and Council. James M'Sorley Boy has expulsed M'Quillin from the Route, and possesseth it wholly. Iveagh Magenniss's country and Oryer O'Hanlon's country, have given buyings to the Earl of Tirone, but they stand fast for Her Majesty as yet. None of the O'More's is dangerous, except only a son of Rory Oge's, who from his childhood has been fostered by Feagh M'Hugh.* 1594, Aug. 7. *Calendared in Carew, page 92, No. 139. Copy. pp. 2½.*

56. II. *Sir H. Duke and Sir Ed. Herbert to the Lord Deputy. Repulse while attempting to relieve the garrison in Enniskillen. Calendared above No. 47 I., Aug. 13.* 1594, Aug. 10, *Cavan.* p. 1.

56. III. *Matters propounded to the Earl of Tirone and his particular agreements to the same. Cal. Carew, p. 96, No. 142.* 1594, Aug. 17, *Dublin Castle. Copy. pp. 2.*

56. IV. *Resolution of the Lord Deputy and Council not to stay the Earl of Tirone to answer certain articles of information exhibited by Sir H. Bagenall. Cal. Carew, p. 99, No. 144.* 1594, Aug. 17. *Copy. p. ¾.*

56. V. *Hugh Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy Sir William Russell and Council. His repair to do his duty to the Queen, and*

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to offer his humble service to Russell. His chagrin that the Marshal should have received the whole thanks for the service against Maguire. He is desirous to open his griefs. 1594, Aug. 16, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.

56. VI. Declaration of the issue of the remain of a Privy Seal of 16th May, and also of certain borrowed money, under the hand of Charles Huet. 1594, Aug. 18. pp. 4.

56. VII. James Blair to Stevin Duff of Drogheda. The Earl of Huntly's father's brother, a Jesuit, who has been this long time in Spain is newly arrived in Scotland. He has brought great store of money to engage men-of-war, and great troubles are expected. Indorsed by Sir W. Russell. Holog. 1594, July 29, Air in Scotland. [Probably sent as an after inclosure in the despatch of Aug. 18, see the Lord Deputy's note on the back.] p. 1.

Aug. 18. 57. Hugh Earl of Tirone to the Privy Council. His fear of false
Dublin. accusations and corrupt practises has made him to endeavour nothing else but the preservation of his life only. Prays their Lordships' good means to bring him to the wonted favour of Her Majesty. Autog. p. 1.

Aug. 18. 58. Hugh Earl of Tirone to Burghley. Excuses his absenting
Dublin. himself from the late Lord Deputy because he sought to take his life. Desires to obtain Her Majesty's favour again. Autog. p. 1.

Aug. 18. 59. Petition of Sir Warhame Sentleger to Queen Elizabeth. For a fee farm of the lands mortgaged to him by the late Earl of Desmond, or to have so many ploughlands in Munster as he shall prove to be concealed from Her Majesty. p. 1.

Aug. 18. 60. Andrew White to Sir Robert Cecil. Thanks for the refer-
Dublin. ment of the cause between him and Itchingham to the Common Law. p. 1

Aug. 18. 61. Horse and foot in Her Majesty's pay with the new erected companies since 31st March 1594. pp. 2.

Aug. 19. 62. The Lord Deputy Sir William Russell's remembrance for Burghley. To solicit Her Majesty's resolution concerning the Earl of Tirone. No officers to be sent with the new soldiers, for that there are many old servitors who have Her Majesty's pension better acquainted with the country. p. ¼.

Aug. [19.] 63. Remembrances for the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecil delivered by Mr. Mychell. Letters to Sir John Norreys concerning artillery. p. ¾.

Aug. 19. 64. Lord Deputy Sir W. Russell to Burghley. For the Archbishop of Tuam to resign his see in favour of his coadjutor Nehemias. Donellan. p. ½.

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Aug. 19. Dublin. 65. Earl of Ormond and Ossory to Burghley. 1,200 Scots are come towards Lecale. The Earl of Tirone is despatched to expulse them, which service he seemed very willingly to take in hand. *Autog.* p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Aug. 19. Dublin. 66. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. That Nehemias Donellan may be made Archbishop of Tuam on the resignation of William Lawly the present Archbishop. *Autog.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Aug. 19. Dublin. 67. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. The loss sustained by Sir Henry Duke in endeavouring to relieve Enniskillen has made the traitors very insolent and proud. It were most dishonourable to suffer so many of our countrymen as are in Enniskillen to have their throats cut. The siege of Enniskillen is the Earl of Tirone's action, although he be come in in person. Spaniards expected in Scotland. The route of the Lord Deputy intended by Athlone and the Boyle and so to the relief of Enniskillen with the aid of the Connaught forces. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne doth undo many an honest subject. *Autog.* pp. 3.
- Aug. 19. Dublin. 68. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The good proceedings with the Earl of Tirone impeded by Marshal Bagenall's articles of information against him. The Scots have taken great pillage in the Route and Clandeboy. pp. 2.
- Aug. 20. 69. Articles concerning Patrick Condon. Condon's first attainder was for burning an old castle to apprehend malefactors that had committed sundry robberies upon his tenants. p. 1.
- Aug. 20. 70. Note of money sent into Ireland, viz., the 25th of Sept. 1593, 7,000*l.*; the 19th of Feb. 1594, 8,000*l.*; the 15th of May 4,000*l.* Total 19,000*l.* p. $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Aug. 21. Dublin. 71. Sir H. Bagenall to Burghley. Sir William Russell wished him not to forbear saying what he could against the Earl of Tirone. The Council wished him to discover such matter as he had received against the Earl. Tirone's return from Dublin, as now he goes will assure all the traitors of Ulster to him, and occasion the rest to abandon their obedience. No man doth receive more loss by Tirone's enmity than Bagenall, neither is there any of whose friendship Tirone is more desirous. *Autog.* pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Incloses,*
71. I. *Articles preferred by Marshal Bagenall against the Earl of Tirone.* Cal. Carew, p. 97, No. 143. 1594, Aug. 17, Cavan, p. 97, No. 143. pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Aug. 21. [qy. London.] 72. Patrick Condon to Burghley. The Lord Buckhurst's earnest speaking for Mr. Hide did much appal him. His suit to be relieved from the rigour of the law by Her Majesty's promise of life and land. Many hundreds of ploughlands concealed from the Queen. p. 1.
- Aug. 22. Dublin. 73. Lord Chancellor to Sir Robert Cecil. A malicious information against him made to the late Lord Deputy Sir William Fytz-wylliam the night before he delivered the sword. p. 1.

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1594.
 Aug. 25. 74. The answer of Patrick Condon and Henry Pyne, to Arthur Hide's petition. Hide's abuses. He detains 500*l.* from Her Majesty of the first fruits of the clergy in Munster. *pp.* 3.
- Aug. 28. 75. Prices of munition and habiliments of war for supply of Ireland, showing the Tower rates and also the lower rate at which they may now be bought. *pp.* 2.
- Aug. 31. 76. Later petitions on behalf of the Corporation of Carrickfergus. *p.* 1.
- Aug. 31. 77. Petition of Donoghe M'Cormock to Burghley. For remittal of the arrearages of the commandry of Mourne, in the county of Cork, while the same lay waste in Desmond's rebellion. And for payment of 216*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* Irish of Teig M'Cartie's pension. *p.* 1.
- Aug. 31. 78. Answer of Richard Beacon to the objections of Gerald Fitz-James alias M'Thomas touching Island Hubbocke. His lands of Beare and Bantry purchased and passed before Mr. Hugh Cuffe obtained letters. *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
79. Note of the entertainments of the ordinary garrison and the new erected companies for one month ending 31 Aug. 1594. *pp.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Aug. 80. Notes on the state of Ireland drawn up with a view to forward the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission. This O'Donnell that now is has no right to the chieftainship, either by the custom of the country or by law. Each of the other families of O'Donnell's would take upon them to banish this O'Donnell without charge to Her Majesty. Yearly rent paid by M'Mahon and Magennis. It were not unmeet that O'Cane [O'Kathin] should be restrained never from henceforth to call or appoint any to be O'Neill, for should any undertake the title, not appointed by O'Cane, the people would not obey him. *pp.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Aug. 81. List of Monasteries in Ulster and Connaught with the orders of the monks who still occupy them. *p.* 1.
- Aug. 82. Articles to be inquired of by Commission. *pp.* 2.
- prob. 1594. Aug. 83. Presumptions against the Earl of Tirone's loyalty. He offered the Constable of Dublin Castle 1,000*l.* for O'Donnell's escape. The overthrow of those who came to victual the Queen's soldiers in the Castle of Enniskillen by Tirone's means. *pp.* 3.

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1594.
 Sept. 1. 1. Burghley to the Earl of Tirone. His mislike that Tirone
 Court at should suffer his forces to maintain open rebels. *Copy.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Greenwich:

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1594.
Sept. 1. 2. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. For the stay of the letters pro-
Dublin. cured in favour of Lodowick Brisket to be Clerk of the Council,
which office is already passed to William Uscher. Lodowick
Brisket's father was a natural Italian, he keeps a continual corres-
pondence with Florence. *Autog.* p. 1½.
- Sept. 2. 3. Mr. James FitzGerald to Sir Robt. Cecil. The horrible
Dublin. murder of his parents. To have amendment of a defect in his letter
for the leading of 25 horse. Defect in his uncle Edward Fitz-
Gerald's letter. *Autog.* p. 1.
- see 1594 4. Petition of Edward FitzGerald in behalf of himself and his
Sept. 2. nephew James FitzGerald to Burghley. The murders of many of
their family by the procurement of the rebels Feagh M'Hugh
O'Byrne and Walter Reogh. Desires license to erect 25 horse and
50 foot to serve at Her Majesty's charges under their leading as a
better security against their enemies. p. 1.
- Sept. 7. 5. Note of suitors for Irish debts with sums assigned for them.
pp. 2.
- Sept. 7. 6. Arthur Hyde to Burghley. To favour his cause against
Patrick Condon. *Autog.* p. 1.
- Sept. 7. 7. W. Grosvenor to Burghley. His suit for the service of Ire-
England, land with munition opposed by certain artificers of London. Ad-
120 miles from vantages proposed by him for the service of Her Majesty. *Autog.*
London. p. 1.
- Sept. 10. 8. Sir W. Russell to Burghley. The Seneschalship of Knock-
Dublin Castle. fergus granted to Sir Edw. York. Deducting the entertainment of
ten shillings per diem. *Autog.* p. ¾.
- Sept. 11. 9. Warrant to Sir George Carewe, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, for
Manor of five lasts of powder to be delivered to William Grosvenor of Bally-
Greenwich. porte, in the county of Salop, to be by him transported and sent to
Dublin Castle for the service of Ireland. p. ½.
- Sept. 11. 10. Privy Seal for 111*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* to be paid to William Grosvenor
Greenwich. for munition to be sent into Ireland. *Draft.* p. ½.
- Sept. 12. 11. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. According
Dublin. to our last letter of 18 Aug. I, the Deputy, with those of the
Council particularly named, have proceeded to relieve the ward of
Enniskillen; the journey was long and difficult, as we were driven
to cut through the waste, mountains, and bogs of O'Rourke's
country, yet, notwithstanding all impediments, we relieved the
castle the 30th of Aug., which was 12 days after we departed from
Dublin. In our march we employed sundry spies by several ways,
both to discover the enemies and their doings, and also to give
knowledge to the ward of our coming to relieve them, the rather
to hold them in comfort and encourage them, being before greatly
discouraged by the late defeat given to Sir Henry Duke and Sir

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Edward Herbert, with the loss of all the provision of victuals in that convey, and the warders themselves reduced to that extremity as they lived upon horseflesh, dogs, cats, rats, and salt hides, and at our entry into the castle had but one horse left alive, which the day after was to be slaughtered and divided amongst the company, as the Constable told us; of all our said spies and instruments sent abroad for discovery there returned not one to us, neither had we any advertisement from them, being, as is to be supposed, either cut off by the enemies or detained by them, insomuch as till we came within one mile of the castle we knew not whether the castle held for Her Majesty or for the enemies. We found in the castle above forty persons of all sorts, which we reduced to thirty, as a company sufficient to answer the ward and to do the service of the boats, and have victualled them for six months with beeves on foot, biscuit, cheese, salt, and some malt, having likewise to help themselves with a plentiful fishing of eels, under the cover of the castle. The castle by building is of an ordinary strength, according to the manner of building in Ireland, which is not for defence against greater artillery, but by situation it is strong, standing close upon the Lough which leadeth to Beleek and so to the river of Erne, and therefore most meet to be kept for Her Majesty to serve a turn to pierce further into the North, either to take Ballyshannon in Tirconnell, and Beleek and Bondrowse on Connaught side, or to answer any attempt in Tirone, if Her Majesty at any time shall like of the same. And even in this journey we had thought to take Beleek, and to put a ward in it, but that Sir Richard Bingham assured us that it was ruined in such sort as the expenses of 200*l*. would not make it guardable, neither could it be repaired in short time. In our return from Enniskillen, looking that Maguire and his adherents would have made some show, we pierced through the principal fastness of his country, and in our march homeward we received from the Earl of Tirone sundry letters of several dates, but making show of an alteration from the conformity which he promised and subscribed at his late being at Dublin, for where, after his submission made and full approbation of the conditions proposed to him, for Her Majesty and good estate of the country, which we sent to your Lordships in our last despatch, we returned him into his country, partly to "contain in order" his own inhabitants and followers and to revoke them from the aid of the enemy, and partly to do his best to expel the Scots and stay O'Donnell, and lastly to send in his pledges and his eldest son, the Baron of Dungannon. He answered, as appeareth by his several letters, the copies whereof we send herewith to your Lordships, together with others, that you may see at large the course he holdeth, which, for our parts, we cannot but find to be strange, considering how far it differeth from his late promise and word given at Dublin. And therefore to lay to stop all sudden incursions as much as in us lyeth, and to strengthen every border as far as the small forces we have will reach, we have returned the companies to several places of garrison where was most cause of defence, and in

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the Brenny, which directly bordereth upon Maguire, and standeth most open to danger, we have laid 200 foot, commanded by two English captains, at the charges of the country, which, with their own holdings, we hope will suffice to repel the incursions of the enemy; and yet at the breaking up of the camp, which was the fifth of this September, we discharged out of Her Majesty's pay six hundred foot and horse, which I, the Deputy, found in pay and charged upon Her Majesty at the taking of the sword. And likewise afore the "dismission" of the army we took an exact muster of all the companies, and viewing them by the poll we found a great decay in the old garrison bands, namely, that for want of supplies of the English they were increased to greater numbers of the Irish than either hath been usual or in good course for Her Majesty's service is fit. And besides it is contrary to many instructions from Her Majesty and your Lordships that there should be in any of those bands more than five of the Irish, and they to serve for guides and interpreters. It may please your Lordships, therefore, to give present order for 200 foot to be sent forthwith to serve for supplies, the rather for that these garrison bands being in effect the strength of the realm so long as they were continued English, and now being so much altered into Irish it can not but be dangerous if it should so continue and not be remedied out of hand, the consideration whereof we humbly leave to you as a matter of no mean consequence. We are driven still to bemoan our want of money, most humbly beseeching you to have care to supply us, otherwise we shall be neither able to avoid the clamour of the soldier, nor have means to answer any occasion of service, how important soever it be. For having answered this month's victualling to the soldiers with the money borrowed of Dublin and Drogheda, and being to receive by way of loan of the town of Waterford 600*l.* towards the next month's victualling, being October, which will not reach to satisfy the full monthly allowance by a great deal, we know not where to borrow more, neither of the corporate towns nor amongst ourselves, who remain as yet unpaid of the last taxation of 1,200*l.* levied amongst the late Lord Deputy and us, and therefore, inasmuch as it is not to be gotten within the realm, we are bold with the more earnestness to signify our wants therein, and to leave the same to your Lordships' help with all the speed that may be. Lastly, where you may gather by the discourse of this letter and by the several letters of the Earl of Tirone and O'Donnell in what staggering condition the state of the North standeth, and what appearance there is that things may decline to worse, if they be suffered and not stayed, we beseech your full direction what course we shall hold both with the Eurl of Tirone and O'Donnell and all the rest, by pacification or prosecution, which will require some good numbers of men to be sent from thence with a competent provision of victuals, money, and munition, which are not to be had in this country. The Earl of Ormond hath kept these parts of Leinster in very good quietness. *Autogs. pp. 3. Inclose,*

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11. I. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy.* The Scots have killed some of his tenants under O'Cahan. The son of Agnus M'Donnell is landed in Innishowen with 800 Scots. His sons Hugh and Henry carried to Crewe by their fosterfathers lest he should give them as pledges. Maguire's creaghts are on the further side of Lough Erne next Connaught. 1594, Aug. 25, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.

11. II. *O'Donnell to the Lord Deputy and Council.* Offers a dutiful subjection if he may have peace for all those that are banished to his country. Reckons if Her Majesty's bad officers be suffered to hold Maguire's or O'Rourke's country that the next blow will fall on him. If he may have peace he will send back the Scots. 1594, Aug. 25, Derry. Copy. p. 1.

11. III. *Maguire to the Lord Deputy and Council.* Supplication for pardon. Otherwise he and his must be regarded as hungry and rapacious wolves. Latin. 1594, Aug. 26. Copy. p. 1.

11. IV. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy.* O'Donnell's willingness to make peace. All Tirone's followers and country people are resolutely sworn to take such part as O'Donnell doth. 1594, Aug. 29, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.

11. V. *O'Donnell to the Lord Deputy.* To restore the poor exiles to their wonted livings, without which no peace granted to O'Donnell can be of effect. 1594, ^{Aug. 30}_{Sept. 5}, Liffey (Lifford). Copy. p. 1½.

11. VI. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone.* Will meet him at the Cavan on Wednesday next to confer touching O'Donnell's matters. 1594, Aug. 31, Castle of Inniskillin. Copy. p. 1.

11. VII. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone.* His letter to the Constable of Inniskillin was not delivered till 24 hours after the castle was revictualled. Call upon him to send his eldest son to Dublin by the day appointed notwithstanding the frivolous excuse contained in his letters. 1594, Aug. 31, Camp at Inniskillin. Copy. p. 1½.

11. VIII. *Lord Deputy and Council to Hugh O'Donnell.* Take his submission in good part. It was his duty to have performed it in person. Urge him to dismiss the Scots. 1594, Sept. 1, Castle of Inniskillin. Copy. p. 1.

11. IX. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council.* O'Donnell demands a general pardon to extend to Brian Oge O'Rourke, Maguire, Brian M'Hugh Oge, and all who have been proclaimed. Excuses his not coming to the Cavan on Wednesday next for that Agnus M'Donnell is to land with a great number of Scots. 1594, Sept. 1, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.

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11. x. *Lord Deputy and Council to Hugh Maguire. Answer to his letters. Refer the matter of his pardon to the Queen. 1594, Sept. 3, Camp near Slugh begh [Slieve begh]. Copy. p. 1.*

11. xi. *Lord Deputy and Council to Tirone. Will consider further of O'Donnell's demands at their return to Dublin. The undutiful and loose answer of Tirone's brethren and best followers that they would run O'Donnell's fortune to be remedied by Tirone. 1594, Sept. 4, Camp near Clonishe. Copy. p. 1.*

11. xii. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy. Will inquire for the horses and hacknies lost the last journey. All his men have sworn to take part with Maguire and O'Donnell. 1594, Sept. 11, Dungannon. Copy. p. ½.*

Sept. 12.
Dublin.

12. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. For the speedy dispatch of Capt. Thomas Lee. His charge is much less than he worthily deserveth in regard of his valour and great pains-taking. Autogs. p. 1.*

Sept. 12.
Dublin Castle.

13. *Lord Deputy to Burghley. Tirone has neither brought in his pledges nor met him at the Cavan. Russell can now hope little good from him. Have discharged 600 of the bands lately erected. His readiness to pleasure Sir Edward Moore, who has lately returned to Ireland. Autog. pp. 2.*

Sept. 12.
Dublin Castle.

14. *Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. In favour of the bearer, Sir Edward Yorke, to have the charge which Mr. Carlisle lately had at Knockfergus. Holog. p. 1.*

Sept. 12.
Dublin.

15. *Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. It is not good that the Earl of Tirone should continue long in the staggering course he is in. The grievous consumption of treasure and perilous inconvenience of prosecuting Tirone will far exceed any other war against the O'Neills of long time. Sir William Weston, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, is past hope of recovery. Autog. pp. 2½.*

Sept. 12.
Dublin Castle.

16. *Lord Deputy to Sir R. Cecil. To further a supply of treasure. To procure Her Majesty's resolution how the rebels shall be dealt with. Autog. p. ½.*

Sept. 13.
Dublin.

17. *Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. To be directed by the bearer what course they shall pursue touching the accusations against the Lord Chancellor by Edmond Birne. Autogs. p. 1¼.*

Sept. 13.
England.

18. *Sir W. Fytzwylliam to Sir R. Cecil. Sir, I most humbly and heartily thank you. You shall find me an honest man and void from all the detestable suggestions made against me. I will wait on my Lord Treasurer and my Lord Buckhurst by 9 o'clock to-morrow. Once more I most humbly and heartily thank you, and so in haste I commit you to God; out of my bed where I*

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have lien from two of the clock in the afternoon, by reason of the pain of a pair of ill feet. After 9 of the clock at night. Your assured poor cousin ever to command. *Autog.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 13.

19. Informations against Sir William Fytzwylliam during his deputation. He caused M'Mahon to be indicted at a special sessions, whither he himself rode, and there caused the man to be hanged because he could not pay him a fine of 800 beeves. He also appointed a private sessions where Michael FitzSimmons was in one day indicted, arraigned, condemned, and judged, and the next day executed that his farm might be bestowed on the Bishop of Meath. *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sept. 13.

20. Note of Irish debts by Philip Hoare, with the names of the suitors, and the sums due to them. *Autog.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 14.
Dublin.

21. Lord Chancellor Loftus to Burghiey. May it please you, as I have these thirty-four years in all my causes made humbly bold to trouble you only, so am I forced thereunto at this present, though rather to bemoan that hard and unhappy state wherein I now live than any way to crave any grace or favour. There is here one Edward Byrne, a kern of the sept of the Byrnes, who had in lease a little farm of mine, whom (after the expiration of his term, for that he was of very bad behaviour, and lived chiefly upon stealths), I removed from thence, and placed in his room an old servant of mine, one named Dicson. Byrne being herewith displeased gave out threatenings both against myself and my servant who succeeded him in the farm that he would be even with us both. And although all this was long since, yet now a little before Sir William Fytzwylliam's departure, he, the said Byrne, moved as well with his own malice as put on by the procurement of one Sir Patrick Barnwall, a gentleman of a busy and very dangerous disposition, brought up in his youth in the King of Spain's dominions, and maliciously affected towards me for that very lately I searched his house in Dublin for a mass which was celebrated there a little before my coming thither, as also that he may not have his will in some matters he hath in the Court of Chancery, came to Sir Robert Gardener and accused me to him that about six years since, the Spaniards being then expected to arrive here, I should send a message to Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne by my servant Dicson, purporting that I had been always his friend, and that then I desired him to stand my friend, and likewise that my eldest son, being employed for the guard of these borders, and lying at Ballimore, should write unto Feagh that he had the charge of the border, and therefore desired him that his people might do no harm. This he himself reported over Dublin, but whether in these precise words or not I cannot certainly learn.

Sir Robert Gardener acquainted Sir William Fytzwylliam therewith the night before he delivered up the sword. He sent at once for some other councillors, and took Edmond Byrne's examinations, and as Loftus learns they either are or shall be transmitted to Burghiey. Loftus hopes that Burghiey will not suffer this to be buried, but that a just trial and examination may be had thereof, to

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the end that the fault may receive just punishment, where it shall be found deserving. The matters preferred against him by Robert Legg and Barnabe Ryché not being searched into have given boldness to every discontented and malicious detracter to revenge themselves by such monstrous and false accusations against him if Burghley in his wisdom do not prevent it.

What likelihood of truth there is that I should so much disgrace myself, and that high place I hold under Her Majesty, by craving favour of a man so base and barbarous as Feagh M'Hugh I rather leave to trial than trouble your Lordship with any particulars in my excuse. And in that which concerneth my son, Sir Barnaby Fitz-Patrick's malice and falsehood appear most plainly, because he never had the charge of these borders, nor to that end ever lay at Ballimore. So humbly beseeching your Lordship in justice to take some such course herein, as that being found faultless I may have some reparation of my credit against him and others who have so maliciously and falsely accused me, I commend your Lordship to the best blessings of God. *Autog.* pp. 2.

- Sept. 14. 22. Jo. Price to Burghley. 14 persons drowned in passing the
Dublin. Ford of Rooskoulle or Loughearne. Manner of the death of William Cecill, my dear kinsman. Many fair horses lost and tired in the toilsome journey to relieve Enniskillen. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Sept. 15. 23. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Suit of Sir William
Dublin. Weston, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, that the wardship of his son may be bestowed to the benefit of the child and his mother. He has been long weakened by sickness, and there is no expectation of his recovery. *Autogs.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Sept. 13 and 24. Schedule for payment of Irish suitors. p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
14.
- Sept. 16. 25. The humble answer and demand of the agents of Carrick-
fergus. pp. 2.
- Sept. 18. 26. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. Distressed estate of the bearer,
Dublin. Sir Edward Yorke, in the late most detestable conspiracy of his wretched nephew. Discipline of Yorke's troop. His approved valour. To have Mr. Carleill's charge of Carrickfergus. *Autog.* pp. 2.
- Sept. 18. 27. Robert Fowle to Burghley. His conceit for saving Her
Majesty's charges in prosecution of the war against the rebels. *Holog.* p. 1.
- Sept. 19. 28. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The Lord Deputy has bestowed
Dublin. on the bearer, Sir Edw. York, the office of Seneschal of Claneboy. He has well acquitted himself in this long and tough journey of Enniskillen. *Aut.* p. 1.
- Sept. 20. 29. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. He is worn away with the
Dublin. troubles brought on him by the accusations of Legg and Riche.

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1594.
Understands the continuance of Her Majesty's offence towards him. Has written a letter to the Privy Council, which he prays Burghley to forward or suppress as shall be for his best interest. *p. 1.*
- Sept. 20. 30. Robert Newcomen to Burghley. High rate of corn and other victual by means of the unseasonable time of this harvest. Provisions to be sent from England. *Autog. p. 1.*
Dublin.
- Sept. 22. 31. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Sir Robert Gardener's departure into England to acquaint Her Majesty with the troubled state of the realm. Sir William Weston groweth every day more sickly. To direct Sir Henry Wallop to make his present repair over. *Autog. p. 1.*
- Sept. 22. 32. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Untoward proceedings of the Earl of Tirone. Laments their want of foresight in letting him go when he repaired to Dublin. The packet has been stayed 16 days by reason of easterly winds. *Holog. pp. 2.*
Dublin.
- Sept. 22. 33. Lord Deputy to Sir R. Cecil. Has received a letter from Her Majesty wherein he finds some bitterness. Suspects Tirone has practice with some in the English Pale, and others of great account, or he would never carry himself so undutifully as he doth. *Holog. p. 1.*
Dublin.
- Sept. 23. 34. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Sir W. Weston died this morning. Sir Robert Dillon to be re-appointed to the office and Fenton to have some of the increased allowance made to Sir W. Weston. *Autog. pp. 2.*
Dublin.
- Sept. 23. 35. Sir R. Bingham to Sir John Puckering the Lord Keeper. All this summer was ill spent in parleying with the rebels and sending them protections. They have gotten their harvest, gathered loose knaves from the whole realm, and have now the help of long nights to further their rebellious attempts. *Autog. p. 1.*
Roscommon.
- Sept. 24. 36. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. The barrenness of his entertainment and allowance as Muster Master. His cousin Brian Fitzwilliam is not like to live many days. Prays for his pension of 10 shillings per diem. 100 foot and 50 horse to be assigned for his government in Tirconnell and Fermanagh. Prays that his nephew may have the bringing over of the company of foot and horse that shall be appointed for those parts of Ireland. *Autog. pp. 3. Incloses,*
Dublin.
36. 1. Sir R. Bingham to Sir Ralph Lane. Brian Oge O'Rourke with certain of O'Donnell's loose men attacked Sligo, but were repulsed. Fildew and the Burke's had the killing of some of the traitors. Desires to know how Lane finds the Lord Deputy Russell, after his coming home to Dublin, disposed touching the placing of garrisons in Ballyshannon and Beleek. 1594, Sept. 18, Athlone. *Autog. p. 1.*

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1594.
Sept. 24. 37. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. His sickness after the
Dublin. journey to Enniskillen. The present is not an opportunity so fit to
begin a war as the occasion is great to urge it. Spain will be
very ready to take Tirone into their protection and make him a
ground to work on all their long plotted designs. Wishes that
these broils may be taken up by some pacifying means without
putting things to the trial of force. *Autog.* p. 1½.
- Sept. 26. 38. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. In favour of the bearer, Art
Dublin. M'Dermott M'Edmond Duff, Captain of the Kinshylloes for remittal
of certain arrearages of rent. *Autog.* p. 1.
- Sept. 26. 39. Charles Eggarton, Constable of Her Majesty's Castle of
Knockfergus. to Burghley. The bickerings of Englishmen have
crossed Her Majesty's service. Many of the chief inhabitants of the
Claneboys have been desirous to become freeholders to Her Majesty.
Petitions for the office of the late Captain Christopher Carleill in
the storehouse of Carrickfergus. *Autog.* p. 1.
- Sept. 27. 40. Sir H. Bagenall to Burghley. The generality of the articles
Newry. which he charged Tirone with was intended of careful consideration,
on account of the probable murder of the witnesses if he had specified
the matters more particularly. Miserable murder of the Captain of
Killwarnen when he was ready to aver matter against the Earl
face to face. The discouragement of Turlough Lynagh has been a
great furtherance of Tirone's haughtiness. Connor Roe Maguire
has grown to an atonement with Maguire. Desires sterling pay for
his horsemen. *pp.* 3¼.
- Sept. 29. 41. Lord Deputy Sir William Russell to Burghley. That Sir
Dublin Castle. Geff. Fenton may be included in the Commission for demising
lands, wardships, &c. p. 1.
- Sept. 29. 42. Earl of Ormond to Queen Elizabeth. Certifies that he
Carrick. promised pardon of life and living to Patrick Condon when he came
in from the rebellion of Desmond. His good service after that. To
be graciously considered. *Copy.* p. 1.
- Sept. 29. 43. Florence M'Carthy to Sir Robert Cecil. His long restraint
[London.] and trouble for the space of five years. Prays for a renewal of his
protection from arrest. [Printed in the Life of Florence M'Carthy,
page 115.] p. ¾.
- Sept. 44. Petition of Fynyn Mac Cartie to the Privy Council. For 20
marks of concealed land in Ireland, in consideration of his maim in
Her Majesty's wars beyond the seas. p. 1.
- Sept. 30. 45. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. In favour of the bearer, the
Athlone. wife of Robert Bowen, long imprisoned for the matter of Stanton's
murder. p. ¾.
- Sept. 30. 46. Muster book for the garrison of Ireland for half a year ended
1594, Sept. 30, under the hand of Sir Ralph Lane, Muster Master
and Clerk of the Check. *pp.* 27.

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1594.
Sept. 47. A memorial of Ireland. Matters for Sir William Fitzwylliam All in Burghley's hand. *p.* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Sept. 48. Note of 1,200*l.* borrowed of the Lord Deputy and Council in the Deputation of Sir W. Fitzwylliam. *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Oct. 1. 49. David Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, to Sir Robt. Cecil.
Barry Court. Florence M'Carthy has lately repaired to England. His dealing with Danell M'Carthy, base son to the Earl of Clancare, who has brought many subjects to their end. The examinations touching his treason taken by the late Justice Jessua Smythes. *Holog. pp.* 2.
- Oct. 2. 50. Sir William Fytzwylliam to Burghley. News delivered by
His house at Sir Patrick Barnwell. The Earl of Tirone has sent an English
Aldersgate. gentleman from Donegal in O'Donnell's country into Spain, and will keep close from rebellion in his own person till he hears back from Spain. *p.* 1.
- Oct. 2. 51. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council, in favor of
Dublin. the suit of Derby O'Shaughnessy. The said Derby's father and grandfather did in all the troubles of Connaught continue very fast and serviceable to the State. *p.* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Oct. 4. 52. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Against the over favourable
Dublin. return of the inquisition of the value of lands belonging to Darby O'Shaughnessy. His often rebellions and murder of John Burke a baron (of Leitrim) created by Her Majesty. *Autog. p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
Incloses,
52. I. *Fra. Capstoke to Sir Geoff. Fenton. The value of the lands supposed to belong to Darby O'Shaughnessy much underrated 1594, Sept. 30, Galway. Autog. p.* 1. *Incloses,*
52. II. *The true value of the 95 ploughlands or quarters of land in Kynaleagh in the county of Galway which Darby More O'Shaughnessy held in capite by knight's service when he died on the 20th of July 1548. After his death Gilleduff O'Shaughnessy his son and heir intruded upon the said lands without suing livery during his life. He died 8 January 1569-70. His son Shane O'Shaughnessy likewise intruded. The ploughland is valued at 15 shillings, amounting in the whole to 71*l.* 5*s.* sterling per annum. This is rather short than over valued, seeing that those lands were inhabited until by his joining in rebellion with the Earl of Clanricard's sons he was an instrument to make the country wasted (for which fact he was pardoned). He was found to be one of the murderers of John Burke, alias the Baron of Leitrim, brother to the now Earl of Clanricard, (for which fact likewise he was pardoned), and although he was restrained in the prison at Galway two or three years, yet the lands were notwithstanding inhabited by his followers. And these lands being rented to the tenants at 40 or 50 shillings the ploughland per annum,*

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besides composition and many great burthens and customs still exacted by their lords, they might well have borne rather a greater than a smaller value. Which intrusion, how worthy this man Darby O'Shaughnessy, now occupier of the land, is to have remitted unto him or given him I refer unto you. p. 1.

Oct. 4.
Dublin.

53. Thomas Chapman to Burghley. His several employments in Ireland. His pains in the accounts of Jaques Wingfield. The victualler's account is untaken for these six years. Desires some certain maintenance and to have the foreign accounts entrusted to him which do but trouble the auditor. *pp. 3½.*

Oct. 4.

54. George Castell to Burghley. His long attendance for Burghley's leisure to look upon his motions. There is something meant to be begged of Her Majesty simple in show, but of good reckoning, which he would like to acquaint Burghley of. *p. 1.*

Oct. 5.
The Strand.

55. Darby or Dermod O'Shaghnessy to Burghley. To be a mean to Her Majesty for allowing and granting his petition. *p. ½.*
Incloses,

55. I. *Petition of Darby O'Shaughnessy of Gortinchigory in Connaught to the Lord Treasurer. For a renewal of the patent granted to his grandfather of the lands of Kenalea, alias O'Shaughnessy's country, having every parcel of the said Lordship particularly expressed. 1594, Oct. 5. p. 1. Annexed,*

55. II. *Schedule expressing particularly every part and parcel of O'Shaughnessy's country, called Kenealea. p. 1.*

[Oct. 5.]

56. Brief note of such lands as are wrongfully detained from Darby O'Shaughnessy by Sir Geff. Fenton, Gerald Comerford, Peter Lynche of Galway, merchant, and the Countess of Clanricard. *p. 1.*

Oct. 5.

57. Sir Henry Bagenall's offer to save 570*l.* per annum in the Seneschalship of Carrickfergus and Claneboy. *p. 1.*

Oct. 6.
Barry Court.

58. David Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, to Burghley. Florence M'Carthy a practicer with the enemies of Spain and a provoker of rebellion. His conspiracy with Donnell Grany O'Mahony lately in action. *p. 1.*

Oct. 12.
Mallow.

59. Sir Thomas Norreys to Burghley. The bearer, Mr. Nicholas Browne, son of Sir Valentine Browne, has done good offices to the State. A bastard son of Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne has committed some spoils. *p. 1.*

Oct. 15.
Dublin.

60. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Contrary winds. They are forced by the evil state of Ulster to send over Sir R. Gardener to declare the same notwithstanding Sir Robert Cecil's letter to the Lord Deputy forbidding the same. Sir Patrick Barnwell is secretly shipped into England. *p. 1¾. Inclose,*

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60. I. *Earl of Tirone to Sir Edward Moore.* The contrary winds have kept Sir Robert Gardener so long that the truce will be expired before any order can be taken. Desires an extension of six weeks. O'Donnell wishes that many of the people driven out of Leitrim by Sir R. Bingham may be suffered to return. 1594, Oct. 9. Dunganon. Copy. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

60. II. *Sir Thomas Norreys and the Justices of Munster to the Lord Deputy.* The bastard of the Earl of Clancarre has come from Desmond in the night and went into Leinster to Walter Reagh. They have committed many disorders. Detain some of the soldiers which were written for to prosecute the rebels. [The following inclosures were sent to Lord Burghley, as appears by Sir W. Russell's letter to Sir Robert Cecil, they are, however, inserted here.] 1594, Sept. 25, Mallow. p. $1\frac{3}{4}$. Inclose,

60. III. *Mr. Francis Barkeley to Sir Thomas Norreys.* George Burnell murdered by the rebels. Sir Henry Oughtred is going to the borders. Will advertise the sheriff when he comes to Limerick. 1594, Sept. 24, Kilfune. Copy. p. 1.

60. IV. *Certain advertisements lately sent concerning the Earl of Tirone.* His aim to be King of Ireland. The promise of 20,000 men from the Pope and the Spanish King to arrive in Ireland next summer. Distribution of 2,200 soldiers by Tirone for cess. 1594, Sept. 28. p. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

60. V. *Sir Henry Duke to the Lord Deputy.* Earl of Tirone's plat for fixing the traitors in their old countries. He has cessed 2,000 shot and pikes among them for their better protection. Cormock M'Barron and Arte Bradaght O'Hagan, have gone into Monaghan to make Brian M'Hugh Oge M'Mahon. Mountford the English Jesuit has returned to Dunganon, where there have been many consultations. 1594, Sept. 30, Dundalk. Copy. p. 1. Incloses,

60. VI. *Schedule of the 2,000 soldiers lately cessed on the Urraghs of Ulster by the Earl of Tirone and his marshals.* Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

60. VII. *Walter Brady, Constable of the Cavan, to the Lord Deputy.* Turlough M'A Prior O'Reilly has gone to the traitors. A warrant to be directed to Captains Wyllis and Street to apprehend such chieftains as Sir John O'Reilly shall name to hinder them from joining the rebels. 1594, Sept. 30, Cavan. Copy. p. 1.

60. VIII. *Declaration of Christopher Plunkett of Dircanmaghe in the county of Louth, touching the seditious and traitorous speeches of Sir John Warde, vicar of Monfelston.* 1594, Oct. 6. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

60. IX. *Margaret Barnall to Capt. Ro. Bethel, her husband.* Brian M'Arte M'Barron and Owen M'Hugh M'Nel Oge, have burned eleven towns in the Ardes and taken a great prey. The tenants

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compelled to give them a buying. 1594, Oct. 7, Portaferry, received Oct. 10. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

60. x. Confession of Johan Kellie, wife unto William Drome, which Johan was wounded and taken prisoner on the 7th of August when the attempt to relieve Enniskillen failed. The share given to the Earl of Tirone out of the prey of the English. His commands to certain rebels to do as much harm as possible during the time he should be at Dublin. Names of certain of the Earl's men engaged in the action. 1594, Oct. 7., Dundalk. Copy. pp. 3.

60. xi. Thomas Baron of Slane to [the Lord Deputy.] Disloyalty of the Earl of Tirone. His gift of 100l. It was through the counsel of Mounforte an English priest that Tirone sent not his son as he promised. The goods are taken and the lives endangered of the good subjects every night. The rebels' bonnaghts to be placed on Sir Hugh Magennis and O'Hanlon. 1594, Oct. 12, Slane. p. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

60. xii. Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy. Excuses his not coming to his Lordship by a fear that Sir William Fytzwylliam might have procured a warrant for his apprehension. Oct. 13, Dungannon. Copy. pp. 2.

60. xiii. Certificate of the issue of part of 7,000l., parcel of a Privy Seal of 8,000l. dated 28 August 1594, under the hand of Charles Huet. 1594, Oct. 14. pp. 6.

Oct. 15. 61. Sir W. Russell to Sir Robert Cecil. The Earl of Ormond thinks that now Tirone has broken his promise with the State, he will hardly be brought in. Thanks Cecil for showing the Queen the Councilors' hands for his (Russell's) better discharge in the matter of letting Tirone depart from Dublin. p. 1.

Oct. 15. 62. Sir Robert Napper to Burghley. The Remembrancer of the Dublin Castle. Exchequer is very weak. Desires that Walter Harwoode may be made his deputy or his assistant. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Oct. 20. 63. Sir W. Russell to the Privy Council. In behalf of the Lady Dublin Castle. Malbie and her husband Mr. George Rawe and Mr. Anthony Brabazon, executor to the late Sir Nicholas Malbie. Certificate of the Commissioners to re-examine their accounts. p. 1.

Oct. 24. 64. Memorial by Burghley for matters of Ireland. Description of the several chieftains and urraghs of Ulster. Their thralldom under Tirone. The murder of Ever M'Rory Magennis of Kulwarlyn by the Earl of Tirone's son-in-law. pp. 5.

Oct. 28. 65. Memorandum by Burghley of Hugh Earl of Tirone with his kindred and followers. p. 1.

Oct. 28. 66. Note by Burghley of the principal captains in Ulster. p. 1.

Oct. 31. [Note, Under this date there are the drafts of two letters from the Queen, one to the Lord Deputy and Council and the other to the Lord Deputy, expressing her dislike at the Earl of Tirone being

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suffered to raise so extensive a rebellion, and insisting on his submission, with promises of princely forces to subdue him in case of obstinacy.] See Carew, p. 99, No. 145, 146.

- Oct. . 67. Memorandum apparently addressed to the Privy Council, touching Dr. Brune's offers for the bringing in of Mr. Thomas Geraldine and Mr. John Lacy. *pp.* 3.

VOL. CLXXVII. 1594. NOVEMBER—DECEMBER.

- Nov. 2. 1. Petition of Arte M'Dermot M'Edmond Duff to the Privy Council, in behalf of himself and the inhabitants of the Kinshelagh. His ancestor, Dermot Galle, was of the Irishry the first and chiefest procurer of the English conquest of Ireland. Their fidelity has procured them the hatred of Feagh M'Hugh and Walter Reagh. *p.* 1. *Annexing,*

1. i. *Schedule containing the articles of divers natures requested by Arte M'Dermot M'Edmund Duff.* *p.* 1.

- Nov. 6. 2. Captain William Piers (the old Capt.) to Queen Elizabeth. He delivered certain collections for reformation of Ulster into her own hands at his being at Court. Presents a collection to be presently followed. Men, money, and sufficient furniture to be sent to the Lord Deputy. Offers to repair into the North to be assistant to the Governor.

- Nov. 6. 3. Plat by old Capt. William Piers for establishing the North of Ireland, and the overthrow of the rebels as well Irish as Scottish. To establish boats on Lough Foyle and Lough Neagh. Nature of the people rather to yield a reasonable composition than be removed from their natural habitation. *p.* 1.

- Nov. 6. 4. Capt. W. Piers to Burghley. The enormities, mischiefs, and inconveniences which have grown by temporising. Her Majesty's treasure must be opened. His plot to bridle the Scots, bring all Ulster now in rebellion to the Crown, and raise an annual revenue to requite the charge. The general quiet that will grow by making several barons, they will know the circuit of each barony, and be tied only to the service of Her Majesty. *p.* 1½.

- Nov. 8. 5. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The truce with the Northern Dublin Castle. rebels prolonged for six weeks. The old Captain Piers was at the conference, his willingness to repair to the Court to report such things as he is able to deliver. Now, my good Lord, I beseech you give me leave to deliver thus much to your Lordship, that for myself I verily conceive the reducing of those northern parts to a

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settled government would be much more available to the quiet governing of the whole realm than the continuance of either of the governments of Munster or Connaught, which I am thus moved to think, in as much as by the best information, and partly by mine own observation, I find the Earl of Tirone's forces and means to be so strong, his late provision of munition so great, his friends and favourers, even in every place of the Pale, so many, and the malice of the Jesuits and Seminaries possessing and incensing him so extreme, that unless Her Majesty will be pleased to resolve a speedy prevention, by supplies out of England, I see not what should let him to endanger the whole state. pp. 2. *Incloses,*

5. I. *Submission of Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. Offers to surrender his country and hold it by letters patent. Pledges to be changed every three months. 1594, Oct. 26. p. 1½.*

5. II. *Resolution of the Lord Deputy and Council, that no violence or act of war shall be attempted against Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne until Her Majesty's pleasure respecting his submission shall be further known. His pledge. 1594, Nov. 1, Dublin Castle. p. 1.*

5. III. *Joshua Mynce to the Lord Deputy. Will use all diligence to light on Brian Oge O'Rourke's messenger. His name is Brian O'Cowan, and his passage continually through Dublin. Stealths committed by the O'Tools lying in Imalie, which Feagh Mac Hugh O'Byrne hath shaken from him. 1594, Oct. 16, Williamston. Copy. p. 1.*

5. IV. *Joshua Mynce to the Lord Deputy. Repair of Gallynogh alias Loghlin a Carro on a message from Brian O'Rourke to Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. Desires to have warrant to deal with his intelligencer or he dare not presume to do so. Donnell M'Owney O'More, Edmond Grace, and Gerald Grace, and others at the burning of Dermod O'Dowly in Leix. 1594, Oct. 26, Williamston. Copy. p. 1½.*

5. V. *John Dallway to the Lord Deputy. There is landed in the Route as much lead and powder as cost the Earl of Tirone in Scotland 300l. 1594, Oct. 28, Carrickfergus. Copy. p. 1.*

5. VI. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. Desire that he will repair to them to hold a consultation on the best means to pacify the troubles of Ulster in peaceable manner. 1594, Oct. 31, Dublin. Copy. p. 1½.*

5. VII. *Randolph M'Neys to Charles Eggarton. The Earl of Tirone has had all his neighbours to consult except Neile M'Brian Curtie. Tirone has taken council to harm and spoil R. M'Neys, unless he will join him. Prays for assistance, as he cannot unaided resist all his evilwillers. 1594, Oct. 31, Glenarme. Copy. p. 1.*

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5. VIII. *Earl of Tirone to Randall M'Enos. Refusing him bonnaught in Claneboy. 1594, Nov. Translation from the Irish. p. 3.*

Nov. 8. 6. Lord Deputy Russell to Sir R. Cecil. The rebels daily increase
Dublin Castle. their own means and weaken us. The border next them is put
into a convenient strength to prevent borderages. p. 1.

Nov. 10. 7. Petition of the Earl of Ormond to Burghley. For letters from
the Privy Council to the Lord Deputy that he may enjoy the
Treasurership of Ireland, with the disposing of the offices belonging
to the same. p. 1.

Nov. 10. 8. Petition of David, Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, to Burghley.
That is the petition of Owen M'Dermuddy, Lord Barry's servant.
For the copies of certain depositions taken by the Lord Deputy and
Council upon the Articles exhibited against Florence M'Carthy.

Nov. 15. 9. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Earl of Tirone is now
Dublin Castle. altogether governed by Jesuits and Seminary priests, the fore-
runners of rebellions. Stay of Sir Robt. Gardener. The rebels are
daily ready to forsake Tirone for his tyranny. *Holog. Seal
with Arms. p. 1½. Incloses,*

9. I. *Advertisements received out of the North. Report that the
petition presented to the King of Spain in the name of all Ulster
by James O'Hely, Bishop of Tuam, had been rejected. Overthrow
of M'Elane in Scotland. The Earl of Tirone upbraided by his
brother Cormock for having put him to the action of rebellion
against his will. 1594, Nov. 11. p. 1. Annexing,*

9. II. *Note of the Earl of Tirone's forces, with the names of their
leaders. [Printed in Carew III., p. 101, No. 147.] p. 1.*

9. III. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. In
answer to their two letters of 31st October. 1594, Nov. 6, Dun-
gannon. Copy. Calendared below (Nov. 15), III., No. 1. p. 1.*

Nov. 15. 10. Lord Deputy to Sir Rob. Cecil. If present order is not taken
Dublin. for Tirone, Her Majesty will in short time hazard the loss of the
realm. To move Her Majesty to send over some forces. *Holog.
p. 1½. Incloses,*

10. I. *Hugh, Earl of Tirone, to the Lord Deputy and Council.
To be excused from attending the consultation about the pacification.
Will convoy the victuals for the garrison in Monaghan when he
shall have intelligence that it is at Dundalk. 1594, Nov. 6,
Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.*

Nov. 15. 11. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Report of a pinnace being sent
Dublin. from Spain with 34,000 ducats. The reducing Tirone by war will
draw charges and a great length of time. p. 1½.

11. I. *Hugh, Earl of Tirone, to the Lord Deputy and Council.
1594, Nov. 6, Dungannon. Copy. Calendared above, No. 10, I.
p. 1½.*

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1594.
Nov. 16. 12. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. Tirone's letter to him.
Carriek. Articles of complaint sent from O'Donnell. *p.* 3. *Incloses,*
12. I. *Earl of Tirone to the Earl of Ormond. The people desire that all their bordering neighbours may be placed in their native dwellings, and the rebellion pacified. His son is not in plight to send to Dublin. The Earl of Huntley has overthrown 6,000 men of the Earl of Argyll's. 1594, Nov. 3, Dungannon. p.* 1. *Incloses,*
12. II. *A note of sundry oppressions laid down by O'Donnell as the causes of his present withholding himself from so dutiful demeanour as justly was expected. The manner in which he desires O'Rourke and others may be restored. [There is a copy of this paper inclosed in Deputy's letter of Dec. 27, below p. 288, No. 48, I.] Copy. pp.* 8.
12. III. *Earl of Ormond to the Earl of Tirone. To make known his loyalty by service and dutiful actions. Wishes he would deal earnestly and effectually with O'Donnell and those of the north to offer to Her Majesty a good revenue. 1594, Nov. 15, Callan. Copy. pp.* 1½.
- Nov. 16. 13. Draft of a new commission to grant lands in Munster. Cal.
Westminster. Carew, Vol. III., No. 148. *pp.* 2½.
- Nov. 16. 14. Instructions for the Commissioners for lands in Munster.
Draft. Cal. Carew, Vol. III., No. 149. *pp.* 3¾.
- Nov. 16. 15. Articles concerning Her Majesty's offers for the disposing of
her lands in Munster under the hand of the late Secretary Walsyngham. *Copy. pp.* 2.
- Nov. 16. 16. Instructions for the Commissioners. *Copy.* Cal. above.
No. 14. *pp.* 3.
- Nov. 16. 17. The new Commission to grant lands in Munster. *Copy.*
Westminster. Cal. above, No. 13. *p.* 1½.
- [Nov. 16.] 18. The plot signed by Walsyngham for the peopling of Munster.
Copy.
- Nov. 16. 19. Another copy of the above instructions. *pp.* 3.
- Nov. 16. 20. Modern copies of all the above. *pp.* 12½.
- Nov. 18. 21. P. Lord Dunsany to Sir Robert Cecil. To further his suit to
the Privy Council. *p.* 1. *Incloses,*
21. I. *Petition of the Lord of Dunsany to the Privy Council. For arrearages of sterling pay due for his band of 20 horse or for a pension during life, giving bond to serve with the said 20 horse. 1594, Nov. 18. p.* 1.
- Nov. 22. 22. Lord Deputy Russell to Sir Robert Cecil. On behalf of the
bearer Captain Lee. *Autog. p.* ¾.
- Nov. 22. 23. Note of the beeves, muttons, pecks of oats, and finding of
40 kern and 10 boys paid in Sir Henry Sydney's time to the

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constable of Fernes out of the Kynshelaghe, viz., out of Edmond Duff's country, M'Emor's country, and M'Vadeck's country. *p. 1.*

Nov. 24.
Dublin.

24. Sir Edward Moore to Burghley. The truce with the rebels will expire in four days. The poor subject prays for peace. Tirone seems desirous of peace, making offer of any pledges but his eldest son. *Autog. p. 1.*

Nov. 28.
Moyallo.

25. Sir Thomas Norreys to the Privy Council. Capt. Glemham has gone to Cornwall. Has arrested his men and ship which wants repair. A few of the unprotected English molested during Norreys's absence in the north with the Lord Deputy. Many controversies for land. *Autog. p. 1.*

Nov. 29.
[prob. London.]

26. Florence M'Carthy to Burghley. Against the Viscount Barry. Beseeches Burghley to consider as well his father's service and his own and Lord Barry's father's wicked murders and rebellious intention, for the which he died. *Holog.* Printed in the Life of F. M'Carthy, p. 119. *pp. 2½.*

Nov. 30.
Dublin Castle.

27. Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. The despatch of Nov. 18, kept back until now by contrary weather. Has received Her Majesty and the Council's letters touching Tirone. Has sent a pursuivant to summon him to Dublin. [See note under date 1594, Oct. 31, above p. 279.] *Autog. p. ½.*

[Nov. ?]

28. Memorandum in Fenton's hand addressed to "Your Honor," finding fault with the amount of gunpowder which the Earl [of Tirone] has been suffered to engross within little more than the space of one year. *p. ½.*

Dec. 4.

29. Nicholas Brown, Sir Valentine Browne's son, to Burghley. Complains of the favourable allowance obtained by the Earl of Clancarty for his invalid claim to the lands granted by patent to Sir Valentine Browne. His undoing. Clancarty's bastard son has cruelly murdered his men, spitefully killed his horses and cattle, taken the prey of the town and laid divers malicious plots for Browne's life. *Holog.* Printed in M'Carthy, p. 123. *pp. 3.*

Dec. 5.
Dublin.

30. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Tirone has drawn to his party all the chief Lords of countries. Her Majesty's best urraghs have been driven to abandon their countries. In the whole province of Ulster no part standeth for Her Majesty, except Knockfergus, the Newry, Monaghan, Enniskillin, and the Blackwater. Want 2,000 foot and some companies of horse. The rebels of Ulster will be no longer stayed by temporizing. *Autogs. pp. 2. Inclose,*

30. I. Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. Command him to repair to Dublin by direction from Her Majesty. 1594, Nov. 21, Dublin Castle. *Copy. p. 1½.*

30. II. Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. Can say no more than he formerly has written concerning his coming

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to their presence. O'Donnell and his brother M'Cormock O'Neill will make satisfaction to any of Her Majesty's subjects that have been annoyed. 1594, Nov. 26, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.

30. III. Certificate of the receipt and issue of revenues and composition money between ult. Feb. 1593-4, and 30 Sept. 1594, under the hand of Richard Hoper. 1594, Dec. 4. pp. 30.

30. IV. Declaration of the issue of 7,000*l.*, parcel of a Privy Seal of 8,000*l.*, dated 28th August 1594. 1594, Dec. 5. pp. 10.

30. V. Certificate from Sir Ralph Lane of Her Majesty's forces presently employed in Ulster and Leinster. 1594, Dec. 5. pp. 3.

30. VI. Mayor of Waterford to the Lord Deputy. Has examined James Ley lately come from Biscay. The news of the slaughter of the troops sent to the relief of Enniskillen. A small patasho appointed for Ireland, wherein was a bishop with 34,000 ducats. 1594, Nov. 29 [Waterford]. Copy. p. 1.

30. VII. Randall Brereton to Marshal Bagenall. Art Mac Baron's sons, Brian and Shane O'Neill, and Owen M'Hugh O'Neill have dispossessed Neale O'Neill, and put Owen O'Neill to be Lord of the Upper Clondeboy. The Dufferin and all the North made subject to Tirone. Brereton is threatened to be killed by those who killed Abel Ashton. 1594, Nov. 24. Copy. p. 1.

Dec. 5.
Dublin.

31. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The Earl of Tirone, by his frivolous surmises of the danger of his life in obeying the summons of the Lord Deputy and Council doth fully unmask himself, showing that he hath other pretences. If he publish himself as a Protector of the Catholic cause he will shake all the four Provinces. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne dependeth wholly upon the Earl of Tirone's course. George Beverley to be consulted for victualling the forces to be employed against Tirone. Autog. p. 3. Incloses,

31. I. The Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. Nov. 21, Dublin Castle. Copy. Calendared above, p. 284, No. 30 I. p. 1½.

31. II. Lord Deputy and Council to Queen Elizabeth. Answer to her letter of Oct. 31, convincing them of slackness in not apprehending Tirone. His steady and continued refusal to appear before them. Her Majesty to resolve to reform him. 1594, Dec. 5, Dublin Castle. Copy. p. 1½.

Dec. 6.
Dublin.

32. Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. Her Majesty's intent to send Sir John Norreys with forces to Knockfergus. The soldiers must be provided with six months' victuals from England continually beforehand. Wishes to reduce Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. The Earl of Ormond and Sir Henry Harrington will not like to meddle with him without they see sufficient force to extirp him. Holog. pp. 2.

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- Dec. 6. 33. Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. The great peril that was
Dublin Castle. imminent at the time when Tirone came to Dublin, Hopes Her
Majesty will send sufficient force to chastise Tirone. Has laid a
plot for withdrawing O'Donnell from him. *Autog.* pp. 2.
- Dec. 6. 34. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Connaught invaded by Brian
Dublin. Oge O'Rourke. Ballyshannon should be taken into Her Majesty's
hands and Beleek re-edified. The Ulster rebels have committed
many violent treasons and yet require conditions of peace instead of
offering submission. The anomaly of Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne who
is not able to make above 140 men. The composition of Con-
naught might be farmed. Bingham has the hands of the collectors
to his book testifying how much they have paid. Bootless accounts
of waste lands and desperate recognizances made up by the auditor.
The revenues of Connaught are received every half year and not
anything left in arrear. George Castle's case. Ballimote. The
Boile. *Autog.* pp. 7.
- Dec. 6. 35. Petition of David Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, to
Burghley, to be a mean to Her Majesty to remit the 500*l.* fine which
Florence M'Carty seeks to make him pay. p. 1.
- Dec. 8. 36. Queen Elizabeth to the Archbishop of Dublin, inhibiting the
Hampton Court. placing any in the Deanery of St. Patrick's if the Bishop of Leighlin
who now enjoys it shall die *Copy.* p. 3.
- Dec. 8. 37. Lord Deputy Russell to Sir Robert Cecil. Thanks him for
Dublin Castle. tempering the sharpness of the Queen's letter. Has broken off all
manner of temporising courses with Tirone. Has used the best
means to draw O'Donnell from him. *Holog.* pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Dec. 9. 38. Rates for victuals in Ireland when the soldiers had but Irish
pay. Received from Mr. Auditor Conyers. p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Dec. 12. 39. Donnell O'Sullivan to Burghley. Imperfection of the division
Dublin. set down between his uncle Sir Owen O'Sullivan and the writer by
the Vice-President of Munster and Justice Gould in June 1593. [See
Morrin, p. 295, for a partition and division of territory between
Donnell O'Sullivan and his uncle.] p. 3.
- [Dec. 14.] 40. Petition of Henry Sheffield to the Queen, that he may have
his pension of four shillings a day paid quarterly out of the
Exchequer in England, or else have a lease in reversion of "your
Highness' lands here in England."
- Dec. 14. 41. Sir H. Wallop to Sir R. Cecil. Explains how Her Majesty
pays Mr. Sheffield's whole pension, and nevertheless a great part of
it cometh not to his hands. p. 1.
- Dec. 14. 42. Orders set down by Sir John O'Reilly and the rest of his
name, viz., Philip, Edmund, Brian and Philip O'Reilly for the
defence of their country. *Copy.* p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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Dec. 15. Dublin. 43. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Contrary winds have stayed the last packet. The pinnace supposed to have been sent from Santander to the Earl of Tirone has not yet arrived in Ulster. Tirone has dispersed all his creats into the fast parts of his country, mustered all his forces, and standeth upon a stronger keeping than he did before. If the Earl break out he will have his first revenge of the Newry. The charge of 50^r horsemen in Irish pay (1,000 marks per annum) allowed to Tirone ought to cease. *Autog.* pp. 2.
- Dec. 18. Newry. 44. Sir Henry Bagenall to Burghley. To deal with Mr. Thomas Middleton of London, Merchant, touching a certain loan for providing victuals of the soldier for which Sir Robert Salisbury, Bagenall's son-in-law, has given security. Bagenall's losses through the spoiling of the Earl of Tirone. *Autog.* p. 1.
- Dec. 20. Dublin Castle. 45. Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. Adverse winds have delayed the last packet. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne has sent to Maguire for more forces. The very landing of these 200 soldiers has put the rebels in fear. The greatest part of the English Pale will be overrun before he, the Lord Deputy, will be able to make head against the rebels. *Holog.* pp. 2. *Incloses,*
45. I. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy. His grief that no answers have been sent to his former letters. 1594, Dec. 14, Toollo-bruicke. Copy. p. 3/4.*
45. II. *Earl of Tirone to Sir Edward Moore. Answers his letter of 8th Dec. Will better do his endeavour to stay Ever M'Cooloe and Cooloe M'Breine from committing further spoil in the Pale. If he had security for his life, lands, goods, and tenants he would serve against the rebels. He is in great doubt that Her Majesty's favour is withdrawn from him. The preys and borderages of the Clanardels. 1594, Dec. 14, Toollo-bruicke. Copy. p. 1.*
45. III. *Feagh M'Hugh to the Lord Deputy and Council. In excuse for not sending in the pledge which was required of him. 1594, Dec. 12, Balencore, i.e., Ballynecor. Copy. p. 1.*
45. IV. *Walter FitzGerald (Walter Reagh) to the Lord Deputy. For pardon for Feagh MacHugh O'Byrne. The poor tenants are flying away for fear of the garrisons hard by. 1594, Received Dec. 16. Copy. p. 1.*
- Dec. 20. 46. A proportion for the victualling of 2,000 soldiers at Carrickfergus for two months. p. 1.
- Dec. 21. Hogesden. 47. Nicholas Browne to Burghley. New fears arise of the endeavours of Florence M'Carty and his expected greatness. [Printed Life of Florence. See also notice of a map of Munster calendared above, Vol. I. p. 285.] *Holog.* p. 1/2.
- Dec. 27. Dublin Castle. 48. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Has received the submission of Mortagh Oge Kavannagh a principal gentleman of the Kavaunagh's. It is thought his coming in will stop a great gap in the borders near

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Feagh McHugh, and cut off the hope Feagh conceived of strengthening himself by him, I have therefore held it convenient to show him the more favour, in hope the example thereof may encourage others to do the like. Both O'Donnell and Maguire are very desirous to be received into grace so they may have remittal of arrearages. Their great fear of the Earl. Wants money, men, and victuals. *Autog.* pp. 2. *Incloses,*

48. 1. *Note of oppressions and indirect courses held in Tirconnell which O'Donnell doth alledge in his own behalf as well in excuse for withholding himself from so dutiful demeanour as he desired to perform, as for obtaining remittal of arrearages due upon his country. Received Dec. 21. [There is a copy of this in Ormond's letter of Nov. 16.] pp. 6.*

Dec. 29.
Dublin.

49. Auditor Christopher Peyton to Burghley. Has finished Sir Henry Wallop's account of the revenues for 1593, Sept. Has made up the records for these six years past. Desires license to despatch some private business in England. p. 1.

50. A true note of the whole proceedings of the Lady Malby in her suit from 1584 to 1594. pp. 2.

51. — to [prob. the Lord Deputy Russell.] News from Dunganon. An English Scot hath brought a packet of letters to the Earl. He had 10*l.* and a hawk given to him. Spaniards are expected. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

52. Information by Thomas Duff of news from Spain. A pinnacle of 20 tons sent with 3,400 ducats in coin to the Earl of Tirone. Enquiries to be made after a ship, formerly sent with 30,000 ducats, amounting to 8,250*l.* current money of England. Motion for a truce for five years between Spain and England. The King of Spain would very fain have matched his daughter to the King of Scots. pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

53. Petition of Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley. Complains of the auditor that contrary to the tenor of the composition he would charge the waste ground upon the inhabited. Prays that Commissioners may be appointed to examine his and the collector's dealings for the composition. p. 1.

54. Petition of Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley, that Sir Robert Napper's allowance of two horsemen and one footman may be taken out of companies lying further from the northern enemy than his. p. 1.

55. Petition of John Thornburgh, Bishop of Limerick, that letters may be written from the Privy Council here in England to the Mayor and Aldermen of Limerick to bring their wives, families and children to hear the Bishop's sermons who hath painfully preached every Sabbath day. p. 1.

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56. Petition of John Thornburgh, Bishop of Limerick. Whereas William Casey, the late Bishop of Limerick, disclaimed his title by public recantation in the Church before the Pope's Legate, saying that "by schismatical authority he was schismatically preferred, &c.," it is humbly desired that the fee farms and leases he made to Mr. Golde and others to the utter overthrow of the bishoprick may be called in question. That the chiefries out of lands forfeited in Desmond's rebellion may still be paid to the Bishop. The Bishop to be made a Privy Councillor. *p. 1.*

57. Petition of Richard Inse, surgeon to Burghley, for payment of his entertainment for which he has long attended. *p. 1.*

58. Petition of Richard Inche, surgeon to Sir Hen. Bagenall's band, to Burghley. For payment of 19*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* due upon his entertainment. His great poverty and thirty years' service.

59. Petition of Geoffry Storie, of Rahin in the county of Limerick, to Burghley. His suit these 12 months for a lease in reversion of 40 years of the town of Granard, in the county of Longford.

60. A table of mayors, bailiffs and sheriffs of Dublin from A.D. 1406 unto this present year, 1594, and continued till 1603. *pp. 2.*

61. Certificate by Cha. Huet of the entertainment of the Lord Deputy Sir William Russell. Also the imprest of 2,000*l.* paid to Sir William Fytzwylliam. *p. 1.*

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1594-5.

Jan. 2. 1. Arte M'Dermot to Burghley. His country preyed and people London. murdered by Mortagh Oge. Prays for his speedy despatch. *p. 3.*

Jan. 7. 2. Notes of a consultation of the Privy Council relative to sending soldiers to Ireland. *pp. 3.*

Jan. 8. 3. Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. The combination of Dublin Castle. O'Donnell and the rest doth proceed from the Earl of Tirone who has a great party in the English Pale. Great hope that he shall be supported by Spain and Scotland and that the Earl of Huntley will be always ready to assist him. *Holog. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Incloses.*

3. I. O'Donnell to the Lord Deputy. In answer to the message by Mr. William Taaf. His confederacy with Cormock O'Neill, Art Oge O'Neill and other gentlemen. Craves pardon for those who are banished as for himself. Signed, Aodh Odonnill. 1594-5,

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Jan. 6, Ballyshannon (Bellashany). Copy, signature and all. p. 1½.

3. II. *Paul Sherloke, mayor, to the Lord Deputy. The second of this present January 1594-5, a ship of Waterford, which departed the bay of Cadiz 15 days before, arrived here. Some of the merchants, being by me examined for news of that country, tell that in November last they saw at Lisbon a fleet of 13 sail (to wit, one galleon of the King's ships, seven Flemish hulks very well appointed, three carvels, and two other Spanish ships) bound for Brittany with 3,000 old soldiers of the garrison of Lisbon, and new soldiers come from Castile in their places. A merchant passenger came over in the same ship, who happened to have been at Corunna in October last, telleth that he did see Mr. Whittey, of Ball-terg [Balliteigue], who told in his hearing, that the Spanish barque whose company took him away from his own land, came to Ireland to seek and learn news of one Captain Meredith, a Spanish mulatto, who departed in another ship the year before from Spain, and came for Ireland to learn and know the state of this country, and of the wars of the north, and also to land in Ireland two or three Irish gentlemen, whom they brought from Spain, whereof one was called Lacie; of which company there was no news since heard of in Spain whether they be alive or dead. Another passenger came over in the same ship, who dwelt in Lisbon these two years last past, doth confirm the said news in manner following:—That the said Captain Meredith, who is for his company's service greatly accounted of in Spain, departed from thence more than a twelve-month past in a ship bound for Ireland, wherein went 100 soldiers with one who named himself Archbishop of Tuam, also M. Thomas, son to John of Desmond, and Mr. John Lacie, of all which company they have since heard no news in Spain, wherewith they are much grieved; whereupon the ship and pinnace which took Mr. Whittey were sent for Ireland to inquire and learn news of the said Captain Meredith and his said company, and what became of them. He telleth also that Edmund Eustace, who named himself Lord of Baltinglas, and had 50 crowns of pension of the King, died in Portugal about four months past. He telleth also that Morris FitzJohn, who taketh upon him to be next of kin to the Earl of Desmond, whom they call there by the name of Don Morris, received his pension these years past at Lisbon, being 50 crowns a month, and is now gone to the Court of Spain.*

In like manner Darby O'Carie, a gentleman of Clancar, was also at Lisbon, where he received a pension of 30 crowns a month, and is now gone from thence to Madrid.

Also he telleth that Cahil O'Conogher, who nameth himself Lord of Offaley, and is there called by the name of Don Carlos, is now at Lisbon, where he doth monthly receive a pension of 30 crowns of the King.

Another of the company that came over in our ship telleth that a man of Nantes, whom he met now at Lisbon, told him that the

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town of Nantes had yielded up to the French King. 1594-5, Jan. 3, Waterford. Copy. pp. 2.

3. III. Sir Henry Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. Hears that Maguire has taken the bawn of the Castle of Inniskillen, and slain seven warders. A soldier of Capt. Sentleger's company at Monaghan has practised to betray the Abbey. Tirone and O'Donnell will be at Armagh this night. 1594-5, Jan. 6, Newry. Copy. p. 1.

Jan. 9. 4. Sir Patrick Barnewall to Burghley. Sends a certificate taken
Oatley. from the man that kept his house in Dublin that no priest had been harboured there at the time of the search made by the Lord Chancellor. His suit to have the entertainment which Mr. Brian Fytzwilliam had. Tirone's hatred to him. Autog. p. 3.

Jan. 11. 5. Lord Deputy Russell and Council to the Privy Council.
Dublin. Recommend the bearer, Thomas Lamden, an ancient servitor, who has received a great maim in Her Majesty's service. Autogs. Seal with arms. p. 1.

Jan. 11. 6. Florence M'Carthy to Burghley. His great trouble by reason
of the 500*l.* fine on Lord Barry which Her Majesty granted to him. Prays an early hearing before the Privy Council, that he may clear himself of the false accusations made against him touching an intimacy with Jaques. [Life of Florence, p. 128.] p. 1.

Jan. 12. 7. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. They have stayed
Dublin. 50*l.*, portion of 100*l.* which Auditor Peyton owes to his brother, the customer of Plymouth, till the bonds may be given up. p. 1.

Jan. 13. 8. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. The traitors
Dublin. have carried away the great boat made last year to command Lough Erne. They intend to build another for relief of the ward of Inniskillen. Urge the speedy dispatch of Her Majesty's resolution for the affairs of Ulster. Recommend that Monaghan and Inniskillen should be abandoned. Want a round sum of money. pp. 2. Inclose,

8. I. Walter Brady to the Lord Deputy. Forty of Maguire's traitors have taken the great boat and two cots from Enniskillen. His wish for victuals to be sent as far as the Cavan. 1594-5, Jan. 9, Drogheda. Copy. p. 3.

Jan. 13. 9. Sir Robert Napper and Sir Anthony Sentleger to the Lord
Treasurer. To favour their suit to the Lords of the Privy Council touching the lease of 100*l.* land in the English Pale and convenient houses. Autogs. Seal. p. 3.

Jan. 15. 10. Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. If forces be not sent,
Dublin Castle. both Enniskillen and all the North will be lost. Such is the strong combination of the Earl of Tirone that there is not any dare show himself a dutiful subject. Is like to give Feagh M'Hugh a blow before his new forces arrive from the North. Holog. pp. 2.

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Jan. 15. 11. Mr. Florence M'Carthy to Burghley. His voluntary service with 400 men against Desmond and the Lord Barry. His long troubles procured by the said Barry. The following of his grant of the 500*l.* fine has cost him 300*l.* Prays he may be brought before the Council for such matters as Nicholas Browne has to prefer against him. [Life of Florence, p. 130.] *p.* 1.
- Jan. 16. 12. Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. The bearer, Thomas
Dublin Castle. Berrell, has a message to his Lordship from one Morgan, employed, as he thinks, for intelligence in Spain. *Autog.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 21. 13. Richard Beacon to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Fame
Dublin. of the late service performed by the Lord Deputy against Feagh M'Hugh. Need of treasure and forces. Tirone has sent Momforde, the Jesuit, to seek aid of the Spaniards. Policy of subduing the rebels before they get too much support from abroad. *Autog.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 23. 14. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Assault on
Dublin. the house of Feagh M'Hugh. Means for the prosecution of the traitors. *Autogs.* *pp.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 23. 15. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. That Her Majesty would
Dublin. please to send over an increase of forces with speed, to terrify both the northern and southern rebels. *p.* 1.
- Jan. 24. 16. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. So troubled with cold that he
Strand. dares not adventure abroad. Recommends the cause of the bearer, Morgan M'Brian Cavannagh, for a surrender and re-grant of his land. Arte M'Dermot of the Kinshelaghs. *Autog.* *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Jan. 24. 17. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. If Grannor and Hales be
Dublin Castle. thoroughly examined they can reveal great matters concerning the Earl of Tirone's practising with Spain. If the forces of Brittany were sent to Dublin and Knockfergus it would greatly dismay the Earl. *Holog. Seal.* *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 24. 18. Notes concerning the Commission for the disposing of the
Queen's lands in Munster. *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 25. 19. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. The circumstances of the
Dublin. surprise of Ballynecorr. Feagh M'Hugh's wife wounded in the breast. Preparations for unkenelling the wolf out of his den of Dromkilt. *Autog.* *pp.* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Jan. 25. 20. William Smythe to Burghley. In behalf of his master,
James FitzGerald, to be a mean to Her Majesty to grant to him the 10 horse which Brian FitzWilliam had and his pension of 3*s.* 9*d.* per diem. *Autog.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 25. 21. Money, viz., 57,043*l.* paid for Ireland, beginning 29 November
1592. *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Jan. 26. 22. George Castell to Burghley. His sickness. His suit for
restitution of great losses and spoil of his wife. His service offered for Her Majesty's great benefit. *p.* 1.

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Jan. 28. 23. Lord Deputy Russell to Lord Cobham and Sir Robert Cecil.
 Dublin Castle. This gentleman, Mr. Robert Brown, a doctor of the law, came over hither in the beginning of December last with your passport and letters, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure what course I should hold with him concerning some service that he had undertaken to do here. Immediately after his repair hither I found him desirous to go into Munster to speak with one there, whom he alleged to be a very fit instrument to further him in his purpose. I accompanied him with my letters unto the Vice-President, Sir Thomas Norreys, according to his own request. He is now returned from thence, and assureth me for certain that James, Bishop of Tuam, Fitzgerald, and Lacey of that province, whose coming into this realm out of Spain he expected, are all cast away in one ship bound for the north of Ulster. Commends the gentleman's good endeavour. *Autog.*
p. 1.

[Jan. 28.] 24. A relation, given to the Lord Deputy, of such news as he sought, and sent me [Dr. Brown] about to know in Ireland. First, whereas the King of Spain, the last March 1594, hath sent James, titular Archbishop of Tuam, Thomas FitzJohn Fitzgerald [Geraldine], John Lacey, with divers others, to Ireland, well appointed, to the noblemen of the North. I have sought to learn with great diligence as near as I could, and have come to the conclusion that they are lost at sea.

The King of Spain and the Council, marvelling greatly at their long silence in not certifying him for a whole half year of anything touching their message or health, sent one Maurice FitzGerald [Geraldine], cousin to the said Thomas FitzJohn Fitzgerald, in post haste to Don Alonso de Vaçan, Captain General of his army, to Ferrol, a haven in Galicia, and of this message came that another fly-boat [philipote] or barque, was forthwith sent by the said Don Alonso's appointment into Ireland, to inquire and to bring certain news to the King what became of the first barque. This came in October [1594] last to Ireland, and as I do conjecture by their sailing, and as I have learned in the very borders of the havens that they have been in they had order to see and view the havens of Ireland, for first they came into the river of the Shannon, and were at Eniscaha, it is Limerick river. They came from thence coasting by Beare Haven and the rest, and were at Youghal without, and came to Dungarvan Haven; and here they took poor fishers, and did inquire of them many things, and whether they had heard anything of the first barque; and if Her Majesty had any men of war keeping that coast, afterwards they set them at liberty, and from thence they sailed to the haven of Waterford, and about Wexford they landed at Ilangobock(?) and there took a gentleman named Whiteagh, and so they sailed towards Lundy, an island in England, and also landed there and took with them an Englishman prisoner also, and so they came to Ferrol in Spain, and presented those prisoners unto the said General, who still keeps the Englishman in close prison, and the said Whiteagh is set at liberty, and is ready to

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come home to his country, without doubt the King and Council being informed of the said Archbishop of Tuam's overthrow or loss. They made great lamentation and sorrow. So right honourable, as I understand this is the very truth of this barque as far as I could learn both in the havens where they have passed, as also from friends from whom I have heard the same.

I have learned truly that the King of Spain hath in Ferrol and Lisbon a great armada in readiness, nothing inferior to the first that came hither, and there is great report among them that the King will help the Catholics of Scotland and Ireland, and so the said Maurice Fitzgerald, my Lord of Baltinglass, Mr. Rian, and the rest of the Irish gentlemen were sent for, and are now at Madrid at Court.

The King hath sent a fly-boat now of late to Scotland to the Earl of Huntly and to the rest of his assistants. I heard that this barque landed in Ulster to refresh themselves with water, and one Donough M'Shane, an Irishman, and one of the King's pilots royal, spake to certain poor people, and inquired whether the Earl of Tirone was in war or what were those who were against the Queen of England, and other such questions. This barque, as I heard, had half a million on board, all in rials of eight or double pistolets. I heard that between the Earl of Tirone and the Earl of Huntly there is a league or confederacy one with another, and in all will go forward in their purpose. Signed, Doctor Robert Brown. *Holog. pp. 1½.*

Jan. 25. Offer of George Beverley for the victualling of 1,000 men. *p. 1.*

Jan. 26. Proportion for victualling 1,000 men for three months to be provided according to the prices in Chester in the month of February 1594-5. *p. 1.*

Jan. 27. Intelligences lately come out of Spain. Ships sent to Lisbon by direction of the King to receive 8,000 footmen bound for the North of Ireland. 30,000 ducats of the King's treasure lost in the Gallion Zabra which departed from Alaredo in August last for the North of Ireland. *p. 1.*

[Jan.] 28. Objections against Henry Pine, touching his transportation of timber into Spain with the proofs. *p. 1.*

Jan. 29. Depositions of David M'Dermond O'Honan of Tulleleshe, in the county of Cork, and divers others, relating the seditious speeches of John FitzEdmund of Clone, that he would defend them against the Alloroughes, the hateful, malicious, and unknown nation. That the Geraldines shall come up and the Catholic faith. *Indorsed, Saxy. pp. 2.*

Jan. 30. Certain advertisements out of the North of Ireland, concerning the Earl of Tirone, O'Donnel, and Maguire. The writer's brother, Rory Boie M'Gaffrie. Maguire's desire to leave the rebellion. *pp. 3.*

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Feb. 2. 31. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. His appointment to one of the foot companies under ensigns in the expedition against Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. The daily expectation that the Earl of Tirone may run wild, maketh the Irish bands stand upon tickle terms. The strength of the rebel resteth in the nimbleness of his rascals. Barrenness of the country. Lane is now contriving a suit. *pp.* 5.
- Feb. 3. 32. Brief note of the cause that moved Queen Elizabeth to grant a lease of 40*l.* in reversion to Edward FitzGeralde. *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Feb. 4. 33. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy Russell, to restore Sir Robert Dillon of Riverston, co. Westmeath, to the place of Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland. Draft indorsed January. *p.* 1.
- Feb. 4. 34. Lord Burghley to Sir Robert Cecil. Has entered into an agreement with George Beverley to victual 1,000 soldiers for three months at 6*d.* per diem. Sends a writing to Sir Henry Wallop to deliver to him 1,640*l.*, and another to authorise Beverley.
[In Burghley's hand]. I am not a full master of my writing hand as you may see by this letter. Your loving father, W. Burghley.
P.S.—I am empty of patience, and full of passion for the accident of Sir John Norrey's delays. *p.* 1.
- Feb. 5. 35. Sir Henry Wallop to Burghley. Touching the imprest to be paid to Beverley. And another Privy Seal that may be sent away with the present and pass under one convoy.
Indorsed. I pray you [to] read this letter, and to take some time to move Her Majesty for a warrant. Signed, W. Burghley. *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Feb. 6. 36. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. The rebels of the North have fully disclosed their combination with Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. Think they will show themselves in his succour, and disturb the prosecution now on foot. Their purpose to hunt down Feagh in his Glinns. Want money. *Autogs.* *pp.* 2. *Inclose,*
36. I. *Tirone to the Lord Deputy. The gentlemen of the north are impatient of further delay, and intend in a fortnight to go to Dundalk to expect pardon. 1594-5, Feb. 2, Dungannon. Copy. p.* 1.
36. II. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Chancellor and Sir Robert Gardener. He will not accompany the gentlemen of Ulster to Dundalk. Prays that he may be favourably conceived of and that what is amiss in them may not be imputed to him. 1594-5, Feb. 2, Dungannon. Copy. p.* 1.
36. III. *Earl of Tirone to Sir Edw. Moore. The gentlemen of Ulster have assembled and annexed to their former petitions an addition for Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. 1594-5, Feb. 2, Dungannon. Copy. p.* 1. *Incloses,*
36. IV. *Articles of petition and demand by O'Donnell, Sir Art O'Neyle, Cormock the Earl's brother, Henry Oge O'Neyle in behalf*

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of themselves and all others in Ulster now in rebellion. They also desire such security for Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne as for the rest. 1594-5, Feb. 2, Dungannon. Copy. pp. 2½.

Feb. 6.
Camp near
Ballinecorre.

37. Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. Finds that Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne and Walter Reaghe have not above 150 men. Extreme want. If men and money were sent over it would very much daunt the Ulster rebels, and haply alter their whole course and proceedings. p. 1.

Feb. 6.
Camp at
Bally ne Corr.

38. Sir Gef. Fenton to Burghley. The rebels of Ulster have now published Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne to be of their partiality. Fenton recommends a temporizing course with them till Allhallowtide. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne has sent into all parts of the realm for loose men to draw to him. p. 1½.

Feb. 7.
Dublin Castle.

39. Council of Ireland to the Privy Council. Have required Sir Edward Moore to deal with the Earl and the rest of Ulster for the fortnight mentioned in their petition to be prolonged to six weeks or two months. Have appointed the Lords of the country to be at Dublin the 12th of February to confer touching the defence of the Pale. Tirone is 5,000 strong, whereof 600 horse. p. 1¾. Inclose,

39. I. *Hugh, Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy. The gentlemen of the north intend at a fortnight hence to draw towards Dundalk to expect Her Majesty's pardon, or a protection till Allhallowtide. They see Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne now proclaimed, and an attempt against Brian Oge O'Rourke. 1594-5, Feb. 2, Dungannon. Same as 36. I. Copy. p. 1.*

39. II. *Tirone to the Lord Chancellor and Sir Robert Gardener. Intreats their means that he may be well conceived of. - He means not to enter into undutifulness against his Prince during his life. 1594-5, Feb. 2, Dungannon. See 36. II. Copy. p. 1.*

39. III. *Earl of Tirone to Sir Edw. Moore. The gentlemen of Ulster intend to go to Dundalk a fortnight hence. Tirone wishes for advice whether he shall go with them. 1594-5, Feb. 2, Dungannon. Same as 36. III. Copy. p. 1.*

Feb. 8.

40. Sir Henry Wallop to Sir Robert Cecil. Urges him to move Her Majesty for a Privy Seal for 1,648l. 12s. 0d. to make up the like sum appointed to be delivered to George Beverley at Chester. p. ¾.

Feb. 10.
The Savoy.

41. John Thornburgh, Bishop of Limerick, to Burghley. His first four petitions granted by Her Majesty. Prays Burghley to further the fifth. Concealed lands near Dublin. He sets forward for York on Tuesday. p. 1.

Feb. 10.
Dundalk.

42. Edward Brandon and Patrick Stanley, bailiffs of Dundalk, to the Lord Deputy. Report by John Bellew, merchant of Dublin, showing how the men of Tirone and Sorley Boy's son James, have brought 500l. worth of gunpowder from Glasgow. 4,000 Scots

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ready to come over when the Earl shall write for them. [Attested copy received at Dublin the 12th February, after the despatch of the packet, and transmitted by the Lord Chancellor and Council post haste to Lord Burghley.] p. 1.

Feb. 16.
Camp near
Ballanecorre.

43. Sir Rafe Lane to Burghley. His project for reformation of defects in the Army. He desires a grant of the office of Chief Bellringer of Ireland, paying a red rose in name of rent. Sir W. Russell has visited the Glinns where my Lord Gray took the great overthrow, a deep dale between monstrous steep mountains. The Earl of Ormond, and Masterson, the Seneschal of Wexford, are continually on foot both night and day. The rebel is the weaker by 40 men through want of James Reaughé, Walter Reaughé's brother. *Autog.* pp. 3½. *Incloses,*

43. 1. *Sir Ralph Lane to Queen Elizabeth for her warrant to the Lord Deputy for the Surveyorship of the Parish Clerks of Ireland, a base place with something, which is better than greater employment with nothing.* 1594-5, Feb. 14, Camp at Ballynacorre. *Copy.* pp. 2.

Feb. 22.
Camp near
Bayly ne Coore,
where ink and
paper is scant.

44. Capt. J. Price to Burghley. Detail of Feagh M'Hugh's followers taken and slain. 100*l.* set on Feah's head, or 150*l.* for him alive. The Lord Deputy has made a strong fortification in Bally ne cor. The Lord Deputy intends to make his journey into the north about the 12th of March next. The Earl of Cantire to be hindered from sending aid to Tirone. The old O'Neill (Tirlogh Lynogh) to have good countenance and some soldiers given him. *Holog.* pp. 3.

Feb. 23.

45. Arthur Hyde to Burghley. Complains of his long attendance and loss in the suit of Condon and Pine. His tenants have been wounded and robbed in their houses by night. Desires to depart home and attend his own business in this troublesome time. p. 1.

46. Lands remaining in the possession of Arthur Hide that Condon claims. p. 1.

47. Note of castles in Arthur Hide's patent. p. ½.

48. Condon's objections and Hide's answers. p. 1.

Feb. 23.

49. The true answer of Arthur Hide to all the objections of Patrick Condon, wherein he hopeth fully to resolve all doubts. pp. 2.

Feb. 23.

50. Very similar paper. pp. 2.

51. Memorial by Burghley of matters to be moved for the understanding of the controversies betwixt Pat. Condon and Arthur Hide. p. 1.

52. Copy of the above. p. 1.

Feb. 25.
Dublin Castle.

53. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Much comforted by the resolution to send over forces and money. Walter Reagh's brother Garrett, the principal causer of the gentlewomen's murder with Sir Pierce

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FitzJames, has been slain. It was long ere Russell could work any of the Irish to draw blood, and should still have been dallied withal if he would have endured it. *pp.* 2¼. *Incloses,*

53. I. *Bailiffs of Dundalk to the Lord Deputy. Calendared above, p.* 296, *No.* 42. 1594-5, Feb. 10, Dundalk. *Copy.* *p.* ½.

53. II. *Declaration of Henry Marche, one of the warders of the Fort of the Blackwater, concerning the assaulting and yielding of the fort and castles to the rebels. On Sunday, the 16th of February 1594-5, the fort and castles of the Blackwater were assaulted in manner and form following:—About 8 o'clock in the morning some 40 or 50 of the Earl of Tirone's men came from Armagh, with two prisoners bound with them, and marched through the town of the Blackwater, with their matches alight and bullets in their mouths, until they came unto the stone castle; when they came between both the gates they did shut themselves within, and hotly assaulted the door of the castle, thinking to have entered it on the sudden, only myself and four more being within to defend the said castle, whereof two of us at that assault were sore wounded; we galled and killed to the number of thirteen of them. They continued that assault about a quarter of an hour; then myself, with three of the company that was with me, came down out of the castle and put them from between the gates with our swords; then they all with a great number more of the rebels lay round about the wooden castle, assaulting it both within the fort and without. Then about 2 o'clock in the afternoon Edward Cornwall sent his wife unto me, to desire me, for the passion of God, to yield the castle to Art M'Baron, and he and the Seneschall O'Hagan would send us safe to the Newry, with bag and baggage, and give us garrons to carry our carriages. Then I answered her, I would never yield the castle to them so long as I did live, for that I had within the castle both munition and victuals enough for that company that was there for a quarter of a year. Then she urged me further to yield, alleging that, unless I did yield it, it would be the loss of all our own lives, and all the others who were in the wooden castle; then I told her I would not deliver it before the morning. Then she desired me again, for the passion of God, to deliver it presently or else they would set the wooden castle on fire, and burn all who were within it. After his wife could not prevail with me, he came himself and bade me give up the castle, for that his munition was gone, he could not tell how, and, as God judge him, it was gone upon the sudden. Whereupon I consented to yield it, but, notwithstanding, if I had been as well furnished with men as I was with ammunition and victuals, I would not have yielded it. This is as much as upon my knowledge I can say concerning the yielding and assaulting of the fort and castles of the Blackwater. 1594-5, Feb. 20th, Newry. *Copy.* *pp.* 1½.*

53. III. *Capt. George Greme to [the Lord Deputy.] Relates how he and some of Captain Warren's company, being dispersed, heard*

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the cry, and tho' not above 20 horsemen did rescue the prey from 400 foot and 60 horse of the rebels. Prays for the horseman that was taken prisoner. 1594-5, Feb. 18, Dundalk. Copy. p. 1. Sends

53. IV. *Names of Cahil Carragh O'Quin and other gentlemen of the rebels slain, whose bodies remain at Dundalk. Copy.*

53. V. *Advertisements sent to Sir Henry Duke by several espials. The ward of the Blackwater slew 15 of the traitors before they yielded. The house and Bawne of Killany broken and all the churches in Ferney burnt. Philip O'Reilly's meeting with the rebels. The Earl of Tirone loves Dundalk more than any town in Ireland, but notwithstanding he will destroy it. Cavan is burned, all but two castles of the Bradys which still remain. 1594-5, Feb. 20. pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.*

53. VI. *Confession of James Fitz Morrishe Fitz Gerald, brother to Walter Reoghe. When Hugh Roe O'Donnell brake out of prison he was succoured by Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. Tirone sent his messenger for him. Their oath of combination. Stores of powder, meal, and butter. Feagh's messenger sent into the north. 1594-5, Feb. 13 and 17. Copy. pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

Feb. 26.
Dublin.

54. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Glad to hear of the resolution for sending into Ireland the 2,000 soldiers out of Brittany, and 100 horse out of England, with two months' victuals. The fort and bridge of the Blackwater demolished in Tyrone's presence. No means to rescue Monaghan and Enniskillen. Wish that two small pinnaces may occupy the northern seas to intercept the 4,000 Scots. Tirone knew that the forces of Brittany were to be sent to Ireland before their Lordships' letter of 8 January arrived. 200 foot left in garrison at Ballynecorr. A general hosting against the northern rebels. *Autogs. pp. 4. Inclose,*

54. I. *A list of Her Majesty's whole forces in Ireland, over and above such chief officers, horsemen, and footmen, as are employed in the Queen's service in Munster and Connaught, being horsemen with their officers 254, footmen with their officers 800, kerne with their leaders 60, in all 1,114. Signed Rafe Lane. 1594-5, Feb. 26. pp. 5.*

Feb. 26.
Dublin Castle.

55. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. Tirone had intelligence of Her Majesty's resolution to send over forces and money before the Lord Deputy, and presently brake out into action, burned the Cavan and preyed Louth. His force is to many men fearful, 1,000 pikes, 4,000 shot, and 1,000 horse. *Autog. p. 1.*

Feb. 27.
Dunluce.

56. James McDonnell [M'Connell], alias M'Sorley Boy, to the Lord Deputy. The Earl of Tirone reports that his brother Randall is dead. If my brother were here in the sight of the country people I might come at your Honour's pleasure unto Dublin to show my dutiful obedience. And for as much as I am becoming

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Her Majesty's true subject, I have put my hand in that fire with the Earl of Tirone, that I have taken two thousand pound weight of powder, and a thousand pound of lead, that was going to him, the which the Governor's messenger and Captain Carlisle's messenger being present at the taking of them can testify. *Copy. pp. 1½.*

Feb. 27.
Dublin.

57. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Want a supply of ammunition. The merchants to be restrained from selling powder to the rebels. *Autogs. p. 1. Inclose,*

57. I. *Motions made by the Master of the Ordnance for supply of munition. 1594-5, Feb. 27. p. 1.*

Feb.

58. Lord Deputy to Burghley. His purpose to be in the field by the 12th of next month. The apprehending of Gravener and his two fellows was very happy. Doubtless Mounford, an English Jesuit, who is now with the Earl of Tirone, was sent to him from the Pale, and there has not wanted thence encouragement to him to proceed in that action. The complaint of O'Donnell which pretendeth the abuse of certain captains is engrieved more than there is cause. O'Donnell has taken a prey of cows in Connaught, but has lost some 20 or 30 of his men. *Autog. pp. 2.*

Feb.

59. Remembrances for Francis Michell sent to the Lords of the Council by the Lord Deputy. More money than is generally sent. George Noell, Esquire, appointed Constable of Duncannon. Nehemiah Donnellan's suit to be confirmed in the Archbishopric of Tuam. *pp. 3.*

[Feb.]

60. The Lord Deputy's memorials for his servant Francis Michell to the Lords of the Council. The Earl of Ormond's suit about customs to be stayed. Mr. George Nowell to have the keeping of the Castle of Duncannon. The Archbishop of Tuam's coadjutor, Nehemiah Donnellan. To renew the High Commission. *p. 1.*

Feb.

61. Estimate by Sir H. Wallop for the issuing of 8,000*l.* of the Privy Seal of 13 Jan. 1594-5. *Autog. p. 1½.*

Feb.

62. Geo. Beverley to Lord [Burghley]. Conference with Sir Thomas Shirley touching matters of victualling for Ireland. *p. ¾. Incloses,*

62. I. *Difference of rates allowed for victual to the soldiers in Ireland and to those serving Her Majesty in France and the Low Countries. 1594-5, Feb. p. 1.*

Feb.

63. Note of Sir John Norreys's soldiers shipped at Pempoull in Brittany, some for England, some for Ireland, 1616 in all. *p. 1.*

Feb.

64. Docquet of Irish suitors, viz., Ormond, Dunsany, the Lord Burke and his brother, James Burke, Sir Ric. Bingham, Francis Tailor, Alderman of Dublin, Richard Beacon, Arthur Hyde, John Merburie, Elizabeth Conelan, Alice Bowen, wife of Robert Bowen, Art MacDermott M'Edmond Duff, Donough O'Connor Sligo, Nicholas Grindleton, Dermot O'Mahon alias O'Mahon Carbry, Morough

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M'Brian M'Cahir Kavanagh, Donnell O'Sullivan, James FitzGerald, Capt Henry Warren and Wm. Warren, Bridget Talbot, in the behalf of her husband John Talbot, Charles Carty, Cormock M'Dermody M'Carthy, John Bird, Florence M'Carthy, Donnough M'Cormock, Capt. Anthony Power, Andrew Hetherton, Roger Crimble, Susan Narbon, Jeffry Story, Richard Harding, Paule Portis, John Wisham, Margaret Dennis, Viscount Barry, William Carter, and Alice Pynnock. All noted by Burghley. *pp.* 13.

Feb. 65. The Baron of Dunsany to Burghley. Urges him to assign 100 horse to his leading for the protection of the borders of the Pale. Troubles impending in O'Reilly's country. *pp.* 2.

Feb. 66. Petition of Charles Carty to Burghley. His letters void by the death of Sir William Weston. Prays that the lands he claims may be sequestered into Her Majesty's hands till the suit be ended. *p.* 1. *Annexing*,

66. i. *Reasons why a sequestration of Muskry should be granted to Charles Carty.* *p.* 1.

Feb. 67. Device how Ireland may be drawn to a contribution to bear its own charge. Made in consequence of Burghley's words to Wallop that his Lordship did marvel that the Council of Ireland could not devise to make that realm to contribute to the Prince to bear his own charge. *p.* 1.

Mar. 3. 68. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The Northern rebels have
Dublin. burnt within 7 miles of Drogheda. They await a further opportunity to do their mischief with greater rage. Desires to know whether the State shall proclaim the Earl of Tirone and with what limitations. One Morgan, who nameth himself Captain Williams, pretendeth to have been an intelligencer for Her Majesty in Spain, but is suspected as a counter-spy against Her Majesty. He is on his way to Dublin. Burghley to instruct Fenton how to proceed with him when he shall land in Ireland. *Autog.* *pp.* 2.

Mar. 3. 69. Sir Robert Salesbury to Burghley. The burning of the
The Newry. Cavan and Her Majesty's storehouse. The Northern rebels spare their Lent fare, and eat their cows, and that upon great necessity. The Scottish King has more absolute command over the Island Scots than formerly. Writer's father-in-law spares neither pain nor charge to fortify the Newry. Desires employment in Ireland. *Holog. Seal.* *pp.* 2.

Mar. 4. 70. Marshal Bagenall to Burghley. Has put Cornwale under
The Newry. arrest on suspicion of his having betrayed the Blackwater. His expedition to Armagh killing the best rebels that resisted, and taking 1,000 cows. Capt. Henshawe has taken the Castle of the Narrow Water. Detains Sir Hugh Magennis's eldest son who married Tirone's daughter. *Autog.* *pp.* 1½. *Incloses*,

70. i. *Declaration of Edward Cornwall concerning the assault and surrender of the fort and two castles of the Black Water to*

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Arte Mac Baron. Tirone giveth Arte no thanks for the service, because he did not put all the English to the sword. 1594-5 Feb. 19, The Newry. Attested copy. pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

70. II. *Declaration of Henry Marche. Calendared above p. 298, No. 53. II. 1594-5, Feb. 20, The Newry. Copy. pp. 2.*

70. III. *Declaration of Thomas Stubbing, one of the Warders within the wooden castle of Blackwater touching the yielding of the fort and two castles to the traitors. 1594-5, Feb. 21. Copy. pp. 3.*

Mar. 5.

71. Note of captains gone with the companies into Ireland, viz., Sir Henry Norreys, Captain Thomas Maria Wingfield, Captain Martin Lyster, Roger Smythe, Thomas Brett, Thomas Baynard, Charles Willmot, John Audley, and William Goodwin, Captains in England and Captains at Pempolle in Brittany. Sir John Norreys embarked at Pempolle the 2nd of Feb. and landed at Portsmouth the 4th of the same. p. 1.

March 6.
Carrickfergus.

72. Capt. Charles Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. There is in Carrickfergus one Turlough O'Neill, youngest son to the late Shane O'Neill fostered always from a child in the Upper Clandeboy, who not daring to trust the Earl of Tirone nor any of his followers, has taken refuge in Carrickfergus. Tirone has given commandment that all the castles shall be razed. Has written to Shane M'Brian. Copy. p. 1.

March 6.

73. Note of captains to be employed in Ireland, and of the levy of men for that service by Burghley. p. 1.

March 6.

74. Names of captains recommended by the Lord Deputy to be employed, viz., two Mostions, Piggot, Manchester, Merriman, and Collam, now attendant in Court. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

March 6.

75. Petition of Capt. William Mosten to Queen Elizabeth. His service 16 years. His hastening hither out of Ireland upon receiving letters from Sir John Norreys. His long stay and debt by reason that he has entertained three men and a boy as officers for his company. Prays for some consideration to be had of his charges, or the imprest of 100*l.* on his pension. p. 1.

March 7.

76. Captains to have charge of the 1,000 men to be levied and sent into Ireland. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mar. [? 8.]

77. Names of Captains for whom letters of commendation to the several counties have been written. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

March 8.

78. Note for the arming of 100 soldiers. Coats for 1,000 at 4*s.* a coat. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

March 8.

79. A brief of sundry allowances given to John Norreys, Esq., Lord President of Munster, in the account of Sir Henry Wallop, ending 30 Sept. 1586. pp. 2.

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- 1594-5.
 March 8. 80. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Fear the
 Dublin. last dispatch of Feb. 26 may be lost in a storm. Long for the arrival of the soldiers from Brittany. Have adjourned the general hosting for the 12th March to be ready upon two days' warning. Pray that the 2,000 foot and 100 horse may be sped away, and 1,000 more put in readiness. It is thought that Tirone has attempted these open rebellions to answer some promise made to Spain. *Autogs.* p. 1. *Inclose*,
80. 1. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council.* 1594-5, Feb. 26. [*Duplicate, Orig., calendared at its date.*] No. 54. pp. 4.
- March 10. 81. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The Lord Deputy will transmit
 Dublin. Captain Williams alias Morgan to Burghley, together with his discoveries from Spain. Thinks the rebels will set upon Connaught or the Newry. Intention of the Spaniards to surprise Waterford and missing that to make for Milford in Wales. *Autog.* p. 1.
- March 11. 82. Lord Deputy to Sir Robt. Cecil. The Earl of Tirone's force,
 Dublin Castle. for numbers, furniture, and training far greater than any in the North was able to make. Hopes that the service may not be hindered by the late and scarce sending of money. Has no martial man resident, but Sir George Bouchier. *Autog.* p. 3.
- March 12. 83. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Answers his letter of 17th Feb.
 Dublin Castle. The Castle of Enniskillen and Monaghan yet hold. In the Newry there is a reasonable strength, yet the Marshal writeth for more. The rebels in Feagh MacHugh's country attempt no spoil. *Autog.* pp. 2½.
- March 12. 84. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Tirone's people have burned the
 Dublin. county of Louth and the barony of Slane, also that part of Marshal Bagenall's country called Mourne. *Autog.* pp. 2.
- March 12. 85. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Part of the Maugherie preyed
 Dublin. by O'Donnell and 300 of the Connaught banished rebels. The rebels lost near 100 men, and 800 head out of 2,000 cows and garrons were rescued. O'Donnell threatens to invade Connaught again. *Autog.* pp. 2.
- March 12. 86. Letter from a man employed to discover the traitors to the
 Tirone's house Lord Deputy. Conference between the Earl, Cormock and O'Donnell.
 at Dungannon. They have sent into Scotland for 6,000 soldiers. Numbers and leaders of the rebels. They will make their first attempt on the Newry. *Extract.* p. 1½.
- March 12 87. Same to same. The rebels are determined to take [Strabane]
 and 18. O'Neill's Castle. Philip O'Reilly will come to the Earl. Patrick M'Art Moyle, Sheriff of Monaghan, will betray Monaghan to the rebels. They are determined to undermine Enniskillen and to blow it up with powder. *Extract.* p. ½.
- March 12. 88. Note of Acts and Orders in Her Majesty's Exchequer between
 Trinity Term, 1592, and March 1595. Arrearages upon farmers and

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- 1594-5. tenants, Gerald Dillon, Anthony Stoughton, Arland Usher, John Heath, William Dongan. The bishops for their 20th part. The rising out of the county of Meath to the general hosting against Tirone, 400 persons. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- March 12. 89. Notes from the Exchequer Rolls of Edward III. and Henry VI. and from a roll of King Edward IV. *pp.* 8.
- March 13. 90. Sir Henry Norreys to Burghley. Received the Privy
Plymouth. Council's letter of March 6. If the wind had not been contrary, they would have gone straight to Waterford. They do not suffer any of the soldiers to go ashore. Many are fallen sick by reason of the continual rain. The victuals very dear. *Autog.* *p.* 1.
Inclofes,
90. I. *Note of the ships wherein the Bretagne soldiers are embarked. Numbers 1,553. 1594-5, March 11. p.* 1.
90. II. *The strength of the companies according to the notes given in at Plymouth. Numbers 1,553. 1594-5, March 11. p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
90. III. *Another copy of the strength of the companies come from Brittany. Calendared at 90. II. p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Mar. 13. 91. Sir Ro. Gardener and Mr. Solicitor Wilbraham to Burghley.
Dublin. Their service in the Commission for attainted lands in Munster. The article of instruction, that if any of the undertakers should have their lands evicted by the Irish, they might be preferred to lands of like condition. Desires their revocation after ten years service. The composition for Munster will end in May if not renewed. *Autogs.* *p.* 1.
- Mar. 13. 92. Sir R. Gardener, Napper, and Sentleger, to Burghley. Touch-
Dublin. ing the composition for liveries, wardships, &c. *Autogs. Seal. p.* 1.
- Mar. 15. 93. Certificate by Auditor Jo. Conyers concerning the reckoning
of the executors of Sir Nicholas Malby, made by virtue of letters from the Privy Council of 28 Jan. 1594-5. *pp.* 13.
- Mar. 17. 94. Capt. W. Morgan [see 1594-5, March 10], to Burghley. If
Chester. Her Majesty doth mean to intercept the Spanish West Indian fleet she must have more ships. Great diligence to be used in Ireland. *Holog.* *p.* 1.
- Mar. 18. 95. Proportion of powder, match, and arms for Ireland. The 19
carts were provided with 19 spare axletrees and a wheeler to wheel them by the way. The teams of horses were allowed 4*d.* per mile. Three watchmen were hired to watch. The journey, London to Chester, 16 days. *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Mar. 19. 96. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Favour to the bearer, Mr. William
Dublin Castle. Mynors, who has been disappointed in his hopes for a company of soldiers. *Autog.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

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- 1594-5.
Mar. 19. 97. Lord Chancellor Loftus to Sir Robert Cecil. Wishes the
Dublin. forces out of England were hasted over, notwithstanding the
appointment of the bands from Brittany. Need of prosecuting the
rebels vigorously, otherwise the charges will grow excessive with
the loss of many tall soldiers. Recommends Sir Richard Bingham
as a fitter man than Sir John Norreys to subdue the rebels. His
happy success has wrought an exceeding great fear of him in all
the traitors, and as for toil and travail few private soldiers can go
beyond him. *Autog.* pp. 2.
- Mar. 19. 98. George Beverley to Burghley. Has received a second letter
Chester. to repair to his Lordship. Mr. Leceister and Mr. Becher have con-
tinued the composition for victualling the Bretagne forces. He is
busy providing victual to be sent to Drogheda, whither the Lord
Deputy taketh a journey with the general hosting, and defers
repairing to Burghley's presence. *Autog.* p. 1.
- Mar. [20.] 99. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy and Council. Mislikes
the too temperate course held with the traitorous Earl. Expects
that the crime of losing of the Blackwater shall be severely
punished. Message to the Earl of Ormond for his assistance in the
journey on Feagh M'Hugh. Well allows of the justice done upon
the kin of Walter Reagh, whose outrage should be severely
revenged. *Minute.* [*Calendared, Carew, p. 109, No. 153.*] pp. 3.
- Mar. 20. 100. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Have
Dublin. heard nothing yet of the forces from Brittany, but hope they are on
their course from Plymouth. Have written to the Mayor of Water-
ford to receive the Bretagne soldiers. Sir Henry Norreys to
conduct them overland. A better choice to be made of the 1,000
men to be sent from Chester than was of the former 200. Sir
Henry Wallop has arrived. 50 horse levied in lieu of Tirone's 50,
of which Her Majesty has had no service of long time. Pre-
parations to attempt further outrages on the English Pale. Some
killings of the rebels by the country gentlemen laid upon the
borders. Deep snow in Feagh M'Hugh's country. Sir Henry
Harrington, Captain of the O'Byrnes and O'Toole, a subtle and wily
people. Desire direction whether they shall proclaim the Earl of
Tirone, and with what limitations. *Autogs.* pp. 3½. *Inclose,*
100. I. *Note of armour, &c., delivered in 1590 to the cities of
Dublin and Waterford, being a remain of armour appertaining
to certain shires in England, but to what shires they belong is not
known in Dublin.* pp. 5½.
100. II. *Note of 135 horse newly erected. Certified under the
hand of Sir R. Lane.* p. 1.
- Mar. 20. 101. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. Answer to their letters
Dublin Castle. touching sundry of Her Majesty's dislikes. He sent the petitions
of O'Donnell and Sir Art O'Neill that Her Majesty might perceive
what spirits carried them into their rebellious actions. The Earl

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would punish with all severity any he found starting. His intention once again to visit Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne when the British forces arrive. Money. *pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Mar. 20.
Dublin.

102. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Capt. Troughton, with the fleet of the Bretagne forces, entered Waterford harbour yesterday. The soldiers will march along the Cavannaghs' country to scour Coshey, the Morroughes and Shylleyloughs hoping some good hand may be had of Feagh M'Hugh or Walter Reogh. Difference of offence between the capital traitors and the inferior multitude. Sir Robert Dillon is now restored to his place. Fenton begs the 100 marks which were allowed to Sir William Weston. *p.* 1.

March 20.

103. Draft of a warrant for the surveyorship or chief commissioner of parish clerks to Sir Ralph Lane, Clerk of the Check. *Lat. pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

March 21.

104. Florence M'Carthy to Burghley. Disproof of the malicious informations against him. He is agreeable to the surrender of the seignory which he claims, and the division of it between himself, his adversary Barry, and others. The fine Her Majesty granted him has cost him 500*l.* His wife is in great need. *Holog. Printed in the Life of Florence p.* 133. *p.* 1.

Mar. 23.
Dublin.

105. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. That Beverley have order to send 600*l.* to the Victualler of Ireland to convert the corn which shall come over into biscuit, bread, and beer. *Autogs. p.* 1.

Mar. 23.
Dublin.

106. Mr. Robert Newcomen to Burghley. The bearer, Samuel Mollinex, to solicit his Lordship's pleasure for direction for 600*l.* to be paid by Beverley. *Holog. p.* $\frac{1}{4}$.

Mar. 23.

107. Note of Sir John Norreys's, entertainment and diets, allowed by Privy Seal. *p.* $\frac{1}{4}$.

Mar. 24.

108. Warrant to issue certain moneys to Sir Henry Wallop, or his deputies, for the payment of coat and conduct money of 1,000 men to be sent into Ireland, and also for transport.

Mar. 24.
Dublin Castle.

109. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. For further direction for passing the 100*l.* concealed land to Sir Robt. Napper and Sir Anthony Sentleger. *Autog. p.* 1.

March 24.
Dublin Castle.

110. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Above 3,000 tons of pipe board converted into cask yearly in England to serve the herring fishing in Ireland. Deputy's suit to have the making of them out of the great store of woods growing in Ireland. *Autog. p.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

March 24.
Dublin.

111. Lord Chancellor and others of the Council to Burghley. Desire to be informed touching a Privy Seal of 1589 Nov. 30 for 2,000*l.* appointed to Geo. Beverley. The account of Robert Newcomen, Officer for the Victual in Ireland. *Autogs. p.* 1.

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Mar. 24. 112. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. In behalf of Mr. Nehemias Killkenny. Donnelane for the Archbishopric of Tuam. He has bestowed all his time about the translation of the Bible into Irish. He is a very honest man and recommended by many. *Autog.* p. 1.

Mar. 24. 113. Sir Robert Dillon of Riverstown to Sir Robert Cecil. To Dublin. write to the Lord Deputy Her Majesty's bounteous pleasure for his restitution to the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas with the same allowances as [Weston], his immediate predecessor. The wresting construction put upon his letters to abridge him of Sir William Weston's allowance. *Autog.* p. 1.

Mar. 24. 114. Note how Sir Robert Napper and Sir Anthony Sentleger have procured a letter from the Privy Council that they only should have the 100*l.* concealed lands to the prejudice of Sir Robert Dillon of Riverstown restored to the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. p. ½.

Mar. 24. 115. George Beverley to Burghley. Desires Burghley's direction Chester. whether to repair to a conference with him at London or to remain still at Chester till the 1,000 soldiers shall be shipped for Ireland. *Holog.* p. 1.

Mar. 24. 116. Rate of wages and victualling of 1,000 men for three months. p. ½.

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Mar. 25. 117. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. That a sufficient man may Dublin. be appointed to supply the vacant see of Armagh. *Autog.* p. 1.

Mar. 26. 118. Sir Robert Napper to Burghley. The new office of Clerk Dublin. of the Casualties granted to Briskett is needless. p. ¾. *Incloses,*

118. i. *Reasons why the new erected office of Clerk of the Casualties but once before granted to Sir Edward Waterhouse, should not be granted again, but suppressed.* 1595, Mar. 27. pp. 4.

Mar. 26. 119. Sir H. Norreys to the Lord Deputy. All the captains Wexford. most willing to do the service commanded. The soldiers accustomed to march small journies in France. They have been long a shipboard, and grown weak in their legs. The rogues would glory at the cutting of their throats. *Copy.* p. 1.

Mar. 26. 120. Lodowick Bryskett, Joshua Mince, and Joshua Gillson to Wexford. the Lord Deputy. Unfitness of the British troops to do the proposed service on Feagh M'Hugh. Sir Henry Norreys will march towards Kilknock. *Copy.* p. 1½.

Mar. 26. 121. A plot for establishing a sound and severe government in Munster [probably by Sir Warhame Sentleger.] p. 1.

Mar. 26. 122. Answers to such objections as may be alleged against the plot set down for a sound government in Munster. pp. 2.

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- Mar. 26. 123. Note of 1,360 galloglasses and 116 horsemen maintained in the county of Cork in time of the dissensions between the chieftains of that county and their neighbours. *p.* 1.
- Mar. 26. 124. Numbers of cattle of all sorts within the county of Cork to be rated towards the defraying of Her Majesty's charges in Munster. *p.* 1.
- Mar. 26. 125. Note of 7,511*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*, the charges of the President of Munster for his diet, his entertainment, and for his men. *pp.* 2.
- Mar. 26. 126. Division of 7,511*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* charges to be imposed on the counties within the Province of Munster. *p.* 1.
- Mar. 27. 127. Memoranda by Sir John Norreys. Pay and victual of the soldier. Hose, shoes, and necessary clothes. Carpenters, masons, and pioneers. Sir Henry Norreys, Captain Anthony Wingfield, Capt. Izod, and Capt. Donogh. *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Mar. 27. 128. Note of 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for coat, conduct, and transportation of 1,000 men into Ireland. *p.* $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Mar. 28. 129. Lord Deputy to Burghley. For a further supply of treasure.
Dublin Castle. The Upper and Nether Claneboys well affected. Has sent a suit of apparel and some money to a son of Shane O'Neill at Knockfergus, who is valiant and well affected. Two pinnaces to be sent to intercept the 3,000 Scots. *Holog.* [This letter is dated by Russell, 28th March 1594, but it is correctly endorsed 1595.] *pp.* 2.
- Mar. 28. 130. Lord Deputy to Sir Robt. Cecil. Is glad Her Majesty likes
Dublin Castle. well of his journey into Feagh M'Hugh's country. The Blackwater wanted neither victual or munition. The Ulster rebels better trained than they were in Shane O'Neill's time. Fears the great entertainment Sir John Norreys looks for will be some cause of his stay. Sir Henry Norreys has arrived with the Bretagne forces. *Holog.* *pp.* 2.
- Mar. 28. 131. Lord Deputy to Burghley. In favour of the bearer, Nehe-
Dublin Castle. myas Donnellaine, for the Archbishopric of Tuam. *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Mar. 28. 132. Archbishop Loftus to Burghley. Mr. Nehemias Donnelan to
Dublin. be recompensed. He has translated the New Testament into Irish, which is now being printed. Assured hope that he will do much, good in the See of Tuam. *p.* 1.
- Mar. 31. 133. ——— to the Lord Deputy. Sir Tirlogh O'Neill (*i.e.*,
Mandeston. Tirlogh Lynagh) is desirous to repair to Dublin if the Lord Deputy will send the Queen's ship for him. His band of Munster men had like to have betrayed his house of Strabane by the procurement of his own son, Sir Art O'Neill. Money. The writer makes proffer of very politique service in Ulster. Sir John O'Dogherty is set at liberty by O'Donnell. O'Dogherty's message to the Lord Deputy. *Copi.* *p.* 14.

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 Mar. 31. 134. Estimate of the pay for two months of 1,500 soldiers sent out of Brittany. *p.* 1.
 [Mar.] 135. Petition of Charles Carty to Burghley, touching letters to be written into Ireland in his behalf. *p.* 1.

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- April 1. 1. Florence M'Carthy to Burghley. The bond wherein Donnell Pypy was bound to him 12 years ago was not done by compulsion. Florence knows not a more lawful heir to the country than himself. Printed in the Life of Florence, *p.* 134. *Holog.* *p.* 1.
 April 2. 2 Geo. Beverley to Burghley. That some absolute order may
 Chester. be sent for shipping the 1,000 men. A fair wind has blown full at east for 14 days. Wants money. *Holog.* *p.* 1.
 April 2. 3. Fowlke Aldersey, Mayor of Chester, to the Privy Council.
 Chester. To have direction for the sending away of the soldiers. For payment of coat, conduct, victual, and transportation expenses. *Autog.* *p.* 1.
 April 2. 4. Fowlke Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. His proceedings in
 Chester. despatching the 1,000 soldiers. *Autog.* *p.* 1.
 April 3. 5. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Her Majesty's letter
 Dublin. of March 20. Her hard conceit of their proceedings with the Earl of Tirone. Excuses for suffering him to depart. His feigned submission and promise to serve upon the Scots. Sir H. Norreys's companies. Direction to Marshal Bagenall for executing the Vice-Constable or others of the ward of the Blackwater. *Autogs.* *pp.* 3. *Inclose,*
 5. 1. *Message of the Lord Deputy and Council sent to Sir William Fytzwylliam, late Lord Deputy, touching the Earl of Tirone's challenge that Sir William and the Marshal should stay till his repair to Dublin to object what they can touching the matters examined against the said Earl at Dundalk. 1594, Aug. 15. pp.* 2.
 April 3. 6. The reasons of the Lord Deputy Russel for not detaining the
 Earl of Tirone. *pp.* 2.
 April 3. 7. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. Answers Burghley's letters of
 Clonmell. 21st March. Wishes that such of the Council as were first in Commission for the Northern causes had been joined with him. His dislike to deal further in Tirone's matters. *Holog.* *p.* 1.

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- April 4. 8. Mr. Beecher's note for the victualling of the Bretagne forces sent into Ireland. With some expression of Burghley's dissatisfaction for that Beecher had not reckoned an estimative charge as Burghley had required. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- April 4. 9. Note of money already received for payment of the British soldiers sent to Ireland under the hand of Sir Thomas Sherley. *Autog.* *p.* 1.
- April 4. 10. Similar note. *p.* 1.
- April 6. 11. F. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Disposition of 800 soldiers for Ireland. The wind has changed to the west. Burghley's letters communicated to Beverley. *Autog.* *p.* 1.
- April 7. 12. Petitions of Sir Henry Wallop to Burghley. To have allowance for a paymaster and three clerks for paying the army, as Sir Thomas Shirley had in Brittany. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- April 7. 13. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. His grief that Her Majesty should interpret his letters to Mr. Vice-Chamberlain in some hard sense. Wishes when Tirone shall be proclaimed that head money may be promised and pardon given to such of the North as will serve against him. Walter Reogh is this day [April 8, postscript], brought in grievously wounded. Two of the Dempsies fit to accompany him to the gallows. *Autog.* *pp.* 2.
- April 7. 14. Auditor Peyton to Burghley. Sends the rates for victualling the soldiers in Desmond's wars. Prays that he may have speedy payment of his Easter fee without any part being stopped for Thomas Chapman and others. *Autog.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
- April 8. 15. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. The Bretagne soldiers mustered before him. Intends another journey against Walter Reagh. Tirone hath done nothing since the arrival of the soldiers. Scarcity of victuals. *Autog.* *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- April 8. 16. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. Earl of Kildare's lands Dublin Castle. in Lecale wasted by the rebels. His suit for defence. *Autog.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.
- April 8. 17. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Sir Henry Harrington's good Dublin Castle. hap in taking Walter Reagh on a draught of Mortogh M'Teig Oge. *Autog.* *pp.* 2.
- April 8. 18. Lord Deputy and others to the Privy Council. In answer Dublin. to their Lordship's letters for Sir Robert Napper and Sir Anthony Sentleger. *Autogs.* *p.* 1.
- April 9. 19. Fowlke Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. 400*l.* received from Chester. Mr. Beeston's servant for victualling the soldiers. The remainder of the 1,000 men arrived. Adverse winds. *Autog.* *p.* 1.
- April 9. 20. Proclamation against the Earl of Tirone. His cruel tyranny in hanging Hugh Gavelagh, the son of Shane O'Neill, without any

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crime. Pardon to such as shall submit to Her Majesty's mercy. Draft by Burghley directed to Henry Maynard to write minute-wise in the morning. *Holog.* pp. 4.

April 10. 21. Maynard's copy of the above with corrections by Burghley. pp. 5.

April 10. 22. Memoranda for a proclamation offering rewards for the killing, banishing, or apprehending of the archtraitor, Hugh, Earl of Tirone. The several inducements or rewards specified for Teig Reoughe O'Doyne, his mother Margaret, Coconnaght Oge Maguire, Brian O'Rourke, and Patrick M'Art Moyle. pp. 2.

April 10. 23. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Defects in Dublin. the British bands. Want of money and victual. Walter Reagh hanged in chains alive for 24 hours. They would make up the British bands by drawing into their number two or three new erected bands which they still keep in entertainment for the necessity of the service. *Autogs.* pp. 3. *Inclose,*

23. I. *Muster of 1,304 soldiers brought out of Brittany by Sir Henry Norreys, taken before the Lord Deputy, with the names of the several captains to whom they are allotted.* 1595, April 7, Dublin. pp. 2½.

23. II. *Places where the companies that came out of Brettagne are to be disposed.* p. 1.

23. III. *Examination of Walter FitzGerald, alias Walter Reagh. Tirone promised to supply Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne with 1,000 men for a year at his own charge, viz., the Earl 400, O'Donnell 400, Maguire 100, and Brian Oge O'Rourke 100. They shall be landed at Arklo at such time as the Lord Deputy shall take his journey into Ulster. Aid promised out of Spain.* 1595, April 9, Dublin Castle. pp. 2.

23. IV. *Further examination of Walter Reagh. The murder of Sir Piers FitzJames was by his means only, without the draught of any other. The burning of the women was against his will. O'Donnell after his escape went into Ulster on a horse which he bought at Ballynecor of an Ulster man, and had another horse which Feagh M'Hugh gave him, which was "a whyte bobtayle."* 1595, April 10. p. 1.

23. V. *Certificate of the issue of a Privy Seal of 8,000*l.* dated 13 Jan. 1594-5, under the hand of Cha. Huett.* 1595, April 5. pp. 9½.

April 10. 24. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Recommend Henry Dublin. Uscher, Archdeacon of Dublin, to be Primate of Armagh. He is very perfect in the Irish language. *Autogs.* p. 1.

April 10. 25. Sir Henry Harrington to Burghley. Spial brought him on Grange Gormon, the 7th where he should light upon Walter Reoghe lying hurt. Expects soon to have Feagh M'Hugh's head. Prays that a stay

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may be made of the goods left by his wife's mother till his repair over. *Autog.* p. 1.

April 11. 26. George Beverley to Burghley. Touching the money for
Chester. making provision of victual. The travail of the captains in training their men. *Autog.* p. 1.

April 11. 27. Castell's information against the Commissioners who examined Sir Nicholas Malbie's accounts. Castell proposes that he should be made Governor of Connaught. p. 1.

April 11. 28. Offer, probably by George Castell, to propose Sir Robert Cecil for the office of Governor of Connaught if Sir Richard Bingham may be removed. p. 1.

April 13. 29. Capt. W. Mostyn to Burghley. The bad furniture of his
Chester. band of 100 soldiers out of Gloucestershire. *Autog.* p. 3.

April 14. 30. Proclamation against Tirone and other principal traitors. Offer of pardon to such as have been by false persuasions allured to take their parts. Copy of a draft with a postscript to the Lord Deputy to entertain O'Donnell secretly, for that Her Majesty has a disposition to favour him. [See April 9 and June 24.] p. 3.

April 14. 31. Sir J. Norreys to Sir Robert Cecil. Complains that the Lord
Rycott. Deputy has reduced the 19 bands to twelve, which is done to prevent the breaking of the new erected Irish bands. This is the first fruit of the spleen which, if it continue, will breed no advancement to the service. The bearer, Sir Francis Allen, to have his brother's company. *Holog.* p. 1.

April 14. 32. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Robert Newcomen has sent to
Chester. him for money. His provision of victuals. *Autog.* p. 1.

April 15. 33. Privy Council to the Lord Deputy. Touching the Lady Malby's cause. The demands of the late Sir Nicholas Malby not well grounded. *Draft by Burghley.* pp. 3.

April 16. 34. Mr. Francis Mychell to Burghley. Sir John Norreys's 100 horse. Arch-Bishopric of Tuam. The Lord Deputy's suit for cask. Confirmation of the Constablenesship of Duncannon to George Noell. Certainly 1595, not 1594. *Holog.* p. 1.

April 17. 35. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. In favour of Grany Ne Maly's
Carrick. cause. *Autog.* p. 1.

[April 17.] 36. Petition of Grany Ny Maelly, of Connaught, to Burghley. Complains how William Fieldy, with a number of soldiers, were cessed on the Mailles for seven months, contrary to the composition, till the said Mailles were so impoverished that they were obliged to fly into Munster. Desire of the Mailles to surrender and take their estates of Her Majesty. p. 1. *Annezing,*

36. 1. *Schedule touching the surrender of lands, &c., in the barony of Bally ne Heussy, in the county of Galway, by the sons of Grany Ne Mailly, called Morough O'Flaherty and Donnel ni Coggy O'Flaherty.* p. 1.

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- [April 17.] 37. Petition of Theobald Bourke, son and heir of Sir Richard Bourke, late Chieftain, alias M'William of Nether Connaught, to the Lord Treasurer. His service against John Bourke M'Meiller of Iris. Prays for a yearly pension. He and his cousin Milles Stanton FitzMilles desire to surrender their lands and receive them of Her Majesty. Names of the Burks slain. *p. 1.*
- April 17. 38. Schedule of the manors, &c., which Theobald Bourke and his cousin desire to surrender. *p. ¾.*
- April 17. 39. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Embarcation of soldiers. The
Chester. 100 soldiers levied in Denbighshire and Flintshire under the conduct of Mr. Richard Trevor are withdrawn by their captain. The mayor and townsmen grieved that Mr. Becher and Mr. Leicester should send their agents to make provision here where the store of grain and victual is small. *Autog. p. 1½. Incloses,*
39. I. *Lord Deputy and Council to G. Beverley at Chester. Half the victual which was appointed for Drogheda to be sent to the Newry. 1595, April 1, Dublin. Copy. p. ¾.*
39. II. *Note of corn and other victual shipped from Chester for Drogheda and the Newry. p. ¾.*
- Apr. 17. 40. Fowlk Aldersey to Burghley. Lieutenant Partrick has
Chester. removed the 100 soldiers alleging Captain Trevor's dislike of the choice of the men. Dearth of provision. *p. 1.*
- Apr. 18. 41. Sir Robt. Cecil to Sir John Norreys. The Queen looks for his present repair into Ireland. It is reported he means to spend some time at the Bath. The resolution of proclaiming the Earl traitor left to him. *Copy. p. ¾.*
- April 19. 42. Lord Chancellor and others to Burghley. Not above 1,100
Dublin. of the Bretagne forces have arrived. Want of victuals, money, and munition. The pinnace is in want of victuals. Many Scots landed in the north of Ireland. *Autogs. pp. 2.*
- April 19. 43. Sam. Molynex to Burghley. That Beverley may imprest him 600*l.* for victualling, whereof 400*l.* is to be paid for so much borrowed of Borram of Dublin. *Autog. p. 1.*
- Apr. 20. 44. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. The grinding of the wheat into meal takes time. Prays that all persons may be stayed from transporting victual from Chester. He being overtaken with age is unable to undertake the victualling of the soldiers at a rate. *Autog. Seal with arms. pp. 2. Incloses,*
44. I. *Certificate by Geo. Beverley of the arming of the 1,000 soldiers sent from Chester. 1595, April 20. p. 2.*
- April 20. 45. Fowlke Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. The embarkation of
Chester. the troops. The accounts. Attempt of J. Francis, the post, to double charge Her Majesty. *Autog. p. 1.*

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- April 22. 46. Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. The soldiers sent out
Camp at of England have arrived without either money or victuals. The
Moyney. Charles, which was sent to impeach the landing of the Scots, is not
furnished with victuals for more than ten days. Attempt of the
rebels to surprise the Fort of Ballinecorre. *Autog.* p. 1.
- April 23. 47. F. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Arrival of the soldiers in
Chester. Ireland. *Autog.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- April 25. 48. William Saxey to Sir John Puckering. The defects in
Youghall. Munster. There is no church within twenty miles of many places.
Numbers of vagrants nourished by noble men. Villainous tenure
of the land. Few of the English are qualified as jurors by freeholds.
The want of enclosure of lands is a great encouragement of thieves.
Holog. Seal with arms. pp. 2.
- April 25. 48a. W. Saxey to Burghley. Almost identical with the above.
pp. 2.
- April 25. 49. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Payment of 600*l.* to the Lord
Chester. Deputy and Council's warrant. Shipping for provision and
treasure. *Autog.* p. 1. *Inclosing,*
49. 1. *Lord Chancellor and others of the Council to Geo. Beverley.*
Warrant for delivery of certain corn and victual to Robert
Newcomen. 1595, April 18, Dublin Castle. *Copy.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- April 25. 50. F. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Respecting the dearth and
Chester. taking up of provision. *Autog.* p. 1.
- April 26. 51. Sir R. Bingham to ———. The rebels deterred from
Athlone. carrying out their threats against the Boile. The have done great
mischief in Longford. Half the rebellion of Ulster lieth against
Connaught. Bingham cannot resist them with the risings out,
but must be supplied with some strength of English. Tirone has
armed the very shepherds of his country with a kind of pike.
Autog. pp. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- [Apr. 27.] 52. William Becher's declaration of money and victuals sent
into Ireland for the Bretagne companies, 3,650*l.* *Autog.* p. 1.
- Apr. 29. 53. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. The clamorous people that all
Bristol. the while he was present durst not speak one word. His answer.
Has shipped his horses and attends the wind. No man shall be
able to touch his reputation. *Holog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*
53. 1. *Answers to the material points of the objections against*
Sir John Norreys. pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- [April.] 54. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Recommends such petitions
and causes as the agent of Sir Tirlagh O'Brien shall solicit of
Her Majesty and the Privy Council *Autog.* p. 1.
- April. 55. Capt. Edward Keys to Burghley. Her Majesty highly
Dublin. offended with him for the loss of the Blackwater, whereof he was
Constable. Weakness of the same. His constant petitions from
1588–9, Jan. 23, to the time of the accident, that the fort might be

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repaired. Cause of his absence. Imprisonment. Prays Burghley to procure for him Her Majesty's favour. *Autog.* p. 1.
- April. 56. Brief of the corn and victual embarked at Chester to be transported into Ireland converted into London measure. p. 1.
- April. 57. Names of the counties for supplying 1,000 footmen for Ireland. p. 1.
- April. 58. Names of bishops, judges, knights, &c., to find horses to be sent to Ireland p. 1.
- April. 59. Names of temporal lords to find horses. pp. 2.
- April. 60. Charge for the victualling and transportation of 1,000 men sent from Chester into Ireland. pp. 1½.
- [April.] 61. Proportion of victual for 2,000 men for two months. p. ½.
- April. 62. Estimate of the revenues of Munster for two years and a half ended at Easter 1595 with an estimate of the remain. pp. 2.
- April. 63. Allowance of 60 shillings sterling per diem to Sir John Norreys as General of Her Majesty's army, allowed in the account of Sir Henry Wallop, 1588 to 1591. p. ¾.
- April. 64. Certificate of Knollys and other Bretagne captains of the good dealings of Sir John Norreys in the imposing certain victuals on them. *Autogs.* p. 1.
- May 2.
Bristol. 65. Sir J. Norreys to the Privy Council. Touching the muster of such men and furniture as should pass with him into Ireland. *Autog.* p. ¾.
- May 2.
Dublin. 66. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. To obtain his poor private suit from Her Majesty. His object to cress himself on his parish clerks for chickens and bacon while travelling about the musters. The Queen and Burghley grant things gratis, not so others. *Autog.* p. 1.
- May 3.
Bristol. 67. Sir J. Norreys to Sir Robert Cecil. He is now on board, and expects to be presently in Ireland. *Autog.* p. ½.
- May 5.
Dublin. 68. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The camp in Shyllelowe. Taking of Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne's wife. Service will be done upon his worst son, Turlough M'Feagh, for against her husband Feagh's wife could not be wrought to do any thing. O'Donnell, Maguire, and Cormock have assaulted the Castle in Longford and taken the Constable and his wife prisoners, with a prey of 10,000 cattle. p. 1½.
- May 5.
Dublin. 69. Sir R. Lane to Sir R. Cecil. The bearer, Captain James Carlyle. The project for Ulster. p. ¾.
- May 5. 70. Petition of Grany Ne Mailly to Burghley. For Her Majesty's letters to the Lord Deputy to put her in quiet possession of the third parts of the lands of her late husbands, M'William and O'Flaherty. And to live secure of her life. p. 1.

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May 5. 71. Declaration of ready money received by Geo. Beverley for the providing of corn and victuals. *p. 1.*
- May 6. 72. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. Sends a chart of Ulster and a project [for settling in Down and Antrim.] The old garrison, upon whom hath lien the bitterness of the past most miserable services are to be left unpaid. Their desperation. *p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Incloses,*
- Dublin. 72. *i. Sir R. Lane, Muster Master, to Queen Elizabeth. Sends a plot of Ulster by Capt. James Carlile, with the septs and factions as well Scottish as Irish. The final retreat of the Earl will be in the woods and glens of Down and Antrim. The writer, who is the ancientest servant except Bingham, desires the government of those two counties. The piles overthrown by the Earl shall be restored. 1595, May 2, Dublin. Copy. pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.*
- May 7. 73. Estimate of the Queen's charge in the victualling of a soldier in Ireland by the day. *p. 1.*
- May 7. 74. Note by William Becher of the prices of corn and victuals at Chester. *p. $\frac{1}{4}$.*
- May 8. 75. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. His indisposition of ague. Waterford. The Lord Deputy's war against Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. Late-wardness of the year. Want of grass for the horses. The companies from Brittany are arrived. Norreys's charges at entering into this action. *Holog. pp. 2.*
- May 9. 76. Mayor and Aldermen to the Privy Council. The despatch of Bristol. Sir John Norreys, his men and horses. *p. 1. Inclose,*
76. *i. Roll of such men as are transported from Bristol. p. 1.*
- May $\frac{10}{20}$. 77. Edmundus Donaldinus to Firdorcha MacEoin Mic Somhairle. Alcalá de Henares in New Castile. An Irish letter. [It would seem that Edmundus Donaldinus had been long in Spain, and that he was either a fellow or a professor in the Collegio Mayor de San Ildefonso, founded by Cardinal Ximenes in 1510, and richly endowed by him. Edmundus probably dictated the letter in Irish to a friend, but he could not sign it himself in Irish, for he writes at the end "hujus scriptionis omnino sum oblitus. Datum Compluti, 20 Maii 1595. Edmundus Donaldinus." Written in a clear running hand. It is probable that this Firdorcha was Ferdorough M'Owen. M'Sorley, and that he was a grandson of Sorley Boy McDonnell of Dunluce. Possibly too Donaldinus may signify M'Donnell.] *p. $\frac{3}{4}$.*
- May 12. 78. Sir Robert Gardener to Burghley. The commission for Dublin. Munster causes delivered in November last came unto my hands by delivery of Mr. Cuffe the eighth of this present. The cess composition to be renewed. General discontent at the greediness of our nimble officers to find so much concealed lands. *Holog. Seal with device. pp. 2.*
- May 14. 79. Petition of Sir William Fytzwylliam to Burghley, touching the payment of his debt of 1,700*l.* to Her Majesty. *p. $\frac{3}{4}$.*

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May 15. 80. Note of such victuals and other provisions as G. Beverley hath at this present sent into Ireland, with an estimate what the same hath cost. *p. 1.*
- May 16. 81. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor. Warrant to grant in fee farm Enniscorthy and other lands to Sir Henry Wallop. *Draft. Printed in Morin, p. 402, No. 38. [1595, May 22].*
- May 18. 82. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. For some round sum of money to relieve the great wants of the old garrison bands. Great necessity of their service. Sir Henry Wallop is not as yet returned into this realm. Have stayed the publishing of the proclamation against Tirone till Sir John Norreys's repair. It is being printed in English and Irish. We received advertisements yesterday that the traitors have taken the Castle of Enniskillen, a matter strange to us, considering the ward wanted no munition, and for victuals the Constable who had charge therein, by his last letter assured us that he had sufficient to serve their turns till this month of May, and besides, where his company assigned him for warders, was twenty-five persons, and according to that number he had received his proportion of victuals, it is now certified that they were but fourteen or fifteen in all, by which diminution of numbers he might have drawn out his provision of victuals to a far longer time. This is a true report of the state of that ward before they miscarried, which it may please your Lordships to believe, howsoever through envy, or to serve some private turn it may be otherwise certified to your Lordships. We hear that after the Constable and warders were come out of the castle with bag and baggage and promise of life, they were put to the sword by the traitors, which we have some reason to believe, considering the savage and barbarous minds of those in whose hands they were, and that we can hear of none of them to be returned as yet. By the taking away of the great boat from the ward, which commanded the lough, and kept the passage free between Enniskillen and Belturbet, all means since have been shut up by water, both to receive and give intelligence to the ward, and by land it could not be done without the countenance of an army; yet omitting no means to know the state of that castle from time to time, we employed several messengers to discover the truth thereof, of whom we think some were cut off for that they did not return, but the last we sent in March last, brought to us the said letter from the Constable, signifying that he was furnished with victuals till May following. Humbly beseeching your Lordships to acquaint Her Majesty with this in our discharge, not doubting but we shall have a time to recover it again with a larger recompense from those traitors. Thirty-six heads of Feagh M'Hugh's followers brought to Dublin. Desire a fresh 1,000 men to be put in readiness. The Lord of Howth to receive some few words of thanks from Her Majesty for his service in the Glins. *Autogs. pp. 4. Inclose,*

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82. I. *Brief certificate of the monthly charge of the garrison, being 5,002l. 9s. 3¼d.* 1595, May 18. pp. 14.

May 18.
Dublin.

83. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Touching Sir John Norreys and his British bands. Have despatched a pursuivant to hasten his coming. For a further relief of money to be sent out of hand. The chief trust placed in the old garrison bands. *Autogs.* pp. 5. *Inclose,*

83. I. *Schedule of the captains and soldiers from Brittany according to the musters taken at Dublin.* 1595, April 7. pp. 4.

83. II. *Armour and other furniture issued out of the store at Waterford for the Brittainie companies for which Sir Henry Norreys is answerable.* 1595, May 16. p. ½.

83. III. *Note of such armours and furnitures as were delivered out of the country store remaining in the city of Dublin to divers of Her Majesty's garrison.* p. ½.

83. IV. *Certificate of the monthly charge of the old standing garrison, and new supplies with the new bands from Brittany and England, under the hand of Rafe Lane.* pp. 16.

May 18.
Dublin.

84. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. Certifies the numbers of the soldiers and captains that came from Brittany. *Autog.* p. 1¼.

May 19.
Dublin.

85. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The Jesuit Monfort, a dangerous man of special understanding and wit having more than any other seduced the Earl to fall from his duty, is going to Spain by way of Scotland. Her Majesty's Ambassador there to intercept him. Tirone stands in doubt that the Scots will not come, and offers them larger conditions. *Autog.* p. 1.

May 21 & 22.
Chester.

86. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Desires a commission to the mayor and others to make the knights and gentlemen serve Her Majesty with victual at reasonable prices. The bearer, his servant, William Dixson, is well acquainted with prices. Embarcation of Capt. Trevor's 100 footmen. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*

86. I. *Priece of corn in Cheshire.* 1595, May 16. p. ½.

86. II. *Brief collection upon the accounts of George Beverley from 10 Aug. 1583 to 30 Sept. 1588.* 1595, May 7. p. 1.

May 21.
Chester.

87. Petition from Chester to the Lord Burghley that such victuals as have been taken up by William Becher's agents may be transferred to other officers of the victuals, and not sold away at his leaving of the victualling. p. 1.

May 22.
Dublin.

88. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Arrival of 100 men under Capt. Trevor and 100 from Pempole in Brittany. Outline of the intended war. *Autog.* p. 1.

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1595.
 May 23. 89. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. For a warrant for
 Dublin. Captain Goringe's pay from the 11th of March 1594-5. *Autogs.*
p. 1.
- May 23. 90. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. Morgan's informations.
 Dublin Castle. Apprehension of Hall, a priest. Wishes Mr. George Nowell to have
 the ward of Duncannon. Has spent full five weeks in the prosecu-
 tion of Feagh M'Hugh. The ward of Enniskillen reduced by sick-
 ness to 14 who have been all murdered. Marshal Bagenall sent to
 relieve Monaghan. *Autog. pp. 3½.*
- May 24. 91. Lord Deputy to Burghley. His proceedings with Thomas
 Dublin Castle. Fleming for the overthrowing of the traitorous Earl. Have deferred
 proclaiming him till they have an army ready in the field. Both
 captain and soldiers are very desirous to have money. *Holog.*
pp. 2¼. Incloses,
 91. i. *Thomas Flemmyng to [Burghley]. His offer to procure a*
despatch of the Earl in his house. 1595, May 21. Holog. p. 1.
- May 24. 92. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Have lighted upon some of
 Dublin Castle. Feagh M'Hugh's relievers, and brought them prisoners to the
 Castle with Feagh's wife, Rose. The Earl is 6,000 strong and better
 trained than ours. Commission for passing wards and leases.
Autog. pp. 4½.
- May 24. 93. Lord Deputy to Sir Robt. Cecil. His well liking of the
 Dublin Castle. assistance of Sir John Norreys' advice. There be many that will
 seek under hand to make some pique or grudge between them. Has
 taken Hall, the priest, a thing not usual here. The ward of Innis-
 killen put to the sword by Cormock M'Baron. Sir Edward York
 and Sir William Clark sent to assist Marshall Bagenall. *Holog.*
pp. 2¼.
- May 25. 94. Florence M'Carthy to Burghley. For letters in the behalf
 of Mr. Cormuck M'Dermod to the Lord Deputy and Council. His
 adversary Charles seeketh by new courses to prolong the controversy.
Holog. p. ¾.
- May 29. 95. Marshal Bagenall to Burghley. May it please your Lordship,
 The Newry. I was directed by the Lord Deputy and Council as Commander of
 the forces that were designed for the victualling of Monaghan, for
 which expedition there came hither the 24th of this instant May,
 fourteen colours and some troops of horse, my commission to victual
 the place was delivered unto me the same day, and that being per-
 formed, myself directed to return instantly hither, and they back to
 their garrison places from whence they came. We advanced for-
 ward the 25th, and marched that night some eight miles from hence,
 and there encamped ourselves. The Earl of Tirone late in the
 evening, with a troop of a hundred horse, came to look into our
 camp, whereupon I issued out accompanied with the gentlemen and
 some troops of our horse, and forced him from one hill to another

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till such time as we perceived he had no purpose to fight, then returned to our camp again; the next morning we “discamped” and marched till we approached the confines of the county of Monaghan, where, in the place of his best advantage, the Earl again presented himself with all his forces, both horse and foot, that he was able to make, and skirmished for the space of three or four hours, pressing forward very hotly, yet we passed to Monaghan that night, victualled the place, left there some munition out of that small proportion which we had with us; and the next morning I took view of Sir John Dowdall’s company, which being weak I was forced to take out of every company a man, and thereby made his company full. Having thus, in the best wise I could, disposed of things there for the safeguard of the place, we that day, about 10 of the clock, dislodged, and being returned three miles, the Earl having for his advantage a main bog of every side, discovered himself both horse and foot, and played with his loose shot on our vanguard, rereward, and on both sides our battle, approaching us with horse and foot as he found occasions, being ever strengthened with battalions for his better retreat placed in the skirts of their fastness; and in this sort they continued for six hours, not leaving off skirmishing till it was very late, and we in camp, where the soldier had some ease, and we time to dispose that small store of munition that was left, amounting not to the third part of a pound of powder for a shot. The Earl sat down by us, whereby we were enforced to stand most part of that night in arms for our better guard. We dislodged ourselves the next morning about 6 or 7 of the clock, what time they rose, and marched close by us without offering any fight, although we fired and wasted his country along as we returned. I must say (with your Lordship’s favour) to right all men, that all commanders, officers, gentlemen, and soldiers did to their singular commendation show great resolution, and well acquit themselves. A list of the numbers and qualities of our hurt and slain men I have enclosed sent to your Lordship. As for the number of the enemy slain and hurt I can report no certainty as yet, by reason they were so scattered amongst wood and bog that we could not see them; only I hear for a truth that Cormock O’Neill, old O’Neill (*i.e.*, Turlough Lynagh’s son, and the chief of the O’Hagans, with some 200 or 300 of all sorts of horse and foot are slain and hurt. The 28th the army returned to the Newry wearied and hungry, where they refresh themselves in the best manner so wasted a place can afford. Now, my good Lord, seeing all my lands are wasted, having not one penny of revenue in this kingdom left, for my relief, yet my charge daily more and more and employment continual, I am humbly to pray you to be a mean to Her Majesty that I may receive some comfort and present means to uphold me to do her service. I take the Earl’s numbers to be 800 horse and 5,000 foot.

Autog. pp. 2. Incloses,

95. 1. *List of slain 31, and hurt 109. Horses and hackneys great company killed and hurt. pp. 2.*

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May 30. Newry. 96. Marshal Bagenall and the Captains at the Newry to the Lord Deputy. The army is unable to return to Dundalk for want of munition. Tirone has possessed himself of the passes and straits by the way. *Copy. Calendared below, Vol. 180, No. 5. i. p. 1.*
- May 30. 97. Brief estimate of Her Majesty's present charge in Ireland by Burghley. *p. 1.*
- May. Barry's Court. 98. David, Viscount Buttevant (i.e., Lord Barry) to Sir Robt. Cecil. Requests his good means to obtain him a competent company of horse or foot to serve with in these wars. *p. 1.*
- May. 99. Substance of the Lord Deputy's request in the behalf of Mr. Noel to have the Constableness of Duncannon. *p. 1.*

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- June 1. Dublin. 1. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Good knowledge of the bearer, Mr. Ware, who was trained up by the late auditor, Jenyson, in the accounts of this realm. *Autog. p. ½.*
- June 1. Standishe. 2. Sir H. Winston to Sir R. Cecil. For the Governor's room in the town of Knockfergus, said to be void. *Autog. p. ½.*
- June 3. Newry. 3. Sir Robert Salesbury to Burghley. Attacks made on his party in the expedition for the relief of Monaghan by the Earl of Tirone. If the Scots be holden from him this summer his end will be soon. [On the back of this letter is sketched a genealogy of the writer by Burghley, showing his marriage with Sir Henry Bagenall's daughter. Misdated May 3.] *Holog. pp. 2.*
- June 4. Dublin. 4. Lord Deputy, Sir J. Norreys, and Council, to the Privy Council. The bearer, Captain Dearinge, to have the leading of the 100 horse now written for. *Autogs. p. ½.*
- June 4. Dublin. 5. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Relief of Monaghan by Marshal Bagenall. Skill of the rebel's soldiers and captains. He has compounded for 4,000 Scots. Intend to invade the rebel's country. Feagh M'Hugh sore wounded. Treasure. [Misdated May 4 in orig. The endorsement corrected by Burghley May into June.] *pp. 2. Inclose,*
5. 1. *Marshal Bagenall and the Captains at the Newry to the Lord Deputy. May it please your Lordship, according to your direction, having performed the victualling of Monaghan, we are returned back hither, where being ascertained that the Earl of Tirone with all his forces is laid for us between this town and Dundalk, we made search of our companies and found a general want of munition, Marshal Bagenall's store not being able to*

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furnish the fourth part of our army with every man but a pound a piece, for that we have already borrowed some part of him which was spent in this service, and therefore knowing we shall be holden in continual skirmish till we come to Dundalk, and being experienced by our former skirmishes that we had with them, we thought it not fit to pass with this army without munition, he having possessed himself already of the passes and other straights in the way, whereby it cannot be chosen, but we must needs receive great loss, and yet be able to do the enemy but very little harm; the captains and gentlemen have all thought it meet to make their stay at the Newry until such time as they may receive a supply from your Lordship, and for that purpose have entreated this gentleman [Lieutenant Tutchet Perkins] to repair thither [by sea] praying your Lordship's speedy return of him therewith. By reason of the scarcity of the town, which is very bare through the wasting of the country round about, and that we are very burdensome to the poor people, we humbly beseech you to help us with some supply of money to pay for such things as we have had. Sir Henry Bagenall, Sir Edw. Yorke, Edw. Russell, William Warren, Richard Mansell, Wm. Clarke, Sir Henry Duke, Sir Edward Herbert, John Chichester, T. M. Wingfield, Hugh Mostyn, Chas. Willmot, Christopher Collier, Sir Henry Norreys, Richard Cuny, Thomas Harcourt, Edward Brett, and Nicholas Merriman. 1595, May 30, Newry. Copy. p. 1.

5. II. *Declaration of Lieutenant Tutchet Perkins sent by Sir Henry Bagenall, General, and the rest of the commanders to report to the Lord Deputy on the late service of relieving Monaghan. All their powder (10 barrels) being spent they crave a supply. Impossibility of their returning except by sea. [Calendared at full, Carew, p. 109, No. 154.] 1595, June 4. pp. 2.*

June 4.
Dublin Castle.

6. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The relief of Monaghan. The Earl of Tirone's opposition with 1,000 horse and 14,000 foot. He spent 20 barrels of powder. He has 300 shot in red coats like English soldiers. Deputy prays for reinforcements of 1,000 foot and 200 horse. Also victual to store at Strabane, the Derry, Knockfergus, and Armagh. Upon Friday last, the 30th of May, were two heads brought in from Feagh M'Hugh, which were said to be both fosterbrothers of his, and of very good reckoning with him; at the same time that they were lighted upon by some of Captain Streetes company Feagh himself was shot in the thigh, and hurt with a skeyne in the body; for confirmation of this it is affirmed that at the time they got his helmet, target, and the sword out of his hand, which he threw down to be the lighter for carriage. We have upon Sir John Norreys's coming to us the thirtieth of the last, resolved with the general hosting to be at Dundalk the 12th of this present, and the 15th at the Newry, where all our forces late sent for the relieving of Monaghan yet remain, for that having spent their munition they could not return without a supply, which was sent them upon Monday morning by sea with direction that they

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should not hazard the coming by land, the enemy being laid for them now in his greatest strength, but rather the foot to come by sea, and the horsemen to stay there for our coming thither. After the writing of this letter I received yours of the 29th ult., and thank you for remembering us with money, although it will but serve till the last of July. *Autog.* pp. 4. *Incloses,*

6. I. *List of 31 slain and 109 hurt, among them Sir Edward Herbert's brother slain.* pp. 3.

6. II. *Half years book for receipts and payments out of Her Majesty's revenues.* 1595. pp. 23½.

June 4. 7. Lord Deputy to Sir R. Cecil. The valiant service of Marshal
Dublin Castle. Bagenall. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*

7. 1. *A brief of the soldiers that were slain 31, hurt 109.* pp. 2.

June 4. 8. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. The state of the northern rebels
Dublin. far different from that it was wont to be, their numbers greater, their arms better, and munition more plenty with them, whereof there can be no greater proof than that there being at this present 1,700 of the best footmen in Ireland, and near 300 horse at the Newry, they dare not undertake to march from thence to Dundalk, which is but eight miles, and the way not very ill, but that they are fain to be sent for by water. The whole country much altered from their wonted disposition to obey Her Majesty's laws. *Holog.* pp. 2.

June 4. 9. Sir J. Norreys to Sir Robert Cecil. I advertise your honour
Dublin. from Waterford how I was fallen again into a feeling of my ague after my passing of the sea, which hath been the cause that I could not so soon arrive here by five or six days as I desired, and at my coming within three miles of this town I met with another mishap by my horse falling, which hath made me neither able to ride nor go, but now somewhat mended, I had sent my Lord Deputy his letters before to the end his Lordship might consider of them; at my first conference with his Lordship I acquainted him with such instructions as Her Majesty had given me, and then delivered unto him that Her Majesty expected presently from him, by the advice of the Council, a project of such course as his Lordship should think fittest to be followed for the suppressing of this rebellion, his Lordship delivered unto me that sometime past he had made motion to Her Majesty to be supplied with 3,000 footmen and 200 horse, with which force, together with the ordinary garrisons he purposed to assail the Earl in three parts, viz., with two armies, each consisting of 1,500 footmen and 200 horse, by the way of Tirone and Fermanagh; and Sir R. Bingham with such forces as he could assemble in Connaught and 500 of the new forces that should be sent him to attempt the Earl by another way; and that after the good expected success of this journey, whereby the rebel should be driven out of the field to the terror of his adherents, and compelled to

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separate his forces in the woods, that then his Lordship would attend to the placing of all these forces in garrison in such places as should be found "most fittest" to annoy the enemy; and this surely is the course that must be held, with good order in the execution, to overthrow the rebel.

But a new fallen out event I think will cause him to alter this opinion, for your Honour shall understand that soon after the assurance of the loss of Enniskillen, my Lord Deputy not willing that Monaghan should fall in any distress, determined to have it revictualled, and for that purpose caused to be assembled the chief of all the force of horse and foot that might be employed in that part, which amounting to 1,500 and near 300 horse, were committed to the charge of Marshal Bagenall, the place was victualled, and the army returned to the Newry in such sort as your Honour shall perceive by the Lord Deputy's letters. After the return of the forces to the Newry it was long ere we received any advice from them; but at length Lieutenant [Tutcher Perkins] was sent to make particular report of the success of the journey, with letters from Marshal Bagenall, signed by all others that had any command, excusing the not coming of the forces from the Newry to their garrisons, as was appointed, for want of munition; but upon more particular questioning with the said lieutenant, he confessed that if they had had all the munition in Ireland they would not have undertaken to come to Dundalk, which is but eight miles from them; for that they understood the rebels attended them on the way, being at the least 8,000 or 10,000 footmen and 1,000 horse. Hereupon the Lord Deputy hath given order to fetch the footmen away by sea, and the horsemen to remain there till the general hosting.

Now here is the consideration; if this force being the flower of all the English that can be assembled in the country, were so entertained by the rebel (all his force not being then together), and they without any impediment of baggage, that they make difficulty to march eight miles, doubting they are not strong enough to make their own way, what may be expected that the Lord Deputy shall be able to do upon them with his army, which he cannot increase with above 500 English, when he must seek them in their chiefest strength, and shall be embarrassed with an infinite number of carriages, this effect is already wrought that there is no more opinion of dividing the army, and consequently no great appearance that the enemy will be much annoyed, or any great effect performed, if it be not the building again of the Fort at the Blackwater, for doing whereof there is neither money nor provision. This day's council will draw a general resolution what shall be thought necessary to be desired from Her Majesty for the prosecuting of the war. And yet I must let you understand that the Lord Deputy having acquainted the Councillors of the long robe that Her pleasure is the counsels of the war shall be managed by men of the sword, hath so distasted them that they will scarce give any voices. To deliver my own opinion I must confess that these forces already entertained are not

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sufficient to do the enemy speedily any great hurt, for although the Lord Deputy do supply the companies that came out of Brittain to their appointed number of 2,000, yet shall not he be able to make any division of his army, which is the way to do most hurt, nor to enter so far into the country as to place garrisons in those places that are fittest for it. I dare not undertake to nominate such a proportion as would overthrow the enemy, because I know all motions of increase of charge are displeasing, and therefore I will leave it to my Lord Deputy; only that your Honour will please to remember, that if any delay be used in sending such supply as shall be thought fit, there can little service be performed this year, for if the garrisons be not placed and accommodated before winter, the incommodity of the time will not suffer it to be done; the whole country is perplexed with the report of the enemy's strength, and how smoothly soever the lieutenant delivereth the performance of this last journey, many others that were present affirm that they had all their hands full and were glad to be rid of the match. The Bretagne soldiers have acquitted themselves of the opinion of their "unableness," for a good part of the reputation of the service is imputed to them, and those few old companies that were there are very well reported of; but the most part of the soldiers last sent out of England have showed themselves new come to the wars. The state of the treasure will be sent over by my Lord Deputy, whereby you may perceive that all the money already sent over as well for the new men last sent out of England as for those that came out of Brittain, with 1,000*l.* borrowed in this town will do no more but pay the army till the end of this month; so that from that time, it must be entertained with such money as is expected Sir H. Wallop shall now bring with him. As time shall make me acquainted with anything worthy to be advertised, I will not fail to write it. I cannot yet send over the muster of my horse company, because upon the alarm of the enemy's coming towards the borders, my Lord Deputy ordered them to march the nearest way towards Dundalk. I must end with continuance of my importunity to you to remember Her Majesty of my suit, whereof if I have not speedily an assurance I shall be constrained to bewray my "unableness" to Her Majesty, and humbly to crave Her permission to employ some time to do myself good. P.S.—I find by my Lord Deputy's letters now written that he hath by former letters demanded a supply from Her Majesty of 1,000 footmen and 100 horse, and now pursueth the same demand. I do not doubt but he shall have cause enough to employ them. But I have entered into consideration that the time of the year spending apace, that supply may come so late, as then it will be very difficult to place any garrison far from the borders as well for want of carriages, which at that time will be impossible to be gotten, as by the incommodity of the winter, and therefore you may advise whether it were not better that this supply were directly sent from England into Lough Foyle, and thence placed in O'Donnell's country, being provided of all necessaries and victuals for four months at the least; and to be

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there with as much speed as conveniently might be made, whereby they might have means to spoil the enemy's harvest. I think this the better way, and could fortify it with many reasons, and if it shall be liked by Her Majesty, and that it will please her, I think my brother Henry worthy to be employed in that service. I will send him presently over, instructed for that purpose, and accompanied with some captains acquainted with that country, for whom some charges of the men may be reserved, though they be provided in the meantime. I have not acquainted the Lord Deputy with this proposition, neither do I think it necessary it should be known to be my motion, lest that may make it find some crossing. *Holog.* pp. 7.

June 4.
Cavan.

10. Philip O'Reilly to T. Jones, Bishop of Meath, and the Commissioners. Sir John O'Reilly is dead. Defers their meeting from June 7 to June 21. Sir G. Fenton has promised to deliver up his son, who was taken as pledge upon O'Neill's peace. Complains that no poor man can escape from the market, but his goods are taken by the soldiers. Signed Misi O'Raghalle. *Autog.* p. 1.

June 4.
Chester.

11. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. 1,300*l.* sent to Ireland for providing victual. Instructions to be delivered to him for taking the charge of victualling. *Holog.* pp. 2. *Incloses,*

11. I. *Brief of the prices of corn at Chester market.* 1595, May 31. p. 1.

11. II. *Certificate of corn and victuals laden and in lading at Chester.* 1595, June 4. p. 1.

June 4.
Chester.

12. Fowlke Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Touching the 100 men under Captain Trevor. *Autog.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 6.
Dublin.

13. Andrew White to Burghley. His adversary Ittchingham has proceeded to England to procure the countermand of the letters from the Privy Council relative to the suit touching the Abbey of Dunbrody. *Autog.* p. 1.

June 6.
Dublin.

14. Andrew White to Sir Rob. Cecil. Against any revival of Ittchingham's suit for Dunbrody. *Autog.* p. 1.

June 7.

15. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy. Tipperary to be joined in the composition for cess. The Commissioners for granting Escheated Lands in Munster. *Draft.* pp. 2. *Sends,*

15. I. *Commission to the Bishop of Cork, the Vice-President of Munster, and others for renewal and enlargement of the Composition for Cess in Munster.* 1595, June 7. *Draft.* [*Printed in Morin, p. 355, No. 65.*] pp. 2.

June 7.
Athlone.

16. Sir R. Bingham to [Sir R. Cecil.] His cousin's ensign bearer, Ulick Burke, with 20 of the company, all Clanricarde men, fell suddenly on their captain, George Bingham, as he sat writing in his chamber in Sligo Castle. The sheriff, Nicholas Martine,

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wounded and laid in prison. Has had little help but from the Irishry in the several rebellions of the province. Hard to make the father fight against the son, or the brother against the brother. Has written to the Lord Deputy to send English forces to recover Sligo Castle and take in Ballyshannon. O'Donnell was kept from joining Tirone by the sea attack of Sir George Bingham. *Autog.* pp. 4.

June 7.
Dublin.

17. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Overwhelming force of the Ulster rebels. Cannot fight till the 1,000 foot and 100 horse written for by Capt. Deering arrive. Plot of the rebels to surprise Dundalk. *Autog.* p. 1½. *Incloses,*

17. I. *List of the whole forces of Ireland, and how many may be called into the field for the service of the north.* 1595, June 7. pp. 2.

17. II. *Francis Stafforde to Sir Geff. Fenton. The Earl of Tirone had certain intelligence 10 days before their coming to the Newry of their intention to relieve Monaghan. Severe skirmish at Crosdanolye. Skirmish for eight hours at Clantubbrett. Tirone has broken the bridge and made ditches in the road to Dundalk.* 1595, June 4, *Newry.* *Autog.* pp. 2½.

June 7.
Dublin.

18. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The bearer, Capt. Mince, is of good understanding in the wars and well acquainted with the country of Tirconnel. His suit for the port corn and 100 marks per annum that Sir William Weston had. *Autog.* p. 1.

June 7.
Dublin.

19. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. Ireland never stood in greater danger of being utterly lost. The Brittain bands did carry themselves most valiantly and skilfully in the fight. Example of Tirone's generalship. He will fight if he have double our numbers. Burghley's goodness to William Lane. *Original.* pp. 3.

[June 8.]

20. Note by William Becher and George Leycester of the victual delivered to the soldiers that were transported out of Bretagne into Ireland from 17 Feb., 1594-5, to 8 June, 1595. p. 1.

June 8.

21. Note of the provision for 2,000 footmen and 100 lances, part of Her Majesty's forces in Brittany appointed to be transported into Ireland. p. 1.

June 9.
Dublin Castle.

22. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The rebels have been forced to leave the place where they lay to impeach our forces. Deputy's desire to accept the offer made by Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. The Earl of Ormond is very sick and cannot go this journey. p. 1½. *Incloses,*

22. I. *Capt. Sir Will. Clarke to the Lord Deputy. The Earl of Tirone forced to break up his camp and give them way. Sent their hurt men by water. They have been most careful to hold the honour of the state.* 1595, June 6, *Droghedagh.* *Copy.* p. 1.

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22. II. *Sir Richard Bingham to the Lord Deputy. Murder of his cousin Captain George Bingham, and seven gallant English gentlemen by Ulick Bourke, his ensign bearer. Sligo Castle and a great store fallen into the hands of the rebels. 1595, June 6. Copy. pp. 2.*

22. III. *Sir H. Harrington to the Lord Deputy. Dealing with Feagh M'Hugh for the delivery of Morish MacThomas FitzGerald to taste of the same cup with his son Tyrlagh, the instigator of the murder of Sir Piers FitzJames. Feagh is old and sickly and not to be reckoned of if these were gone. 1595, June 1, Newcastle. Copy. p. 1.*

June 9.
Dublin.

23. *Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. The readiness and perfection of 2,000 shot of the rebel. The skirmish maintained for eight hours. Cornet Sedgrove slain by Tirone and O'Cahan's son, after a valiant endeavour to make the Earl prisoner. A report that Sir Richard Bingham had invaded Tirconnel and laid battery to Donnegal made Tirone rise from the pass, and not want of victuals as was reported. Captain George Bingham, with 200 soldiers, did land upon the islands of Tirconnel. Murder of Captain G. Bingham deplored. The bearer, Captain Joseph Myncheo, is a soldier of approved honesty and valour. Autog. pp. 4½.*

June 9.

24. *Auditor Chr. Peyton to Burghley. The victualler's allowances for waste. Autog. p. 1. Incloses,*

24. I. *Certificate by the Auditor of Ireland of the wastes allowed to the victuallers. 1595, June. p. 1.*

June 10.

25. *Lord Deputy to Sir R. Cecil. To further the suit of one Parsons for a company. Autog. p. ½.*

June 10.
Kilkenny.

26. *Earl of Ormond to Burghley. His sore pang and extreme ague. Has committed his companies of horse and foot to the Viscount Mountgarret and the Baron of Dunboyne. Has advertised the Lord Deputy Russell of Her Majesty's instruction to Sir W. Fytzwylliam not to pardon Sir Charles O'Carrol for the wilful murder of Ric., Walter, and Jas. Cantwell. Autog. p. 1.*

June 11.
Drogheda.

27. *Robert Newcomen to the Lord Deputy Russel. Estimates that he has provision to serve 3,000 men but for 18 days. p. 1. Incloses,*

27. I. *Abstract of victuals sent from George Beverley since the 1st of February, 1594-5. p. 1.*

June 11.

28. *Account of Rob. Newcomen for 500*l.* received from Mr. Beverley, as imprest for victualling. p. 1½.*

June 12.
Dublin.

29. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Certify to their Lordships the willing minds of the Corporation of Waterford to further Her Majesty's service in every respect wherein they have been required, and when they have had occasion to borrow*

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money of them, they have been ready to satisfy their demands, and have also of late entertained the forces which arrived at Waterford with good respect. *Autogs.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 12. 30. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The bearer, Walter Donnoghe,
Dublin Castle. recommended for one of the next companies to be sent over. *Autog.*
Seal with arms. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 13. 31. Lord Deputy and some of the Council to the Privy Council.
Dublin. The murder of Captain George Bingham. They are unable to send the soldiers required by Sir Richard Bingham for the recovery of Sligo Castle. The judges have dissented from the opinion of the Councillors who subscribe this letter on the subject of taking in Feagh M'Hugh. Feagh himself was not at the murdering of Sir Piers FitzJames, nor at the burning of Cromlyn. Feagh's body unwieldy and spent with years. *Autogs.* pp. 3. *Inclosure,*

31. I. *Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne's message of demands and offers to Sir Henry Harrington, to be delivered to the Lord Deputy. He offers to put in Woanye M'Rorye Oge O'Moore, his sister's son by Rory Oge O'Moor, as a pledge for performance of his offers.* 1595, June 7. p. 1.

June 13. 32. Lord Deputy to Burghley. To have directions speedily
Dublin Castle. touching Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne's offers. Sir Richard Bingham's demand for 6 companies and 50 horse to quiet Connaught. Wishes Mr. Beverley may be sharply reprehended. *Autog.* pp. 2. *Incloses,*

32. I. *The Bishop of Meath to the Lord Deputy. On Monday the archtraitor assembled all his councillors at a rath near Stranishedery. They gather victuals for five weeks. The M'Mahons are gathered in Ferney intending to spoil the English Pale. Turkill M'Elin has sent for 1,000 Scots. An English priest is the principal stirrer of all the wars in Ulster.* 1595, June 12, Ardrachan. *Copy.* p. 1.

32. II. *Mayor of Waterford to the Lord Deputy. Report of an army of 50,000 men being raised in Spain. All the King's treasure has safely arrived, being 60 millions.* 1595, June 10, Waterford. *Copy.* p. 1.

June 13. 33. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. It is feared the rebels will
Dublin. break Sligo Castle. Vexatious interference of Wallop's officers with the revenue of Munster. The composition. Some allowance towards the maintenance of the table of councillors. *Holog.* pp. 3.

June 13. 34. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. The offers of Feagh M'Hugh
Dublin. most impugned by those of the Council whose profession is to embrace peace. Report that the Earl of Tirone will make large offers. Prays to be instructed how to deal with him. The 1,000 men to be sent from England into O'Donnell's country. Mr. Kingsmill and the bearer, Captain Donough, to have companies. *Holog.* pp. 3.

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June 13. Dublin. 35. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. A project to attempt the House of Dungannon. If the offers sent on the behalf of Feagh M'Hugh may be accepted, the forces now serving against him may be converted into Connaught. Ballyneecorr to be kept in Her Majesty's hand. *p. 1½.*
- June 16. Waterford. 36. Charles Carty to Sir Robert Cecil. To write to Sir Robert Dillon touching his suit, which is referred to the Common Pleas. *p. ½.*
- June 16. 37. Petition of Charles Cartie to Sir Robert Cecil. The lands of his father, Sir Cormock M'Teig, occupied by his uncle, Callaghan Cartie, and Cormock M'Diermond. Prays that he may be restored to the possession of the said lands until by due course of law they shall be evicted from him. *p. 1.*
- June 16. 38. Note of counties for levying 1,000 men. [On the back are memoranda of 30 June relative to the dispatch of letters. *p. 1.*
- June 17. 39. Note of counties for levying the 1,000 men for Ireland, and where those formerly sent were levied. *pp. 2.*
- June 17. Fleet Street. 40. William Udall to Sir Robt. Cecil. His long continued sickness both in Ireland and England. Has learned many secrets during his attendance on the Earl of Kildare which may import the state of both realms. His wish to impart them to Cecil before he comes to the Court. *Holog. p. ¾.*
- June 18. Mellefont. 41. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne has sent his son Turlough M'Feagh O'Byrne. Deputy will put him to some extraordinary manner of death. *Autog. pp. 2. Incloses,*
41. I. *Confession of John Bellewe, servant to Patrick Gernon of Dundalk. Report in Spain of a great army ready to go for Ireland. A priest with great rolls of parchment and seals upon them came over in the ship with Bellewe. 1595, June 17. p. 1½.*
- June 18. Mellifont. 42. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. The risings out have come in slowly. The intention of Spain to aid the treacherous Earl. His confidence in performing the service as becometh. *Autog. pp. 2.*
- June 19. Neston. 43. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Has agreed with Beverley to carry over this money wholly. Three new erected footbands under Garret, Butler, and Pettit. Shipping to transport the new levies to Ireland. His son Henry Wallop. Corn fallen. *Autog. pp. 2. Incloses,*
43. I. *Declaration of the issue of a Privy Seal of 5,000l. dated 8 March 1594-5. pp. 5.*
43. II. *Declaration of 4,827l. 6s. 9½d. required to answer a month's imprest to the army appointed to attend the Lord Deputy into the north. 1595, June 5. pp. 6.*

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June 21.
Chester.

44. George Beverley to Burghley. Robert Newcommen has written that there will be bread corn for the garrisons for 21 days, so as if the barks he has laden may have wind there will be no want of victual. Sir Henry Wallop takes over the 1,000*l.* into Ireland that should have been delivered to Beverley. *Holog. p. 1½. Incloses,*

44. I. *Particulars of the ladings of three barks. p. 1.*

June 21.
Water's side.

45. Mr. John Talbot to Sir Robert Cecil. Staying here at the waterside for an easterly wind, I thought it not amiss to exercise the license it pleased your Honour to give that my letters might have access unto you, and that you would vouchsafe the reading of them. I must crave you to pardon also what tediousness may happen in them through want of skill. The news in particular of the encounter of our soldiers, in the relieving of Monaghan, with the rebels I doubt not but you have heard. It has been seldom seen since our ancestors did first conquer in Ireland under the crown of England that ever any Irish enemies would willingly show their faces to such a company of good soldiers as we had there. The traitors are grown strong and bold through too long sufferance. There hath been two barques not long since taken, as it is thought by some Spanish pirate that hath been on the coast betwixt this and Ireland, the one of Liverpool, the other of Drogheda, a town on the sea coast 20 miles from Dublin. It may be doubted that the Spaniards should have some intent to be busy on that coast, and that they should send before to get pilots and intelligence, but I hope there will be watch on the sea to prevent the worst. It is too well known that our northern traitors have been long practising that way. Sir, I am persuaded that if Her Majesty had some in Scotland that were faithful [and] friendly unto her, there might be good service done by them on the traitors. Shane O'Neill, that maintained long war against her, was in the end slain by the Scots that took part with him (*sic* right.) This matter being strongly undertaken will be quickly ended, otherwise lingering may breed danger. I fear the want of victuals will not suffer our men to stay in the north. If they do not dwell there till the rebels be conquered it will be to small purpose. I am bold to trouble you with some needless discourse, because they be things that possess my mind much. I will be so bold herein to recommend my humble duty and service to my lady mistress your wife, whom I do exceedingly honour in my heart. *Holog. p. 1½.*

June 21.

46. William Udalle to Sir Robt. Cecil. Wishes his honest dispatch for Ireland. Wishes an interview. *Holog. p. ½.*

June 22.
Malloe.

47. Sir Thomas Norreys to Burghley. In favour of the cause of the bearer, Mr. James Golde, second justice of Munster. *Autog. p. ½.*

June 24.
The Pass mouth,
near the
Moyerge.

48. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The defence of the borders during the Lord Deputy's absence in Ulster left to the Earl of Kil-dare. Tirone is gathering his whole forces and has cut three months

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victuals upon the country. Thinks the Earl will stick to his bogs till the Scots come. Till Sligo Castle may be won again to Her Majesty, Connaught will grow more and more into disobedience. The Earl of Tirone is this day proclaimed at Dundalk, and in the camp, and other proclamations sent abroad to all the other corporate towns, that the people may take full notice thereof. I have sent your Lordship herewith one proclamation in English and another in Irish, together with the act of resolution agreed upon by the nobility for the defence of the borders. [N.B. The proclamation in Irish is not with this letter.] *Autog. Seal with arms. p. 1½. Incloses,*

48. i. *Note of the rebel's forces in Ireland. Foot, 5,023; horse, 900, reported by Weston. 1595, June 22. pp. 2.*

48. ii. *Proclamation against the Earl of Tirone and his adherents. Imprinted in the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Trinity, Dublin, by Wm. Kearney, Queen's Printer. English. Calendared at good length, Carew, p. 111., No. 155. See above the draft of the Proclamation, p. 48. April 9, p. 49, April 10, and p. 50, April 14. Carew gave it as date June 28, 1595. 1595, June 12, Dublin Castle. pp. 2.*

June 24. 49. Fowlk Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. His proceedings in
Chester. providing shipping. 400*l.* imprested to him by Sir H. Wallop. Sir H. Wallop's embarcation. Contrary winds. *Autog. p. 1.*

June 24. 50. James Golde to Burghley. That Philip Cuffe be not allowed
Limerick. to have his land of Tarbert which he purchased of Sir John Holles. He has spent 184*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* *Autog. p. 1.*

June 25. 51. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. His proceedings in the victual-
Chester. ling. Sir Henry Wallop driven back by a storm at sea. Some skilful man to be employed about Bristol to take up wheat. *Autog. pp. 2.*

June 26. 52. William Udalle to Sir Robert Cecil, respecting his intended
Fleet Street. service in Ireland. *Holog. p. ¾.*

June 27. 53. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. The Earl of
Newry. Tirone proclaimed in the English and Irish tongues at Dundalk. A further special proportion of victuals to be sent by the midst of August to Carlingford. Captain Merriman sent to live at Strabane with Turlough Lynagh. The poppinjay sent to bring Turlough Lynagh. Deficiency in the risings out of the Irishry. At our coming hither, I, the Marshal, acquainted us that I had received the day before two letters sent by a messenger of the Earl of Tirone from the Earl, the one directed to me the Deputy, and the other to me the President of Munster, and forasmuch as the letters came the day after the proclamation was published, they were rejected, and not received nor read by us, thinking it not honourable for Her Majesty to receive letters from a traitor of his sort, especially so soon after he was proclaimed, and having before abused

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us, with breach of his oath and promise, and his submission made to the State at Dublin in August last; yet if he shall again press to offer conditions, inasmuch as we have no order from your Lordships to deal therein, we humbly beseech you by your next we may be directed and authorised how far we may proceed with him. Have sent English soldiers into Connaught. The band of Captain George Bingham, deceased, continued to Higham Bingham at Sir Richard's motion. *Autogs.* pp. 4. *Inclosure*,

53. I. *Remain of victual to serve the army for 21 days and no further.* 1595, June 27. p. 1.

53. II. *Certificate of the muster of men, 2,882, Her Majesty's army for Ulster. Under the hand of Sir Rafe Lane.* 1595, June 27. *Autog.* pp. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.

June 27. 54. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The foulness of the ways this
Newry. wet and rainy season. Can take but 12 days' victual with them. Has sent Captain Merriman and his company by sea to Turlough Lynagh. *Autog.* pp. 3.

June 27. 55. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. Meeting between some Con-
Camp near the naught forces and O'Donnell's near Sligo Castle. Exchange of two
Newry. English gentlemen for the brothers and mother of the murderer. Some of the most assured of the mere Irish have taken arms, and amongst them O'Hara. Want of carriages and tools. Norreys's company is the fairest that ever came into Ireland. *Holog.* pp. 2.

June 28. 56. Captain Anthony Deringe to [qy. Lord Burghley:] Requests
In England. that certain questions touching the tenures in Ireland drawn by Her Majesty's solicitor there in Ireland may be considered by the judges here in England. Their opinions to be certified. Certain opinions in the margin. *Autog.* p. 1.

June 28. 57. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. More hurt men in the late service
Newry. than was convenient to declare. Captain Merriman was forced to put out a sleeve of pikes for lack of munition to charge upon Tirone's shot. Desires the charge of new forces to be landed at the Skerries about Coleraine. Muster of the Lord General, Sir John Norreys's, horse band. *Autog.* pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 29. 58. William Udall to Sir Robert Cecil. His examination by
Fleet Street. Lord Buckhurst. It were a good course for Her Majesty to grow inquisitive with the Countess of Kildare about me [Udall], and to tell her that she meant to have me tried. The bearer, Hevy, is to deliver the Earl of Kildare's petition. *Holog.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

June 29. 59. Petition of Henry, Earl of Kildare, to the Privy Council. Desires (upon examination by Commissioners) to be restored to lands formerly his ancesters. With Sir Julius Cæsar's opinion to refer it to the Lord Burghley. p. 1.

June 30. 60. Burghley to Sir R. Cecil. I send you letters worth the reading, though they are of some old date. The information for invasion

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of Ireland is worthy observation, and written over probably but for the Earl of Ormond, whose name I think is rather used to incite the Spaniard than upon sure ground, all the rest are very [likely] and over probable, and therefore Her Majesty's actions must not be protracted. Your loving Father. *Holog.* p. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Incloses,*

60. 1. *Memorial for Ireland delivered to the King of Spain by an Irish rebel. The Irish nobility are great Catholics, but are simple and have very little understanding. Their capacity is never able to set down any ground for any thing they do. There are divers brave men in the country, but few of them soldiers. In England all men would rather be hanged than come for Ireland, and especially towards winter, which begins in September. The King of Spain to send over 6,000 men, and especially Sir William Stanley. Copy, or probably translation, in the hand of Mr. Fr. Bacon. 1595, June 25–July 5. pp. 6.*

June. 61. Discourse by Capt. J. Goringe on the rebellion. The form (see May 23). of war and forces necessary. Why the 3,000 men are not sufficient to suppress the rebels. No meat to be had in the North of Ireland but what you carry with you. Weakness of the horses taken from the plough. The cissing of Irish forces will do more hurt in one week than the like number of Her Majesty's forces in three months. Sir R. Bingham might do good service with 1,000 foot and 200 horse. Four companies of foot and 100 horse to be placed at Knockfergus. Two hundred horse to be sent over from England. The Spaniard above all other nations loveth the Irish. Dregs of the last rebellion remain in Munster. pp. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Junc. 62. Warrant of Privy Seal for the pay of 1,000 foot and 100 horse, ordered to be sent into Ireland. *Minute.* p. 1.

[June.] 63. Declaration of corn, &c. provided in Cheshire by George Beverley. A better store of butter in the beginning of summer than in March and April. Such wheat as remains is in the hands of gentlemen, rich farmers, and such as have purchased tithes. p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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July 1.

1. Petition of Sir Roger Williams to [Lord Burghley?] To help him to the colonelship of Her Majesty's horsemen in Ireland, notwithstanding that it pleased Her Majesty to answer him that she feared Sir John Norreys and he would not agree. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

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July 2.
Chester.

2. George Beverley to Burghley. Much corn is thought to be at Bristol and Milford. Six barks ready to pass into Ireland. The Lord Deputy writes for a supply of winter provision. The passage stayed for wind more than six weeks. *p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Sends,*

2. 1. *Beverley's declaration concerning the victualling of the army and garrisons in Ireland. With his opinion and petitions. p. 1.*

July 2.
Chester.

3. Fulk Aldersey, mayor of Chester, to Burghley. Has received 400*l.* of Sir Hen. Wallop. Shipping. Demand of Thomas Cooper, conductor of the Bedfordshire recruits. Some order for governing the soldiers. View of the armour. *p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

July 4.
Armagh.

4. Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. Armagh, a strong place for a garrison. The traitorous Earl has razed to the ground his castle of Dungannon, and burnt all the country round about it. His suspicion of Russell's practice against him. Tirone is greatly afraid and dismayed with these English forces, so as yesterday he sent word by a spy who belongeth to Mr. Marshal, that he greatly desired to parley with Sir John Norreys, who as yet has refused to speak with him. I humbly beseech your Lordship that I may hear from Her Majesty and you, what course you would command me to take with him, if still he shall press me with offers of service to Her Majesty, although as yet, I have not only refused to read or hearken to any of his letters or offers, but have openly called him the most ungrateful traitor that ever lived, having "offered" to hang him who brought his letters to the Newry, yet doth he still seek both to myself and to Sir John Norreys. Blames G. Beverley for not having sent over the victuals. [*In margin by Burghley. There have been five barks laden with victuals in Chester water, since the 20th of June, and stayed with contrary winds, as Sir Henry Wallop hath been.*] *Holog. Seal, with arms. p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

July 4.
Camp near
Armagh.

5. Lord Deputy Russell to Sir Robt. Cecil. The Cathedral Church of Armagh meat for a garrison and storehouse. Artillery left at the Newry. Tirone is a very wood kern and will trust to his fastnesses of wood and bog. Intends to make a bridge at the Blackwater where the Earl lieth in all his strength to impeach them. *Autog. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

July 4.
Camp near
Armagh.

6. Sir J. Norreys to Sir Rob. Cecil. Return towards the Newry to fetch more victuals. Her Majesty's purse must be wider opened if a good event of this war be looked for.

It is here said that Her Majesty intends to give the Archbishoprick of Armagh, which will be a great prejudice to this garrison, that might have some benefit of those lands, and therefore very fit to be stayed if it be not already past. *Holog. pp. 2.*

July 4.
Dublin.

7. Sir Robert Napper to Burghley. Touching the 100*l.* per annum appointed to him and the Master of the Rolls of such lands as are out of lease. Desires the land called Kilbellet and Downard

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which one Eustace has departed into England to seek. Autog.
p. 1. Incloses,

7. 1. State of Ireland. Quietness of Munster. In Leinster, Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne has still above 50 followers, his wife is attainted of treason but not yet executed. He has sent in Turlough M'Feagh, his son and heir, to be executed by Sir Henry Harrington's means, his other two sons married his wife's sisters, and did ever malice this Turlough, who is still respited for a short time upon some hope of service. My Lord Deputy at his departure left order that if Feagh committed any spoils, he should be presently put to death. His Lordship appointed Sir Henry Harrington to prosecute Feagh, nevertheless Feagh taketh meat and drink in the country, as Sir Henry himself told me this day, he hath sent here for his taking in. It was made a question at the [Council] Board, while the Lord Deputy and Sir John Norreys were here certain of us would not agree thereunto, for he was then brought to great misery, and the two bands, viz., of Captain Willis and Captain Street which had attended that prosecution have been since sent to Connaught. Sir Henry intends to write to the Privy Council in England touching the same, the City of Dublin and the country having been at so mighty charge for his prosecution and overthrow, and on the other side the great necessity for the employment of the forces now in the North and in Connaught, and the impoverishment of the country. The forces now having been removed, it is left for your Lordships' consideration. If these Northern broils had not come with it, he would have been rooted out before this time: for this Turlough Mac Feagh confesseth, they ate horseflesh and had but twelve shot left. But upon this hope, Sir Henry Harrington being now left for his prosecutor (being the special mean for his receiving in) these parts of the realm are very quiet. The Earl of Kildare and other lords being upon the borders with great forces. When the Castle of Sligo in Connaught was taken, and Captain [George] Bingham, slain by the traitor Bourke, the two Martins, nephews to Sir Richard Bingham, and one of their wives, being kept there as their prisoners, were about the 18th of June redeemed by delivery of two of the brothers of the said Bourke and his mother to O'Donnell. O'Donnell came with 300 horse and 500 foot for the mother, and the two brothers, whereupon the common intelligence is that O'Donnell had the Castle of Sligo presently upon the bringing in of his mother and brothers, for Bourke kept the Castle from Her Majesty and from O'Donnell also, until that was effected, and so he is now with O'Donnell. This was done by Sir Richard Bingham, to redeem his nephews without the privity of the Council here, for the Lord Deputy was then in his expedition, and we of the Council, now present, saving one, were all of opinion, that if the mother and brothers had been kept, he would never have delivered the Castle to O'Donnell, and therefore it would have been fit that we should have been made acquainted with it, before it was done. By a letter dated 19 June it was advertised to me that since Sligo Castle was taken, O'Hara Boy, a principal man in Sligo, has gone into rebellion. By a

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letter of 23 June, it was advertised by one Moore, Clerk of the Crown in Sligo, that many of the best gentlemen in the county have lately revolted.

Touching Ulster, the Lord Deputy proclaimed the Earl of Tirone and the rest, at the Newry, on the 23rd of June; he was proclaimed here at Dublin on the 25th June, and not before his Lordship came to Dundalk with all the forces, Sir John Norreys being departed about a week before. Notwithstanding the proclamation no man of any account came in from the rebels or their confederates. My Lord Deputy sent the Earl of Kildare, Lord Delvin, and the other Lords of the five English counties of the Pale with all the risings, out to defend the borders of the Pale. We received two letters his Lordship sent by Captain Rigges, who certified that the Earl of Tirone expected from Scotland 1,500 foot, which he meant with care to prevent, and that "James M'Connell alias M'Donnell" (probably M'Sorley), meant to send to the traitorous Earl certain horsemen. This M'Connell's brother is here a prisoner in the Castle, and we have caused him to write an effectual letter to stay his brother from joining with the traitors. June the 29th. This day Rigges came unto us, he came for want of victual, and told us for certain that the Earl of Argyle had taken order that none of the Scots should come over. July 3. There passed even now two burks of victual from Chester towards the Newry. Two merchants of Drogheda that came from the Newry have certified that as my Lord Deputy and the camp passed from thence towards Armagh on Saturday, the 29th of June, they heard a great number of shot for five hours continuing, but what success happened we yet heard not, neither have we heard from his Lordship since his departure from the Newry, neither well can but by water. pp. 4.

July 5.
Camp at Lough
Beleek.

8. Marshal Bagenall to Burghley. I have thought it my duty to acquaint you with the Lord Deputy's proceedings since he entered these borders. Upon Thursday the 19th of June he came to Dundalk, and the next day after I attended him, whom I found accompanied by the President of Munster, Sir Geoffery Fenton, and Mr. Brabazon, and there consultation was had of a journey to be made into the North; wherein I thought it my duty, (although I was not furnished with the knowledge of Her Majesty's pleasure, force, or provision for that purpose,) being asked my opinion, to deliver, that the most probable course to occasion the Earl and his adherents to fight, was either by attempting his Castle of Dunganon, or preying his creaghts. The conclusion was that the forces served not to divide, and therefore not meet to seek and hunt his creaghts. The other was left only to insist on. They came to the Newry, the Wednesday after, and stayed there some two or three days to make ready provisions, in which time there happened nothing worthy note, save that the Earl sent letters to the Lord Deputy and Lord President, Sir John Norreys, which they refused to receive. Upon Saturday the army advanced, and the next day came to Armagh, where we found the Priory and

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some other houses of note burning, the Cathedral Church standing and some part of the Abbey, both well stored with lime, timber, and many necessary vessels of wood for the "supplement" of a garrison. His Lordship laying hold of the opportunity called consultation immediately to consider of the aptness and conveniency of that place for a garrison, gravely resolving that it was a place to be manned and fortified, both in respect of the site for service, and that an exceeding charge for fortifying should be spared, purposing to stay thereabouts two or three days to make the place defensible, and to view the ford of Blackwater, and then to return (leaving all the baggage at Armagh) to draw the artillery to Dungannon, and to carry victual and munition for the garrisons which were to be left at Armagh and at Monaghan. Intelligence was brought me the next morning after our coming to Armagh that the Castle of Dungannon was broken down. The Earl and his followers during our abode thereabouts lay on the other side of the Blackwater in his fastness to observe the army, and sent a message, by one that was suffered to pass and repass, to the Lord President of Munster, desiring to parley with him, his brother, Captain Sentleger, and Warren. How maliciously his followers daily rail and look to our marches and incamping I will forbear to say ought of, but I wish he might no longer advantage himself by persuading his followers that he may have peace when he will, which by tract of time hath wrought such an impression in them as that I fear it is not easily and instantly to be removed, if they see not a speedy resolute manner of proceeding in his prosecution. I am most humbly to pray your Lordship to be a means unto Her Majesty that I may know Her royal pleasure in these affairs, that according to my duty I may frame my poor means to advance the same without all other respects, as I protest I ever have done, as far as my many years' service in these parts hath enabled me. Touching what charge I have been at in giving rewards to guides and spials from time to time, for the furtherance of the service, and what steads the poor townspeople of the Newry have stood the army in, divers ways for their relief, I leave to your honourable grave consideration. And since by the course of my employment and enablements here I have not that means to Her Highness that service in this action which I desire, I would think myself much bound to your Lordship if you would vouchsafe to procure for me licence for my repair thither, where haply by my sincere delivery [in margin by Burghley, A vain request at this time for a Marshal of the army; but he may send his advice by some trusty persons or by letters] of the state of affairs here, I may advance Her service more than by my abiding here in that sort I hitherto have, I can do. *Autog.* pp. 4.

July 5.
Holyhead.

9. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. His attempts to cross over fruitless. Arrival of Sir Charles O'Carrol, Lady Weston, and others. Box and packet delivered to Mr. Baptist, the Lord Deputy's man. *Autog.* pp. 2.

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July 6. 10. Memorial of necessary charges for Ireland in Burghley's hand. Letters written the 21st of June to the Lord Deputy for protection of Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. Difficulty of finding store room for victuals. *pp.* 2.
- July 8.
Dublin. 11. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. In favour of the bearer, Thomas Wingfield. To be disburthened of his father's account. *Aut.* *p.* 1.
- July 8. 12. Mr. Florence M'Carthy to Sir R. Cecil. His imprisonment by the malicious informations of David Barry. His younger brother is prepared to accompany the Lord President of Munster into the North. Florence would be able to do Her Majesty good service if he were there. Means for his relief. [*Life of Florence*, *p.* 138.] *p.* 1.
- [July 8.] 13. Note of persons who have known the servants and retainers of Florence Carty [M'Carthy] before their going to Jacques. *p.* 1.
- July 8. 14. Report to Queen Elizabeth touching Florence M'Carthy the most dangerous man of all the Irish nation. [*Life of Florence*, *p.* 135.] *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- July 8. 15. Similar report touching Patrick Condon. Whether it shall be fit to detain him in prison during these dangerous times in Ireland. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- July 8. 16. Answers of Arthur Hide to the objections of Patrick Condon. *pp.* 2.
- July 9. 17. Petition of Cormuck M'Dermot M'Carthy, of Muskerrey, to Burghley. For letters from the Council to the Lord Deputy and Council to determine the controversy of young Charles Carty without delay. Cormuck M'Dermot M'Carthy is now with the forces of his country, to accompany the Lord Deputy and Lord President of Munster to Her Majesty's service in the North. *p.* 1.
- July 9.
Chester. 18. G. Beverley to Burghley. Has received 1,500*l.* of Sir H. Wallop's man. Wheat 35 shillings the London quarter. Parcel of the provision made by Mr. Beecher for the soldiers who came from Brittany. Robert Newcomen's neglect to provide victuals in Ireland. He incenses the Lord Deputy to write frequently to the Court for victuals. Her Majesty's displeasure. Beverley has used his utmost care and expedition in the provisions, which only wait for wind. *pp.* 3. *Incloses*,
18. 1. *Declaration of the lading of 5 barks. Also the proportion of corn and victual in a readiness to be shipped.* *p.* 1.
- July 9.
Chester. 19. F. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Has received 300*l.* of Richard Crosse, servant to Sir Henry Wallop. Dundalk is a barred and dangerous haven, Carlingford is very fit to land the victuals at. *p.* 1. *Incloses*,

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1595. 19. i. *List of horse and foot arrived at Chester.* 1595, July 9. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- July 10. 20. Thomas Chapman to Burghley. His travel in the accounts of the father of the bearer, Mr. Wingfeld. The accounts of Sir George Carew and Sir George Bouchier, Masters of the Ordnance. Mr. Auditor Peyton has married Might's widow. Her Majesty hath been miserably served in the foreign accounts. pp. 3.
Dublin.
- July 10. 21. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Marshal Bagenall's lands laid waste to the Gates of the Newry. His poor tenants slaughtered and dispersed. His only living 5s. per diem and 30 horsemen in pay at Irish rates. Recommend the Lords of the Council to relieve him. His means to further the service in this needful time. *Copy.* p. $1\frac{1}{4}$.
Camp near the Newry.
- July 10. 22. Dennis Rowghane to Lord Burghley. Opinion for the suppressing of the Earl of Tirone and other rebels. Garrisons to be placed at Scariveholles in O'Donnell's country, Limavady, the Abbey of Corbly Cowley, Lough Bruke, &c. [Sir Denis O'Rowghane, priest.] p. $1\frac{3}{4}$.
London.
- July 10. 23. Turlough Lynagh O'Neill to the Lord Deputy. Thanks for sending to him Captain Merriman and his whole band of 100 men to be at his commandment. The Earl has taken from him the Castle and town of Strabane by force. Turlough is now of small force. *Copy.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
Strabane.
- July 12. 24. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Departure of victuals for Ireland. It is said Sir H. Wallop has arrived in Ireland, howbeit Richard Cross, his man, who brought the last treasure, is yet upon this coast. p. 1.
Chester.
- July 12. 25. A cipher for Ireland to be retained by the Lord Treasurer. [See also Aug. 26.] p. 1.
London.
- July 13. 26. Earl of Kildare to the Lord Deputy. Molmorie M'Eprior O'Relie, a notable rebel, has come in upon the proclamation. Three of the Duffes protected. Some of the M'Mahons and other light kern out of Ferne, I have attempted to make stealths. Has placed the Lord of Gormanston with 40 horsemen and the carbines at the Nobber, and the Lord of Delvin in Fermanagh. p. 1.
Kells.
- July 13. 27. Sir H. Bagenall to Burghley. The Lord Deputy and Council command his employment at the Newry. His office is of much note and no profit. Prays for some continuing relief and means to satisfy his great debts. *Aut.* p. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
The Newry.
- July 14. 28. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Cathedral Church of Armagh converted into a storehouse of victual. Dungannon razed. Monaghan revictualled. Intention to place the bands in garrison till they have the means to go again into the field. O'Donnell is a ringleader to all the rest, and as forward as the Earl himself in all
Camp near the Moyry.

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mischief and treachery. Want of the forces lately written for that Sir Richard Bingham may have part of them. Sir John Norreys has direction to return to the North with his very good liking. Hears that Baptist is come with letters, and Wallop arrived with some money. *pp.* 4.

July 14. 29. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. Tirone repents that he
Camp near the spared the Cathedral when he razed Armagh. Much rain impedes
Moyry. their passing the Blackwater. Disappointment in not finding the
victual from England when they returned to the Newry. Tirone's
forces of horse and foot discovered in a bottom 3 miles from our
camp. Attempt to attack them when they hastened off pell mell.
Maguire has made offer to come in, promising some acceptable
service for his life. *pp.* 4.

July 14. 30. Fowlk Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Has received 300*l.* of
Chester. Crosse, Sir H. Wallop's man. Review of certain recruits by Peter
Warburton and other gentlemen associated with the Mayor. Un-
quietness of the companies. Conductors. *p.* 1.

July 15. 31. Sir Henry Wallop to Burghley. His arrival with the treasure.
Dublin. He had scarcely wind to recover the Irish coast. Great lack of
money. *Autog.* *p.* 1.

July 15. 32. Opinion of the court-martial for acquitting Edward Cornwall
who lost the Blackwater. *pp.* 3.

July $\frac{16}{26}$. 33. Cornelius, titular Bishop of Killaloe [Cornelius Laonensis
Lisbon. Episcopus], to the Earl of Tirone. The report has some time since
reached him that many of the influential captains and powerful
chieftains of Ulster had taken up arms against the Queen in favour
of the Catholic faith, which report had greatly raised the hope
which he had cherished ever since the last sparkles of faith were
extinguished in the other three provinces of Ireland, that the mer-
ciful God would open the hearts of the Ulster chieftains to resist
stoutly the enemies of the faith; and that by their means the
Catholic faith should be spread over the whole country, so that
there where the body of St. Patrick rests, there also should the
restitution of that faith be accomplished, and the honour and
praise of it remain for ever.

In the beginning of March in the past year, the titular Arch-
bishop of Tuam, Thomas FitzJohn Fitzgerald, son of John of
Desmond [MS. Thomas Geraldinus], and Mr. John Lacie [MS.
dominus Joannes Laceus], with a certain captain of his Catholic
Majesty Philip II. [called Captain Meredith, a Spanish mulatto],
set out from hence to cross over to you in Ireland, whose
return we have awaited with the utmost anxiety, but it
now appears evident that they are no where in existence either
there in Ireland or elsewhere, but rather it is thought that
they must have been swallowed up in the vast ocean. If
they had come back Philip II. would doubtless have sent you
help. Now, however, we have just learned with great satisfaction
that you, the Earl of Tirone, have openly taken up arms, and joined
with the other chieftains of Ulster against the Queen, and I have

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every confidence you will meet with success. I have earnestly, but with great caution, persuaded the King to send you a fleet with which to oppose the enemy, and subjugate the English government, and that you may free yourself and all your people from the oppressive yoke of the English for ever. Furthermore, I find the King's mind most ready and willing to send you assistance and that immediately. Wherefore you must manfully and bravely and powerfully resist, without making any peace or treaty with the enemies of the faith, for King Philip has seen these letters and has requested me to write off to you that you should be helped immediately, and be assured that I shall be with you very shortly, so that you may crush the enemy and regain your liberty. Resist, therefore, like a brave nobleman and uncompromising warrior, and I promise that instant succour shall not be wanting. I would freely unfold to you everything, only I fear lest these my letters may fall into the enemy's hands. The one thing I ask and beg of you is that you will not make peace with the enemy until I be come to you. [See above, Jan. 8, inclosure II.] *Holog. Latin. pp. 2.*

July 16. 34. Sir Charles [O']Carroulle to Burghley. Petitions that his
London. country may be shired. The manner in which he was stricken down by Capt. William Warren when he went to the relief of Enniskillen. Continual invasion of Ely O'Carrol by Brian Reogh O'More, son of Rory Oge. The Earl of Ormond's malevolence. *p. 1.*

July 17. 35. Mr. Jo. Talbott to Sir Robt. Cecil. The pride and strength of
Lea. the Northern traitors are grown by sufferance only. Recommends placing forces at the Derry. Wishes Sir Francis Drake could land in O'Donnell's country, and bestow one month in burning the traitor's corn, &c. *Aut. pp. 2½.*

July 17. 36. Mr. William Udall to Sir Robt. Cecil. No opportunity for
Fleet Street. his resolution. The Earl of Kildare is left General in the English Pale. *p. ¾.*

July 17. 37. Capt. Thornton to the Lord Deputy. His parley with Sir
Carrickfergus. John O'Dogherty. Tirone is certified of all determinations touching him within 24 hours. O'Dogherty's letters to the late Lord Deputy Fytzwylliam were shown to O'Donnell. *Extract. p. 1.*

July 18. 38. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. Sends a goshawk by Stoughton,
Kilkenny. his man. *Aut. p. ½.*

July 19. 39. Sir Ch. O'Carroulle to Sir Robt. Cecil. The conflict between
London. his tenants and a band of Piers Butler's, of Roscree, on the 19th of May. His recognizance of 2,000*l.* to appear "in quindena Michaelis" to answer for killing done in the affray. *p. 1.*

July 19. 40. Fowlke Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Arrival of Sir Henry
Chester. Wallop in Ireland. His servant Crosse not able to pass. Has not apprehended the boy named by Burghley. Arrival of the last

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levies in very bare and naked sort, some taken upon the highway and some out of their beds without shoes, doublets, &c. Abuse of their conductors. Many run away. p. 1. *Incloses,*

40. 1. *Schedule of the counties and numbers of footmen which arrived at Chester, and had coat and conduct money. pp. 2.*

[July 19.] 41. The particular sums of money disbursed by the Mayor of the city of Chester, for the diet and transportation of the soldiers for Ireland. pp. 4.

July 20. Dublin. 42. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. It may please your Lordships. According to our purpose to draw the army towards the Blackwater, we came to Armagh, the 30th of June, where we found the town and abbey burned by the rebels and nothing left but the Cathedral Church. From thence we drew near the Blackwater, and encamping about that place and Armagh, with intention to put over the river and break into Tirone to attempt Dungannon as opportunity should serve, we were prevented therein by the Earl the traitor, who, finding our resolution to pass over the water, after he had showed himself with all his forces on both sides of the river, where our troops making out against him beat him home again with the loss of the principal leader of his shot, whose head was brought to the camp, he pulled down to the ground the next day after his house of Dungannon, and set fire in several parts of his country of Tirone, which we might see burn before our eyes, not sparing, as we had credible advertisement, any man's houses or towns, no, not the O'Hagans', nor O'Quins', being persons specially favoured of him. We did not look for this upon the first show of the army, but we think the terror of the "great artilleryes" which we brought from Dublin to the Newry and there left them, was one cause thereof, for that even at that instant he sent word to O'Cahan to break down his castles, which he hath performed as we are advertised, and to Sir Turlough Lynagh O'Neill to demolish Strabane, which he doth yet defer, having sent to the Earl to forbear him for a time. But being thus prevented by the Earl touching Dungannon, and knowing that there was no further good to be done upon Tirone till the time of harvest, that we might take their corn from them, he having shifted all his creaghts into the remote parts of his country and the chief fastness there, and for that we had no provision to make a bridge over the Blackwater, nor victuals to endure the time of making it, neither was it possible to make it if we had been furnished, the weather was so foul and unseasonable, and on the other side considering how requisite it was to plant a force in those parts both to countenance the service and accommodate the army for storing up their victuals and baggage at all times till the bridge should be made or the passage forced, we took an exact view of the church of Armagh, and finding it fit for that purpose we raised some slight parapets and other defences to make it guardable, and have left in

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it two companies of foot victualled for 40 days, being driven to draw the army back again almost to the Newry to fetch these victuals, for that we wanted garans to bring them at the first, and at this second time we brought also a supply of victuals for Monaghan, their time being then run out that they were victualled for before by the Marshal; after we had thus victualled the garrison of Armagh we marched towards Monaghan to victual it, finding the Earl still to make show of his forces upon the hills as we passed, but when we sent out troops against him he quitted the places and gave us way, using this manner of "Boggering" every day in our march both to and fro Monaghan, and would neither give nor take any charge, though he had good ground of advantage, especially in the place where he did formerly encounter with the Marshal, which place we passed through both going and coming, and did beat his scouts from thence, himself and his main forces showing themselves upon hills fast by, but would not abide when we sent out troops to charge them. Yet at length within one camping place of the Newry, whither we were returning, hoping there to find some supply of victuals and money from England, we having spial that the Earl, O'Donnell, Maguire, and all their forces hovered not far from our camp with pretence to lay for us and stop our passage in the "Moyerye" or straight between the Newry and Dundalk, we drew out some troops of horse and foot, and finding them upon the side of a hill near to a bog we charged them with our horsemen, our footmen being not come to us, in which charge their horsemen were put to flight, some horses and prisoners being taken, and the Earl himself with O'Donnell "ronning away" in disorder "in the head" of his troops. Their footmen seeing their horsemen put to the chase had time to fall off to the bog, where they threw away their weapons, their victuals, and all other things that might hinder their flying, insomuch as, if our footmen had been come up close to us, which they could not do, both for the distance of the way, and for the speed the enemy made in flying, or if there had been ground for our horsemen to have followed them, we should have had a fair day upon them, and yet by that that was done we may affirm that they were broken, as well horse as foot, and their purpose so disappointed to lie for us in the Moyerye, that marching that way the second day after we made the place good without any impediment offered or given by them, and the next day after we cut both the passes there and heard nothing of them to impeach us, though we had spial that they lay incamped in a strong place in the Fewes within three or four miles of us. In all these doings we lost neither man nor horse, only Sir Ogcho O'Hanlon, chief of his name, Her Majesty's Standard bearer for Ulster, was shot through the foot with a bullet the day of the chase, and no other man of ours hurt. Great want of victuals and money at the Newry. No means to keep the army together in Ulster. Some of the companies sent to the corporate towns. Preparation of Scots in Cantire. The English forces greatly diminished in numbers and decayed in health. pp. 4. *Inclose,*

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42. I. *Certificate of the issue of part of a Privy Seal dated 20 May 1595, containing the sum of 7,000*l*. 1595, July 21. pp. 7.*

42. II. *Report by R. Newcomen, Victualler, of the lading of two barks and the remainder of victual at the Newry. 1595, July 18. p. 1.*

42. III. *Declaration of the issue of two Privy Seals, one dated 8 March 1594–5, for 5,000*l*., and the other, dated 3 April 1595, for 4,020*l*. 1595, July 21. pp. 10.*

42. IV. *Declaration of all such sums of money as have been assigned by sundry Privy Seals for growing charges in Ireland between 16 May 1594 and 20 May 1595. 1595, July 21. pp. 3.*

July 20.
Dublin.

43. Sir John Norreys to Sir Rob. Cecil. Cecil's letter to him was kept back four days. The bark ready to sail while he writes this. He is desperate of any reward for his service but disgrace and beggary. The weakness of his body by reason of his former hurts. The placing of a garrison in O'Donnell's country. The difficulty made about his commission. The Lord Deputy's jealousy and false reports of him. He seeks to be revoked. He will try to get that matter of the rebel effected. *Hol. pp. 3.*

July 20.
Dublin.

44. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The cause of the difference between the number of the whole forces in pay in Ireland and such as were called into the field, which Burghley gravely noted. This will be a lingering war, rather advantageous to the rebels than to Her Majesty unless more force is sent. *p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

July 20.
Chester.

45. F. Aldersey, Mayor, and others, Commissioners to view the soldiers, to the Privy Council. Insufficiency of the 1,000 foot and 100 horse levied for Ireland. Their daily fighting and quarrelling. *p. 1. Inclose,*

45. I. *Certificates of the musters of the 100 horse and 1,000 foot at Chester. 1595 [Aug.], inclosure in July 20. pp. 12.*

July 21.
Dublin.

46. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. This war will prove longer and more chargeable than Her Majesty seemed to think it would. It is very meet that sufficient help should be yielded to Sir Richard Bingham for the taking of Ballyshannon, &c. Accounts of 25,684*l*. sent over since 1 Jan. 1594–5. More treasure to be sent. *pp. 2.*

July 21.

47. Intelligence out of Tirconnel by a priest who travelled thither to see Christopher Browne, late Constable of Longford, now prisoner with O'Donnell. Intention of O'Donnell and Maguire to fly into O'Rourke's country if distressed. Burkes, Connors, and Clan Dermots sent into Connaught to make stirs. The Scots for a certainty have failed the Earl of Tirone. *p. 1.*

July 22.
Dublin Castle.

48. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Commission for renewing the composition in Munster. Her Majesty's grief with the loss and

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death of so many good soldiers in relieving Monaghan. The dishonour that Her forces being 1,500 dare not come from the Newry to Dundalk. Understands how grievously Her Majesty taketh the loss of Sligo. His disagreement with Sir John Norreys. It will be altogether needless to send any to move them to concord. He has now left the prosecution of this Ulster war altogether to Sir John Norreys. pp. 6. *Incloses,*

48. i. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. His march towards Sligo Castle to try to recover it. Great decay of the two new English companies. O'Donnell taketh upon him to build up a commonwealth both in Sligo and the county of Mayo, the inhabitants whereof are fled under him, so as now we have to deal with three counties of the Province, namely, Leitrim, Sligo, and Mayo, besides the lower part of Roscommon, being wasted, and two septs out there of the O'Connors and Clandermots. The Devil's Hook with the banished Burkes is now in Mayo, meaning to settle there under the protection of O'Donnell. Wishes Deputy could take Ballyshannon, which would plague O'Donnell. Requires more soldiers, or the whole Province will be overrun. All his captains have spent their munition. The traitors will never abide to come to hand weapons. 1595, July 15, Tulske. Copy. pp. 2.*

July 22.
Chester.

49. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. The master of one of the barks of provision committed to prison for slackness in leaving. Storms. Richard Cross with treasure, and the 1,000 foot and 100 horse, still tarrying for wind. Small provision made in Ireland for the furtherance of the victualling there. Biscuit baked at the Newry and laid hot on wet floors to make it rot. p. 1½.

July 23.
Dublin.

50. Mr. Solicitor Roger Wilbraham to Burghley. The ruinous church of Armagh strengthened by stopping up some doors, and making spars to ward it. Two hundred victualled at Armagh, and 100 at Monaghan for six weeks. The taking of Patrick O'Donelan, a man of a great nation and some credit in Tirone. Never saw more than 1,200 foot and 300 horse at any time. Few will dare submit till they find a resolution for the utter extermination of the principal traitors. Discontent of Marshal Bagenall for want of entertainment. Desires to come over. p. 1½. *Incloses,*

50. i. *Examination of Pat. O'Donello. Tirone and all the traitors are 3,000 in number, and 800 horse besides. The Earl is out of hope of the coming of the Scots by reason of their long stay. The Earl's powder is in the Islands. Henry Oge is in prison with Con M'Shane O'Neill in the Island of the Wroghan. 1595, July 12, near the Newry. Copy. p. 1.*

July 23.
Fleet Street.

51. Mr. William Udall to Sir Robt. Cecil. Will begin his journey to Ireland. Desires a protection may be signed for him. p. ¾.

July 24.
Dublin Castle.

52. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. For a supply of munition. The old decayed stores of calivers and other furnitures

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to be repaired or surveyed. To restrain the sale of weapon and munition in Ireland. *p.* 1.

July 24.
Dublin.

53. Sir G. Bouchier to Burghley. For a new supply of munition, especially powder. *Aut.* *p.* 1. *Incloses,*

53. I. *Issue of the six lasts of corn powder sent in May, with a note of the remain.* 1595, Aug. 3. *pp.* 2.

July 12 & 24.
Dublin.

54. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. That the government of one of the great garrisons may be bestowed on him. Turlough Lynagh is deprived by the Earl of Tirone of all his followers. Tirone's peremptory order for the razing of Strabane or he would behead T. Lynagh and hang his son. Public processions in Spain in honour of the victory bruited to have been gained by the traitor upon Her Majesty's forces sent to the revictualling of Monaghan. Thanks for his appointment as a Councillor at Wars unto the Lord Deputy. Carlile has gone to sea with Sir Francis Drake. Will leave off his suit concerning parish clerks. Prays for some diet in travel. *pp.* 6.

July 24.
Chester.

55. Capt. Anthony Deringe to Burghley. He has remained at Chester ever since the 8th to keep the horsemen in order and attend for their transportation. *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses,*

55. I. *Survey of the horsemen, noting deficiencies.* 1595, July 19. *pp.* 3.

55. II. *Note of the wants. The horses want above 4d. per day and night. Their tenderness. Carlingford an unfit place for them to land at. Cadowes, hair tethers and horse-shoes wanted.* *p.* 1.

July 24.

56. Auditor Chr. Peyton to Burghley. Touching the statement of the revenue in the late report of Hopper. *Autog.* *p.* 1.

July 25.

57. Petition of Francis Shean to the Lord Deputy and Council. Touching Her Majesty's title to the Abbey of Clarie *alias* Loughsewdie. Fraudulent practices of Richard Boile, Deputy Escheator, Francis Capstock, Patrick Foxe, Deputy Clerk of the Council, William Croe and John Cadwell, to get possession of his lands under a letter of grant of concealments. *pp.* 2.

July 25.
Chester.

58. G. Beverley to Burghley. The passage to Ireland has been much hindered by contrary winds. Rob. Smythe has delivered two barks' lading at Dublin. Has sent one in post along the coast of North Wales to communicate orders to one of the barks which has not reached Ireland. *p.* 1. *Incloses,*

58. I. *Declaration of corn and victual laden aboard nine vessels from 4 April to 24 July to be transported to Carlingford.* 1595, July 24. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

July 25.
Chester.

59. F. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Burghley's pleasure touching the two boys. The conductors of the soldiers have taken the coat

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and conduct money and left the poor soldiers unsatisfied. Has advertised Mr. Beverley how Her Majesty was greatly offended at his not sending over the victual. The wind mere contrary. Has expended the 1,000*l.* about the levies and wants more money. *p.* 1½. *Incloses,*

59. i. *The certain numbers of foot, horsemen, and horses come to the City of Chester.* *p.* 1.

July 25.
Fleet Street.

60. William Udalle to Sir R. Cecil. Thanks for his bounty and consideration. To procure one or two hands more to his protection. Has seen three councillors' hands almost refused. *Hol. Seal with arms.* *p.* ¾.

July 26.
Dublin.

61. Richard Hoper to Burghley. Explanatory of the certificate of the receipt of Her Majesty's revenues made for the half year ending the last of Feb. 1594-5. Receipts by Sir Thomas Norreys in Munster. The 10,000*l.* 15*s.* put down to Sir Richard Bingham. The Dean of St. Patrick's fine in the Star Chamber. The bearer will make further explanations. *pp.* 2. *Incloses,*

61. i. *Certificate of the receipt of 1,497*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* composition money of the Pale till May 15 by Chas. Huet, and of the issue of the same.* 1595, July 22. *pp.* 8.

July 26.

62. Thomas Lambyn to Sir Rob. Cecil. His suit for 30 or 40 years in reversion after the expiration of his present lease. His 50 years' service, maim and charge of family. His long tarrying 7 months. *p.* 1.

July 26.

63. Her Majesty's monthly charge in Ireland in May and July. *pp.* 3.

July 28.

64. Archbishop of Dublin to Burghley. Commends the bearer John Elyot, son of Thomas Elyot, late master-gunner. His good service as a Baron of the Exchequer in gathering in the revenues and old debts. *p.* 1.

July 30.
Dublin.

65. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Complains of the warrant passed to Sir Thomas Norreys to receive the whole rents, revenues, and casualties of Munster. He means to take the receipt of the rents into his own hands unless Her Majesty shall expressly signify her pleasure to be otherwise. *pp.* 2. *Incloses,*

65. i. *Her Majesty's instruction for the receipts of Munster to be committed to the chief Officer of that Province.* 1591, Sept. 30. *Copy.* *p.* ¼.

65. ii. *Order by the Lord Deputy and Council that the President or Vice-President shall receive all rents, revenues, composition, casualty, and impost in Munster.* 1592, Nov. 28, Dublin Castle. *Copy.* *p.* 1½.

July 30.
Dublin.

66. Sir Geff. Fenton to Lord Buckhurst. Nothing is here happened since my last letter to your Lordship concerning the war

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of Ulster, neither is any further matter intended by the State other than to recontinue the prosecution the 10th of August next, under the charge only of Sir John Norreys, the Lord Deputy being to lie upon the borders between the rebels and the English Pale to withstand incursions. The army is wonderfully weakened, which, consisting of 30 companies in pay, I doubt there will not be to answer the service in the field at that time above 16 or 17 hundred strong, the cause of which diminution proceedeth in part of the sickness of soldiers, and partly by the fault of some of the captains, that love to receive full pay, but careless to have their companies full; but the greatest cause of their want of numbers is the running away of the soldiers, especially the new crews lately sent out of England, and yet to reinforce their bands in some measure, the State hath given order to the captains to take a supply of 20 soldiers of this country-birth into every company of 100; which though it may prove dangerous for the doubtfulness of their disposition in this broken time, yet it was not to be remedied otherwise, for that here is not sufficient of the English to make up that supply. This prosecution being carried but with one camp alone, the State being not able for want of men to divide the army into two parts, which is the only way to distress the rebels, and not by following them with one force alone, I look for no great success by this course other than that we may take their corn from them for this year, raise a sconce at the Blackwater, and consider of places to establish garrisons, whereby they may be eaten out by a winter war; if the 1,000 foot and 100 horse lately written for were arrived we might send the greatest part of them into Connaught to Sir Richard Bingham, who, putting a camp on foot there, might come upon the back of the enemies through Tyrconnell, and so either distress them with that force or drive them into the lap of Sir John Norreys. This hath been the course in former times when Her Majesty hath made war in Ulster, and if the State be not enabled to use the same course now, I see not but the war will be drawn out to a further length of time and greater consumption of Her Majesty's treasure than were meet, and therefore I beseech your Lordship haste away the said 1,000 foot and 100 horse, that this summer pass not away without some good blow to be given to the enemy, touching whose forces of all sorts I have sent you herewith a perfect list, such as I gathered from a servant of the Earl's now come in and very inward with him, which you may see doth differ far in numbers from those fabulous advertisements made over thither by many captains and gentlemen that were at the late encounter of Monaghan, who reporting the Earl to be at that time 14,000 at the least I think they made his cowkeepers and horseboys parcel of that number. I have sent you herewith a book of Her Majesty's monthly charges for the army, besides the extraordinaries which, rising in the total to 6,180 and odd pounds sterling per month, is a great charge considering the action and service is now but in the beginning, and therefore it were good your Lordships of the Privy Council in your consultations thereon

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having regard that this charge will rise higher the longer the war is lingered, both by further increase of men and great quantities of victuals to be provided both there and here, that your Lordships would cast how to make a resolute and sharp war (by which the work might be soon at an end) if there be no intention to have the matter taken up by pacification, for out of this war, if it be protracted, may grow further commotions in other parts of the realm, besides an opportunity still reserved for the Spaniard and Scot to put into the realm to disturb it further, and yet the fruit and gain of the war (the country being won by force), will hardly acquit the charges other than that Her Majesty, after great expenses, may erect a Presidency in Ulster as Her Highness hath done in Munster and Connaught, which in time may be brought to defray itself, but not in the beginning. I received yesterday advertisements of the landing of 1,600 Scots in the North, but I think they come not to abide but to return back again with their spoil of cows which they have taken from the Earl's bonnought. There is a bait laid to cut them off, which how it prevaieth you shall hear by my next. *pp. 2. Incloses,*

66. i. *Certificate of the monthly entertainment due to Her Majesty's garrison, being 6,184l. 7s. 3½d. 1595, July 23. pp. 16.*

July 30. 67. Sir Robt. Napper to Burghley. The bearer, Mr. Elliot, Dublin. Puisne Baron of the Exchequer, has been diligent and careful in his place. *p. ½.*

July 30. 68. Lord Deputy and Council to George Beverley. To send the Dublin. wheat to Dublin. The meal, &c. to Carlingford. *Copy. p. ½.*

July 31. 69. The benefit may grow to Her Majesty by Mr. Castell's offer of 500 marks yearly if he may be preferred to Sir R. Bingham's governorship. *p. 1.*

July. 70. Information given by James Fitzgarratt. If Her Majesty would grant him commission he would undertake to apprehend Thomas White, Edmund Toby, Edmund Burne, Bartholomew Owen, Richard Burk, Peter M'Mahun, priest, William M'Mahon, his brother, and Geny Gotate. *p. 1.*

July. 71. Memorandum of a report by Peter M'Mahon, of Drogheda, relative to letters from the King of Spain to the Earl of Tirone. William M'Mahon, a priest, came out of Spain into Ireland about three years past, his abiding for the most part is in the county of Louth, and is very familiar at my Lord of Louth's house and lodges in the same; at Easter last was twelve month he had letters about him, not long before sent from the King of Spain to the Earl of Tirone, written in the Latin tongue; this is reported by one called Peter M'Mahon, who saw the letters aforesaid in the priest's "capcase," being then in my Lord of Louth's house; this Peter is nephew to the priest and son to a townsman of Drogheda, and himself practiseth to play on the harp and is now in Ireland. *p. ¾.*

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July. 72. Defects of foot and horse sent for Ireland. *pp.* 24.
- [July.] 73. Petition of Donnogh O'Connor Sligo to the Privy Council. For possession of the Castle of Ballymote. He promises to try to bring in the Connaught rebels and recover the Castle of Sligo. *p.* 1.
- July. 74. Petition of Donnogh O'Connor Sligo to Sir Robert Cecil, touching certain points he is called upon to take his oath before going into Ireland. Sligo Castle razed and the site in possession of the enemy. *p.* 1.

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1595.
Aug. 1.
Dublin. 1. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. I doubt not but your Lordship is advertised by my Lord Deputy and Lord President of the state of the army here, how they mind to employ the same, and of the wants they find through the lack of money and victuals, and also of the great decay of the bands, especially those that came last out of England, who, as I understand, were as well furnished as any that ever came from thence to this place, yet if now they should be mustered, it is thought few of the captains will be found to have above 40 able Englishmen in the band; and the British companies are also decayed by death, but much more by running away, for that they like not this country service; which defects my Lord Deputy hath given order that the muster-master shall thoroughly examine and certify with all expedition, but in the meantime through these occasions the service is much hindered. Therefore finding Her Majesty's charge exceeding great I have drawn a brief estimate thereof for a month of 28 days, and so for a year, whereof I have delivered a copy to my Lord Deputy, and have presumed to send you another, thinking it my duty to acquaint you therewith, beseeching your Lordship, if Her Majesty shall be pleased to continue the prosecution of this action with so great charge, to be a means unto Her Highness to send money, munitions and victuals answerable, that the same may be effectually followed, and the soldiers with furniture and relief encouraged, else hunger and cold will consume many of them, which some of their captains through want are not able to prevent, and some others so careless as they will not. And now the year being so far spent, for my own part I conceive not how much more will be done between this and Hallowtide than one road or incursion to be made into the enemy's country, the Blackwater and Armagh fortified, and at winter the traitors to be fronted with strong garrisons that shall be

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well able to encounter them ; and when the forces shall be laid in garrisons I think it will not do amiss, that some of the most decayed bands be cashiered to supply the want of others, and ease Her Majesty's charge until spring. And so craving pardon for my overboldness herein, I leave the further consideration thereof to your wisdom. *Autog. pp. 1½. Inclose,*

1. 1. *Estimate of the charges of the army and sundry extraordinary causes monthly and yearly. p. 2½.*

Aug. 1.
Dublin.

2. Sir John Norreys to Burghley. Although I trust your Lordship do rest satisfied how I was wronged in the complaint made of me, that I contented not myself with such commission as it had pleased Her Majesty to order by the certificate which Her Majesty's Attorney hath made, who had the drawing of the said commission, yet for the better clearing of myself, I delivered unto my Lord Deputy and Council, that some person from hence had reported to some of the Lords of Her Majesty's Council that I had refused to take such commission as Her Majesty had ordered, which being a matter far from truth, I humbly desired his Lordship and the whole Council, who were the best witnesses of all that passed, to clear me from that accusation, whereunto the Lord Deputy hastily answered, that it might be somewhat was written into England which was misconstrued, but it was of no great importance, and therewith rose from the table. I appealed to the rest of the Council for their testimony in my justification, but they, guessing by the Lord Deputy's taking the defence of the matter upon him that the complaint came from himself, are not willing to make any certificate thereof, except they shall be urged thereunto by my Lords of the Council from England. This extraordinary manner of dealing of the Lord Deputy doth argue how pleasing my being here is to his Lordship, and consequently what service I shall be able to do Her Majesty having him thus affected unto me, of all which I beseech your Lordship to have good consideration. I have stayed in this town since my Lord's return from the journey, attending the coming of Sir R. Bingham, before whose arrival the Lord Deputy could not dispose of the manner of the prosecution of the war, insomuch as Her Majesty by letters had earnestly recommended the recovery of Sligo ; at his being in Council it was propounded what course was fittest to be held in the employing of Her Majesty's forces ; the true state of each part of the country considered, Sir Richard Bingham declared the state of the Province under his charge to be very dangerous, infested with 2,000 rebels, dispersed almost in every quarter, and that for the recovery thereof, it were requisite some person of greater authority, and more pleasing to the country than he was (though undeservedly), were employed, that nevertheless he would not so disable himself, but that if he might have 1,500 footmen by the pole, and 300 horse, that he should reduce the Province into obedience and be able to offend Tírconnell and Tyrone. As for the recovery of Sligo, he did assure

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himself that as soon as any small force should pass Athlone, the rebel would break it, which is very like, in respect the place is not strong, and the haven not good. The Lord Deputy did make an estimate that with 2,000 or 1,800 footmen and 300 horse the rebels might be prosecuted in Tyrone, and some garrisons established, and that for himself to remain upon the borders he could have no less than 600 footmen and 200 horse. These demands being compared with the numbers that are already here, we found that there are scarce men to supply the one half, for towards this journey into Tyrone, which the Lord Deputy hath appointed me to begin the 11th of this present, the garrisons of the Newry, Carlingford, the Narrow-water, Lecale and Armagh being provided and 200 men sent with Sir Richard Bingham, there will not be left 1,600 footmen to enter the rebels' country. This then was the conclusion of our Council, that these 1,600 men should be prepared for the journey, the Lords of this country to be sent for, and advised withal, how the Pale may be defended, and 200 men sent with Sir Rd. Bingham, which men, in my opinion, will not enable him to any other service than to bring in the harvest in some part of the country, and when the 1,000 footmen and 100 horse which we hear to be at the seaside shall arrive, they shall be disposed as shall seem good to the Lord Deputy. There is order set down for the levying of certain kern and pioneers, provision of masons, carpenters, and boats, and a number of carriages set down upon the country. All which how they shall come in, at the days appointed, I will then advertise, but I fear we shall be as ill provided as the last journey, and then our journey can take no great effect. There were landed in the Ardes a good number of Scots, but there is a report that they are shipped again and distressed by Her Majesty's ships, for discovering the truth whereof the Lord Deputy hath sent out some boats.

I have made some motions to the Lord Deputy, the copy whereof I send herewith, together with a list of the companies that are to be employed as well in garrisons as in the field, and the state of their numbers set at the highest rate, and withal the state of the victuals as the victualler himself hath delivered it, whereby your Lordship shall see that if the wind do not favour us to have some fresh provision from England, we shall be forced to shorten our journey, and to put those victuals we have into Armagh and Monaghan, and by that means Her Majesty's service shall be little advanced by this year's great charge.

This being all that I have to advertise touching Her Majesty's service, I must beseech your Lordship that I may make this humble petition unto your Lordship, that if hereafter either my Lord Deputy or any other, shall make any complaints of me, I may not be censured till I be heard, assuring your Lordship that no respect shall make me swerve from entirely affecting Her Majesty's service; but I must protest to your Lordship that if it shall not please Her Majesty speedily to enable me in my means to live, that I shall not be able to continue this service. And as often as I call to remembrance the dangerous services I have performed, the long

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time spent in them, my years and little advancement either in reputation or profit, I wish it had pleased God to appoint me to follow some other more grateful profession, and thus referring the consideration of my hapless estate to your Lordship's best furtherance, I will ever continue yours most assuredly to command. *pp.* 3. *Hol. Incloses,*

2. 1. *List of the companies that are to be employed in the North as well in garrisons as in the field. And the state of the victuals being but allowances for 16 days as the victualler himself has delivered it.* 1595, July 29. *p.* 1.

Aug. 1.
Dublin.

3. Sir John Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Your Honour will please to be referred for that [which] is past to my letter to your father, and in this only to be advertised that your Honour's letters to me were certainly opened, and to consider that if they be so bold with your Honour, it is not strange if they be bolder with me. I do assure your Honour I do look for all the crosses that may be used against me in these parts; all my motions receive slow and slender despatch now I am here. What shall I look for being absent? Every man that frequenteth me is noted to be of the faction, and to conclude there is no assurance that I shall do Her Majesty any service whilst the Lord Deputy shall so well affect me, and this cause with my former griefs made known unto your Honour, doth increase my desire to be rid of this burden, whereof because I purpose very shortly to write more at large by my brother Henry, whose dislike of his usage doth make him retire himself, I will now humbly take my leave. *Hol.* *p.* 1.

Aug. 1.
Dublin.

4. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. By your letters of the 20th of June I understand your Lordship hath not received any letters of mine this long while, saving one which importeth the loss of Sligo, and murdering of my cousin Captain George Bingham, wherein I assure your Lordship I have been ill dealt withal, for usually upon every occasion I am bold to write unto your Lordship. But lying so far off in remote Connaught, my letters are safely sent, but seldom [delivered], unless it be when I am in this town, my ability being unable to employ messengers purposely at all times, without any manner of allowance. Now I am bold to advertise your Lordship of the present estate of things here, namely, how myself was very lately by command from the Lord Deputy and Council sent for to Dublin to confer with their Lordships of this Ulster action, and the proceedings and conclusion is thus to the date hereof. I find my Lord Deputy and the rest resolved to make two forces to proceed in their prosecution withal, and the one force to be led by myself through Connaught, the other and the greater by Sir John Norreys. Upon which I delivered the Lord Deputy and Council my opinion as followeth. First I declared the estate of Connaught, how three whole counties were revolted since the losing of Sligo, namely, the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, and Mayo, but especially Sligo and Mayo, which before the losing of Sligo Castle rested in good assurance of quietness, and by those countries

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the rebels were so much the stronger, and we the more to be regarded with forces ; for that of very provincial men, one and other, we had to deal against 1,400 or more, besides the general forces of the traitors of Ulster, which no doubt would all bend against me if I should go into Tyrconnell with an insufficient strength to prosecute. After which I delivered my opinion that, seeing Sir John Norreys was to take the action through the Pale, and my Lord Deputy purposed to lie upon the frontiers with some competent force, to answer the invasions of the traitors, if any should be during Sir John Norreys his prosecution, his Lordship being drawn thereunto by the Council. That it were much better the Deputy himself should go in through Connaught with the forces assigned to me and his other strength appointed for guard of the Pale and meet Sir John Norreys in Ulster, seeing otherwise the prosecution could go onward but one way, in which myself to attend his Lordship ; and as we proceeded to take in Sligo and Ballyshannon, as with God's favour I assure myself his Lordship might easily do. But the Council thought it meeter to have the Lord Deputy lie upon the frontiers of the Pale, with a force to defend, then I to be supplied the second way to prosecute. After this when I saw his Lordship would not be permitted to go in person otherwise than to lie upon the frontiers, although himself was very willing, I made this offer, that if I might have 1,000 strong of English footmen and 500 of this country birth, with 200 horse, I would undertake, by God his favour, to win Sligo and Ballyshannon, and go in upon Tyrconnell to meet Sir John Norreys at the Lifford or any other place in that country, not doubting but to answer the service sufficiently both for the suppressing of O'Donnell and assuring of Connaught from any road or invasion by them of Ulster, besides the clearing of the province of those rebellious septs which now are in hope to resettle there. But in the end the Council thought meet only to deliver me two of the new English companies to add to the other companies which be in the Province already, and so rest upon a defensible war much to the detriment of the Province and hazard of losing more, which in respect of Her Majesty's general service I am much grieved at, for I did, and do so much thirst after the subduing of that traitorous Earl, and to cut off Her Majesty's charges, which by detraction is and will be great, as I prefer the service thereof with singular desire to spend my life in it ; but if I be not in some good sort enabled I am so far from winning more as daily I doubt how to keep that which we have. These two companies now assigned me for this service as I hear are very weak, and in the one not above 40 Englishmen, and I had before half an Irish company under Captain Street, another low Irish company under Captain Heigham, and two new English companies under Captain Mostin and Captain Conway, in both which are not one hundred English at the most, which is all the force I have had, and yet have, saving the garrison company of the Province, which always, or so many English in their stead, must remain in assurance of such holds as we keep whensoever we

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shall put into the field. In the judgment which I have of this service against Ulster I think (under correction), and so have ever said that there is no better mean to conquer Ulster than by taking first Tyrconnell and placing garrisons at Ballyshannon and Belleek, for in so doing the Province of Connaught is assured wholly, and O'Donnell and his rabble beaten into Tyrone, which cannot long hold out, if they were but held in and not prosecuted further; but seeing the Council will not allow of that course, for I find my Lord Deputy much of my opinion, I cannot go forward as I have a desire to do, much grieving to see a whole summer spent so greatly to Her Majesty's charges and the country's hindrance and little done to any purpose, for seeing I have no better means to go forward, having so many beggarly traitors daily bent against the Province, and now seeking to settle themselves in the several parts in wards I must do as my strength shall serve, and save the rest if I can, till God shall send better, and in this sort and this morning (God willing) riding homewards into the Province, hoping that by God's favour, the forces I have shall be so employed as I shall be able to give good account of their service and mine. Your Lordship most honourably and with great judgment foresaw the manifold inconveniences that have happened to Connaught upon the losing of Sligo, which is apparent now to all; and till it be regained we can look for no quietness in Connaught, unless they be stopped at the Earne, and then Sligo is of the less reckoning as made "inutile." If it were not for Ballymote and the Boile Her Majesty had no footing now, so far as Roscommon, saving what I have lately built at Tulsk. I hope the best of the Earl of Clanricard, although this detestable fact was done by his near kinsman, for hither unto he continueth in all outward appearance loyally affected; but my general opinion is, that he and the rest will stand fast as long as Her Majesty's army in the realm shall be strong, and otherwise doubtful. And thus have I boldly declared the course of things here, craving pardon and ever to be continued in your Lordship's favour till I shall merit the contrary, being not without mine enemies in this most malicious and clamorous country. Where it pleased your Honour to make mention of mine accounts that your Lordship had a note of 10,000*l.* 15*s.* 0*½d.* by me received in Connaught, but no particular how the same was issued and by me answered, having had speech with Sir Henry Wallop thereof he assureth me he hath in that behalf lately satisfied your Lordship, imputing some blame in his man, for it appeareth the same hath defrayed the entertainments in Connaught, the Province in a manner defraying itself; but this year the revenues will fall short. *Aut. p. 4¼.*

Aug. 2.
Dublin.

5. Sir John Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. The passage being stayed yesterday by a contrary wind, which did put us in hope of some relief from England, though now changed again, hath yielded me this means to write unto your Honour, whereby it may please you to understand, that there cometh daily such pitiful complaints from

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the borders of the misery of the soldiers, who have neither money, victuals, nor clothes, as no man but hath compassion thereof, and the fruit will be the overthrow of the service; for the soldier groweth into desperate terms, and spare not to say to their officers, that they will run away and steal rather than famish, others of better humour endure, but are so sick and weak as not able to do service, insomuch as the most part of the companies will not be able to bring 50 strong men into the field, I did let my Lords of the Council understand before my coming out of England, that if there were not better provision made both for paying and victualling of the soldiers than was accustomed, the service would be hindered and the country spoiled, for when there was but seven or eight companies in this realm, and those employed in service not past six or seven weeks in the year; though their pay came not over in three or four months, yet they were able to live, for they were dispersed into the towns, and best parts of the country, where they would make no difficulty to give them victuals if it were for a year; but now when there are 50 companies, and those must either be employed in service, or else placed on the borders, in great numbers, where the towns being spoiled by the enemies, and overlaid with numbers, can yield no relief; if they want their pay but 15 days, they must live upon that they can catch, by which license the country is wasted the towns unpeopled, and all discipline subverted, and that which will be most regarded, Her Majesty's charge unprofitably expended. There were no doubt but if there were good order and good provision, not only these rebels might be in short time extirpated, but the country reduced into such terms as they should never be able to lift up their heads; and made to pay the charge of their own yoke; but whilst those that have the chiefest disposition of things here, care not how long the war last so they may make their profit, and in England the chiefest hope of the good event, reposed upon accidents whereby timely provisions are neglected, and the time lost, you can look for no other success but an unprofitable expense, and a lasting rebellion. We have discovered that the rebel's forces is nothing so great as those victuallers of Monaghan did make them, and we have advice that the chief rebel is troubled to rule his associates, whereby I am of opinion that by a composition She might be brought first to ruin his partners, and afterwards himself; so that, whilst that matter were treated, the war were hotly prosecuted, and no light given to the rebel that there were any desire in us to compound, but to prosecute; but not having received any answer from your Honour of that I have written to you to this effect, I dare not enter into the matter till I receive your Honour's opinion. The dangerous state of Connaught was so much discovered by Sir Richard Bingham's own speech, as it was strange to me to hear it, and he vehemently urged that it was necessary some other were employed in the reducing of the Province to obedience than himself; confessing that he must be strong enough, both to command the rebels in arms, and the rest of the country undiscovered, or else he durst not avail himself of the assistance of those there, that yet make show to be good subjects. There hath been an over-

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ture made to me by some that take upon them to know very well the state of that Province, to undertake a journey thither, assuring me that without any great force I should bring the country into very good terms. I could do no less but advertise your Honour hereof; not that I seek to intrude upon Sir Richard Bingham's government, being a gentleman of long service, but that I wish anything to be done that may advance Her Majesty's service.

I wrote to my Lord, your father, in the behalf of the Earl of Thomond, who showing his great affection to the advancing of Her Majesty's service, hath offered to serve Her Majesty with a company of 150 soldiers, whereof he will put 50 of them on horseback; the Lord Deputy, as I hear, hath granted him 100, and for the other 50 hath referred him to my Lords of the Council; insomuch as his quality and often proved service requires some more respect than every private captain, it will please your Honour to favour this his motion. And thus praying your Honour to have the state of this poor troubled country in recommendation I take leave. *Hol. pp. 4.*

Aug. 3. 6. Lord Deputy to Sir Rob. Cecil. Sends a cast of falcons. *p. ½.*

Aug. 3. 7. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. Four thousand Scots landed in the
Dublin. Great Ardes. The Earl offers to give in marriage to the bachelors of them generally through the army, the daughters of his gentlemen and freeholders of Tirone, every one a wife of degree proportionable to the man that is to marry her. The sickness is very great amongst our Bretagnes, who truly are as sufficient men for action as ever came into Ireland, although in respect that they came unarmed at the first (generally without murrions, and not many of them armed with corselets), they had no good impression with the Lord Deputy and the State, but in truth they are found in proof very good, though they like so ill of the country that they run away as fast as they can by any means escape, and get shipping to pass. This the Lord Deputy and Sir John Norreys endeavour to prevent not only by proclamation, but also by hanging some for an example to the rest. Twenty sick in every band. *Aut. pp. 2. Incloses,*

7. 1. *A journal of the Northern journey from 18 June to 17 July. Tirone fires all the houses of his special gentlemen, his own town of Dungannon, and razes the castle to the ground. Loyal and valiant carriage of Patrick M^cArt Moyle M^cMahowne, Sheriff of Monaghan, in victualling the garrison of Monaghan. The traitor has preyed the Newry and Sir Hugh Magennis, of 1,500 cows and burnt the Marshal's mills. The Lord Deputy falls into an ambush. O'Hanlon, Her Majesty's standard bearer for Ulster, hurt. The Ulster war delivered over to Sir John Norreys. Calendared more fully Carew, p. 113, No. 158. 1595. pp. 13^¾.*

August 3. 8. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. The Deputy's letter does not name
Chester. the kinds of grain or victual to be sent from England for winter store. Proposes to take up wheat in England and Ireland. *2 pp. Incloses,*

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8. I. *Declaration of the money defrayed by G. Beverley and of that remaining in his hands.* pp. 2½.

8. II. *Declaration of corn, victual, &c. laden in nine barks, with notes on such as are arrived in Ireland and where the others remain.* 1595, August 2. pp. 2.

August 3. 9. Donald Gorme M'Donnell to the Lord Deputy. His father, the
The Glins. Lord of the Isles, was well entertained by Queen Mary in time of his banishment. Offers his service on the Deputy sending him his handwriting to satisfy him of his pay. He will go and remain in Scotland till he shall hear Deputy's answer. *Copy.* p. 1.

August 4. 10. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Want of victuals and money to
Dublin Castle. help Sir John Norreys. Wishes he could assist Sir Richard Bingham in person for his great desire and forwardness to prosecute the rebels and his hatred to their pride and treachery. Knows not how to help the weakness of the companies unless he have money and victuals. Need of Commissaries for the Musters. *Incloses,*

10. I. *Mr. John Morgan to ———. Her Majesty's ships have met with the Scots and sunk seven of their gallies. They came of purpose to the Earl, who was in Claneboy taking up cows for them.* 1595, August 1. *Copy.* p. ¾.

10. II. *Mar. Whitchurch to Marshal Bagenall. The priest O'Quiran has fallen sick by the way. Ferdaragh M'Ever. Victory gained by the Queen's ships over the Scots.* 1595, August 1. *Copy* p. ¾.

10. III. *Sir Daniel Quiran's declaration relative to the Scots whom he descried from the top of a hill.* 1595, August 1, *The Newry.* *Copy.* p. 1.

10. IV. *Sir Thomas Norreys to the Lord Deputy. Spanish news by Richard Stanton, merchant of Cork. 100 sail of the King's ships to be upon the coast of Ireland in a little while.* 1595, July 27. *Copy.* p. ¾.

10. v. *Lieutenant. W. Martin to [Sir R. Bingham]. Donell O'Horan has returned from the villain Ulick Burke. Ulick Burke will attack the Boyle in two or three nights. O'Donnell, Magwire and Brian Oge will be at Sligo in nine days. Tirone has sworn to come himself or send all his shot. If the Earl of Clanricard will not join the rebels they will make Ulick Burke Earl. Eighteen of Captain Willis's soldiers are to desert to Tirone. Farrioughe M'Hugh and Shane O'Rourke, intend to attack Athlone or burn Ballinasloe.* 1595, July 22, *The Boyle.* *Copy.* p. ¾.

August 4. 11. Lord Deputy to Sir Robt. Cecil. Sir John Norreys has
Dublin Castle. resolved to set forward northwards with all the forces last there the 10th of this present. *Aut.* p. 1.

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Aug. 5.
Dublin.

12. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Has borrowed 1,350*l.* towards the payment of 14 days victualling money. Extreme misery of the poor soldiers. They are destitute of brogues, shirts, mantles, or any thing to defend them from the weather, and driven to go naked. Burghley to be a mean to Her Majesty for money and victual answerable to the necessity. *Aut.* p. 1. *Incloses,*

12. I. *Docquet of 1,350*l.* borrowed of divers persons for impresting the army.* 1595, Aug. p. 1.

12. II. *Declaration of the issue of 18,543*l.* 1*s.* assigned for growing charges by Privy Seals dated 16 May 1594, 28 August 1594, and 28 Jan. 1594-5.* 1595, May 16. pp. 2.

Aug. 6.
Dublin.

13. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Necessity of invading Ulster with two armies. Levy of 1,000 foot and 300 horse in the English Pale. Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Tipperary contribute money. Cashing of weak bands. Strabane razed by the Earl, and poor old Tirlagh Lynogh driven to ensconce himself in some place near to it. The traitors of Connaught combined with the traitors of Ulster. *Autog.* pp. 5. *Incloses,*

13. I. *Sir John Norreys' project to place 500 foot and 50 horse at Loughfoyle, with victuals for five months. Henry Norreys to have command of the same.* 1595, Aug. 6. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Aug. 6.
Dublin.

14. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Touching victuals, money, accounts. Victuals to be sent to the Newry, Carlingford, and Dublin. Victualling houses. Grain purchaseable in Ireland. 1,350*l.* borrowed. Arrival of treasure, Aug. 5. Wallop will send the certificates for money mentioned in this letter. *Autogs.* pp. 4. *Inclose,*

14. I. *Brief declaration of three barks of victuals sent from Chester, together with an apportionment for how many days they will victual the army.* p. 1.

14. II. *Declaration of ready money and proportion of victuals sent by Geo. Beverley to Robert Newcomen, from 1 Jan. 1594-5 to 12 Aug. 1595.* 1595. p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

14. III. *Note of money sent into Ireland since Aug. 1594.* 1595, Aug. 9. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

14. IV. *Declaration of the monthly charges of the garrison signed by the muster master.* 1595, Aug. 11. pp. 19 $\frac{1}{4}$.

14. V. *Lord Deputy and Council to Geo. Beverley. To send the rates and charges of his several emptions.* 1595, Aug. 9, Dublin. *Copy.* p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Aug. 6.
Dublin.

15. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Fears Satan has put a vexing spirit into Connaught of purpose to cross the service of Ulster. Some temperate course to be holden with the fugitive Burkes. Till

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Connaught be reappeared there is little hope of an honourable end of the war in Ulster. It were more profitable to Her Majesty to recover and resettle Connaught than to reform Ulster. For as the action of Connaught would be easy and short and the end fruitful by a large revenue, so the war of Ulster cannot but be long, and yet by the effect thereof Her Majesty may stand doubtful to have either obedience or profit. 500 soldiers arrived from Chester, whereof 300 are sent into Connaught. *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Aug. 6.
Athlone.

16. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Having perused the copy of a letter which I despatched to you at Dublin, I find it not so fully to carry the matter as I would have desired, and therefore I make bold to supply it by this my letter. The state of the question at Dublin was this, to know of me what force I would have to undertake the prosecution of the Ulster action by Connaught as Sir John Norreys by the Pale, to which I answered as followeth, that in regard the Province was much altered since the traiterous action committed at Sligo, it being evident that a great part of the Province was united with the Ulster rebels, and therefore generally not to be trusted by me, I was in reason to demand the greater force, for that I should be sure of the greatest part of three counties and divers septs out of the fourth (which is Roscommon) to be against me, which of necessity I must clear by fight before I entered, either carrying them before me into O'Donnell's country, or Maguire's, or the next parts of Ulster, and then when these rebels should be joined with them of Ulster they would be more stronger this way than the other way that Sir John Norreys goeth, for that the traitor, the Earl, would bend all his force against me when he should hear that I were the weaker. Now the forces, right honourable, that are here are so small as they will not furnish all their addresses; that as the Lord Deputy with 500 foot and 200 horse to lie upon the frontiers of the Pale, Sir John Norreys with 2,000 foot, 400 horse and 400 kern, besides divers companies laid in garrison that way as he entereth for his help likewise, and myself with 1,500 foot, 200 horse, and 100 kern, which was all that I demanded, the forces be unable to furnish all as I say, except the Lord Deputy should with his force go in with us by Connaught, or else remain himself in Dublin, and the forces assigned to his Lordship to go with me; this was the point that was long stood upon and debated at the Council board, and in the end resulted as followeth. That it was more fitter the Lord Deputy should have 1,000 foot and 400 horse than that small force, for that it was the hold of the whole kingdom if the Lords and English Pale should swerve from their duty, so then would there be no force lest for me to prosecute by Connaught, saving a few weak and broken bands to make a defensible war withal in which resteth small hope of gaining; but I could have been of another opinion drawn thereto by necessity, and so much I delivered which was that the Lord Deputy with his force, and the other assigned to me, should have gone in by Connaught, and so by his Lordship prosecuting one way and Sir John Norreys another

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way, to have made short of the action, as by God's help might have been by Michaelmas or anon after, or at the least have broken the heart of it, which under reformation I hold better than by this long and lingering course to hazard to more dangerous event than the distress of the English Pale which may be the descent of foreign aid to assist the rebels, as Spaniards or others, besides the great charges and other manifold inconveniences that lingering wars draw on, for civil and intestine wars ought to be sharp and short, the one to punish, and the other to resettle the country and commonweal again. But it might be objected who was the stay of the kingdom when both the Lord Deputy and Sir John Norreys were in the last journey, the charge of the whole being committed to the Lords of the Pale themselves, and in this necessity might not the like have been done now, or else most of the Lords and principal men carried along in the journey, some with the Lord Deputy and some with Sir John Norreys, and the defence of the Pale otherwise supplied for the time, for so should the prosecution go on roundly, or if the Lord Deputy might not go by Connaught his Lordship to stay at Dublin and myself to have had his forces, for I do not think any alteration will happen in the Pale so long as Her Majesty's sword stand up in strength, especially two forces being at once on foot to chastise the best of them, unless any foreign force should come to their aid. Thus much I have presumed to deliver to your Lordship in satisfaction of your Honour in this behalf, being newly returned thus far into the Province, where I find no alteration of things since my departure towards Dublin, only I am advertised from Ballymote that Maguire and Brian Oge's forces should be at Sligo, and O'Donnell about Ballyshannon, making head into the Province ward, but if all stand fast inwards, as I hope they will, especially if I be supplied with any reasonable force in time, I doubt how they dare to come on for all their rabble of beggars as well of their own as this Province itself. Yet have I been severally advertised that such a journey is intended. Although the Earl of Clanricarde is like enough to continue dutiful as in all outward appearance he sheweth himself, yet the villainous fact of Sligo being committed by them so near unto him occasioneth the people generally to think that it was the Earl's own doing, so as upon the matter he is conceived to be out, and so bruited of him both in Ulster and Connaught, by which all the Irish in this part are to be held more doubtful. The Devil's Hook and some of those Burkes returned from Ulster, are now in Mayo in hope to settle there, being promised by means of Sligo Castle to be supplied still by O'Donnell, whereas none of them durst to have come there so long as Sligo had been Her Majesty's. Now it appeareth how profitable the having of it was to all the parts of this Province, as I trust it shall again ere long be: only Ballymote continueth warded still without any manner of charge to Her Majesty, which is all we have now in that county; and in Mayo we keep Beleeke, Castlebar, and Clonygashell, with great wards chargeable, and so the Boyle in the lower part of Roscommon, without any kind of allowance, as of late in a manner we

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did Sligo, the wars of Ulster had so wasted all the barony of Carbury and the livings of that house, and near the other places which we have now voided. Our frontier would be the county of Galway and the town of Roscommon, where as yet we keep hold within 12 miles of Sligo, that none of the traitors there abideth nearer than between Sligo house and Ballyshannon. If these few companies I have were in reasonable strength I would think, by God's favour, to do good service with them, but the two Irish companies be low and doubtful how to be trusted, especially Captain Street's be but half a company, the rest being in ward in Feagh M'Hugh's country, and of the other two English companies the one is almost converted wholly into Irishmen, and the other not much above half his number, and the other two companies which are coming towards me are no better as I am credibly informed, by which defects in these and the other companies, Her Majesty's service must needs be greatly hindered, for your Lordship may perceive the strength of Her Majesty's English forces is far otherwise than the same is thought to be. That of 3,000 men there is not 1,500 of the English birth but half fallen away through our own default, and instead thereof none at all, or else such doubtful Irish as when time shall serve will be as ready to fight against us as the rest, and work us much detriment, whereas the State in these treasonable times ought to be carried in all assurance against the wicked rebels in the judgment of man, always leaving the success to God. *Aut. pp. 4.*

Aug. 6.
Chester.

17. Anthony Dering to Burghley. I am still bold in all humbleness to beseech at your hands some better allowance for these poor horses, which boldness I am assured your Lordship would pardon if you saw how fast they pine and fall away through want of provender; some of them will not be worth the transporting. They have been shipped even upon the very first breath of a likely wind and remained aboard two nights, whereby they are wonderfully impaired. The men so long as they had money bestowed it upon them now they want both for their horses and themselves, for their hosts where they are cessed do grudge to find them for 3*d.* the meal. The beholding and consideration of these wants much grieveth me, and I know not to whom to appeal for redress, but only to your good Lordship, whom yet once more I most humbly pray to consider of it, or else this troop of horses will be utterly spoiled and become unserviceable. The reasons I have showed to your Lordship heretofore in many lines, wherewith now I will not trouble you, but most humbly take my leave. *p. 1.*

Aug. 6.
Chester.

18. F. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Has received 400*l.* from John Brown. The footmen, horsemen, and horses are still expecting wind, continuing great daily charge to Her Majesty. besides the danger of their running away. *p. 1.*

Aug. 6.
Chester.

19. Mr. John Frauncis to Mr. Peter Proby at the Court. Has long since written to Sir G. Fenton of the receipt of the 20*l.*, but the wind has been contrary for Ireland. *Hol. p. 1. Incloses,*

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19. I. Jo. Walley to Mr. John Frauncis. Sir G. Fenton wishes to know if John Frauncis has received the 20*l.* due to Mr. Proby by Pratt. Dublin, Aug. 2.

Aug. 6. 20. Sir Ch. O'Carroulle to Sir Rob. Cecil. Extremity wherewith the Earl of Ormond prosecutes an ancient discontentment against him. His indictment without any notice. *p.* 1.

Aug. 8. 21. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Sir John Norreys intends to
Dublin Castle. begin his journey Aug. 10. Deputy can be content to enter into the prosecution of the rebels by way of Connaught if the Lords of the Pale can defend the borders. *pp.* 2.

Aug. 9. 22. Memorial by Burghley for Ireland causes. *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Aug. 11. 23. Petition of Captain Thomas Lambyn to the Queen. Desires
At the Court a lease in reversion of certain lands in Ireland for 40 years without
at Greenwich. fine. Referred to Sir Robert Cecil to write to the Lord Deputy to pass the same to petitioner for the term of 30 years. The said letter was written Aug. 16, and is printed in Morin, *p.* 407. No. 41.

Aug. 11. 24. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. The soldiers in Ireland will not
Chester. be able to victual themselves with money. Has two barks lading of victual ready. The 1,000 foot and 100 horse embarked for Ireland. Capt. Dering put back by contrary winds. Wheat 3*4s.* 4*d.* the London quarter. *p.* 1.

Aug. 12. 25. Sir Rob. Cecil to Sir John Norreys. Her Majesty would be content to see what were in the traitor's heart and what he would offer. So the Queen may have it appear that his proud heart is so come down as to offer to stand absolutely to Her Majesty's mercy, it will not be denied him. By the spring without fail Tirone will have foreign aid. The Queen desires not the blood of such a traitor whom she raised from the dust. *Extract in Bacon's handwriting. Indorsed:* Copy of a part of my master's letter to Sir John Norreys. *pp.* 2.

Aug. 12. 26. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Defers to answer divers letters
Dublin Castle. till the next passage. *Autog.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses,*

26. i. Rowland Savage to Captain Izod. *Worshipful good Captain. Whereas your worship desired me to send you all the news of the Scots. All the news that I can learn your worship shall know it; the whole army is as yet at Copland Islands, and the Queen's ships keep them in there. There was six gallies that was coming after them; the Queen's ship met the five gallies and sunk two of the gallies, and took two of them, and the other ran ashore and saved their men. The Earl of Tirone came not to Claneboie as yet. The soldiers of Knockfergus came to help the ships with all the barks and boats of the town, and what news we get I will certify your worship from time to time. No more unto your Worship at this time, but God have you in his keeping. From Strangford, this present Tuesday. Strangford, August 1. Autog.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

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26. II. *Maguire to one that hath been employed to him. Accepts thankfully his message. Cannot agree that both pardon and patent should be detained from him till he may do service upon the chief of the North. Wishes that those who have too much power over him might receive some foil. He is not able to bear a sheriff or officers for a time. He will do nothing hurtful until he receives an answer. 1595, July 20, Enniskillen. Copy. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

Aug. 13. 27. Lord Deputy to Myles Sandes, Esq. His son has shown
Dublin Castle. himself very forward and valiant in the late service. He is about to deal with Sir George Bouchier for his company being of the old garrison bands. p. 1.

Aug. 13. 28. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. The bareness of the soldiers is
Drogheda. such that they will not be able to endure the war either in field or garrison. The soldiers have victualling money after the rate of 4d. the day. In all the commissions given by the Lord Deputy for placing soldiers in towns, it is expressed they shall pay 6d. the day for their victuals. There is not one stone left upon another at Strabane, the Lifford, or the Derry. The Tanist of O'Donnell's country and O'Dogherty are willing to do Her Majesty good service. *Holog. pp. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Incloses,*

28. I. *Schedule of the companies and provisions appointed for Ulster. pp. 3.*

Aug. 13. 29. Sir J. Norrey's to Burghley, in favour of the bearer, Mr.
Drogheda. Francis Shane. p. 1.

Aug. 13. 30. Sir J. Norreys to Sir Robt. Cecil. The matter of Capt.
Drogheda. Cadell, of Galway, may put the Spaniards out of taste with trusting to the Irish. Norreys's horse company extolled. His cousin Doyley and his brother Thomas Norreys will solicit certain suits. pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Aug. 13. 31. Sir Henry Wallop to Sir Robert Cecil. I have hitherto
Dublin. forborne to write unto you, not as negligent, or forgetful of so honourable a friend, but for that no matter of special importance hath fallen out since my arrival, and because indeed by reason of my long absence, and the many changes and alterations since I left Ireland, I confess I find myself not altogether perfect, but somewhat to seek in the state of some things as at this present they do stand; so as now also I rather write to excuse my silence past, and to discharge my duty for the present, than that I mean to trouble your Honour with any tedious discourse, presuming assuredly that from my Lord Deputy and others here, you are largely and particularly advertised, as hereafter I shall likewise be bold to trouble you with the like, when by my longer continuance here and observation of things I shall grow riper and fitter for the same. In the meantime, as I see no reason to alter my first conceived opinion that this war would prove chargeable and dangerous and longer lasting than was expected, so I am very sorry that this summer is passed over in so much silence (as I may term it) that little is yet done to the

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furtherance of the service, and nothing at all to the daunting of the enemy's pride. The reason whereof I impute partly to the unseasonableness of the weather, the north of Ireland being more subject to moisture and tempest than all the parts of Ireland besides, to the general waste of the country wherein no relief is to be found for the army, but what they bring, the strength thereof, and defects of all kinds, and namely of bridges, but specially to lack of victual, which hath happened through contrariety of winds, and the decay and weakness of the army, through death, running away, and passport given by such captains as greediness of gain hath caused to hinder the service, and their own reputations, by selling leave to divers of their soldiers to depart, wherein I both wish punishment may be used, and that also this may serve for an example to show, that it is rather fit to send able and well chosen captains out of England, such as are of "haviour," and stand upon terms of credit, and are well known to the companies, they being, than to appoint the leaders here, who being strangers to the soldiers have the less care of them, and being poor and needy grow so greedy of their pain and gain, as in these regards they will rather wink at their running away, or give them leave by passport to depart. As little hath been done this summer, so do I doubt it will fall out the next, unless the army be so strong as able to invade the traitors' countries three several ways at once, and that fortifications be made and holds taken in places convenient, and that their bakehouses, brewhouses, storehouses, and such like necessities be built, which though will be some ways chargeable, yet other ways will be great saving to Her Majesty, who by baking and brewing in England, here, and other places, and sending the same from place to place, as need requireth, is charge with great waste and loss, besides the hazard that contrary winds, and foul weather and danger of the rebels in land carriage may bring, even to the peril and loss of Her Majesty's soldiers and holds. That the prosecution may in this manner be followed, I beseech your Honour be a furtherer and withal a mean to my Lord your father, to solicit Her Majesty so as money may be sent in such large measure, as in some proportion may be able to answer the greatness of the charge (whereof I have sent an estimate to my Lord your father) that the poor soldier be not too much discouraged, nor the service hindered as many times it may be, when for lack of money there is not means to attempt or execute according to the present occasions offered. As in the beginning of my letter I promised to meddle with no discourse, so for my reason alleged I still fear to enter too far, only thus much for Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. It hath pleased Her most excellent Majesty, upon the means that hath been used for him, and such offers as he hath made, to grant him protection for four months, he performing what he hath offered, for which (as was required) he hath had 15 days' respite. By reason thereof he lyeth still unprosecuted, and yet hath done nothing since the coming of Her Majesty's said letters in performance of his said offers, though the said 15 days be expired, so as he not only enjoyeth rest for himself and his

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lewd crew, which was almost tired out, but hath increased his number, and hath means besides to make provisions against the winter, which will be a great help to him, if upon his not performance of conditions it shall be thought fit to follow him again, whereas if he had not been forborne I assure myself by this he had been overthrown or starved. I doubt not but as means hath been made for him already, so there are that will still deal on his behalf; but for my part, as one that have known him ever since I knew Ireland, to have lived in contempt to the State, not only a robber and spoiler of Her Majesty's good subjects about him, but a receiver and a harbourer of all thieves and murderers from every part of the realm, and the receiver and conveyer away of the prisoners and pledges that break out of the castle of Dublin, which hath specially bred this, Her Majesty's great charge, and country's spoil by war. I wish the overthrow and confusion of him, and his lewd sons and loose crew, who in my time of service here, because I once knew brought thus low, then pardoned, and so by time raised to the pride they lately were in, I now fear lest the like favour by such length of time may breed the like hereafter, a matter easily avoided, for his present state considered a small number will now soon root him out. Thus far I am bold to enlarge to your Honour, whom I think not fit to trouble further at this time; hereafter as occasion shall happen, I shall be bold to write unto you, in the mean season and always I desire earnestly, and so will deserve to dwell in your good opinion and honourable favour, and thus do humbly end.

I know Sir Henry Harrington and others, the neighbours and near dwellers to Feagh M'Hugh, as they have earnestly laboured the pardoning of Feagh M'Hugh, and enlarging his wife, who remaineth condemned of treason in the Castle of Dublin, so they will still follow the same. For the pardoning of Feagh I have before written my opinion, and for enlarging of his wife I do specially wish the forbearance thereof, because whilst she is detained prisoner there is no better tie upon him to cause him refrain doing of mischief, until such time as it be resolved of or on how to deal with him; and for himself the late prosecution hath so spoiled and wasted his country as now he must needs be forced to break out, which if he do it will be more easy to light upon him than formerly it hath been. The country who have charged themselves with the service already and made party against his wife will fear to be forward hereafter in service if Feagh be not now prosecuted, who will take his times hereafter to be revenged on those that have now served against him. *Autog.* pp. 4.

Aug. 14.
Dublin.

32. Sir Henry Wallop, Sir Rob. Gardener, Sir Anth. Sentleger, and Mr. Solicitor Roger Wilbraham, to Burghley. Their purpose of proceeding in execution of the two Commissions for passing lands to undertakers, and for the composition in Munster. Pray Burghley's further direction. *Autogs.* pp. 2.

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Aug. 14.
Dublin.

33. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Beverley's mutual consent to his bringing over the whole of the 7,000*l*. Three of the nine barks sent by Beverley have not yet arrived. Some of the six arrived escaped with much peril. *p.* 1½. *Incloses*,

33. I. *Corn laden for Ireland in nine barks, converted into London weight and measure.* *pp.* 2.

Aug. 14.
Athlone.

34. Sir Ric. Bingham to Burghley. In favour of the College of Dublin to have lands of persons attainted in perpetuity till their book be full. The bearer, Mr. Chalenor, fellow of their house, is a very godly person. *Autog.* *p.* 1.

Aug. 14.
Dublin.

35. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Galway and Thomond stand firm. 2,000 rebels in Connaught. Captains Nowell, Pigott, and Parkins sent with 300 men sent to Sir Richard Bingham. Doubts other parts of the realm will break loose, seeing Ulster and Connaught have broken the ice. Fenton's inclination to a pacification. The monthly charge is far higher than is set down in the muster master's certificate. Lamentable poverty of the English Pale. *Autog.* *pp.* 2.

Aug. 14.
Dublin.

36. Sir R. Napper and Sir Ant. Sentleger to Burghley. The lands of the late attainted persons, and such escheats as have grown by attainders of felony within 20 years, and lands of dissolved monasteries ought to be put in charge for Her Majesty. They have not any one acre of land, other than they rent near Dublin. *pp.* 2.

Aug. 15.
Dublin.

37. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. Dutiful demeanour and forwardness of Sir Charles O'Carroll in Her Majesty's service. Troubles lately happened between him and some of the Earl of Ormond's tenants adjoining to him. *Autog.* *p.* 1.

Aug. 15.
Dublin.

38. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. State of the accounts. Sends duplicates of the issues of certain Privy Seals, lest he should seem to cross Burghley. No account yielded for Munster these two years past. Means to take the receipt of the rents in Munster into his own hands. 800*l*. remains in his hands. The army behind for half their pay. *pp.* 3¾. *Incloses*,

38. I. *Declaration of the issue of a Privy Seal of 8,000*l*., dated 13 Jan., 1594–5.*

[*Mem.*—*There was a copy delivered to Burghley by Wallop, see Wallop's letter, July 21, 1595.*] *pp.* 16.

38. II. *Certificate of the issue of a Privy Seal of 7,000*l*., dated 20 May 1595.* *pp.* 11.

38. III. *Certificate of the issue of part of a Privy Seal of 5,028*l*., dated June 14, 1595.* *pp.* 9.

38. IV. *Certificate of money delivered to George Beverley for provision of victuals to be made at Chester. 1595, June 14.* *p.* ½.

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38. v. *Certificate of the receipt and issue of the revenues in Ireland between the last of February and the 12 of Aug. last.* pp. 19½.

Aug. 15.
Chester.

39. Capt. Anthony Deringe to the Privy Council. The storm that drove them back August 8. Much ado to keep their horses' throats uncut. Open small vessels. 4d. per diem too little for his horses. p. 1. *Incluses,*

39. i. *Privy Council to Capt. Anthony Deering, touching a proportion of provender for the horses under his charge at Chester.* 1595, Aug. 5, Court at Greenwich. Copy. p. 1.

Aug. 15.
Chester.

40. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. The Lord Deputy has taken no knowledge of his care, but writeth much by the incensement of others. Some of the barks of victuals and soldiers returned back to the coast by the scanting of the wind. Four barks have arrived in Ireland. pp. 2.

Aug. 15.
Chester.

41. F. Aldersey to Burghley. Diet of the soldiers driven back. Desires a further sum of money out of the treasure remaining for Ireland. Burghley's letter to Sir Geff. Fenton entrusted to a substantial man. p. 1. *Incluses,*

41. i. *Note of 1,510l. 11s. 0½d. disbursed for the soldiers sent to Ireland.* p. 1.

Aug. 16.
Dublin.

42. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Sir Richard Bingham's return to Dublin. He doubteth many in Connaught will throw off their mask. Bingham has yet before his eyes the murder of his kinsman a gentleman of very good worth for valour and good direction in the wars. 50 horse newly erected in lieu of Capt. Harcourt's band. p. 1. *Autogs. Inclose,*

42. i. *Estate of Connaught delivered by Sir Ric. Bingham. The rebels in Tyrawley, the Owles, Irris, Carro and Gallen number 700. M'Swiney ne Bane married the sister of Tibbot Bourke M'Water Kittaughe. The Castle of Innisbofin, which Wm. Fildew farmed, betrayed to the rebels. Foot company at the Boyle. Abbey of Tulsk newly repaired by Sir Ric. Bingham. The traitors fortify the castle of Sligo. State of the six companies containing 315 men sent to the supply of Connaught.* 1595, Aug. 16. pp. 2½.

Aug. 16.
Dublin Castle.

43. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The custodian of the Temporalities of the Archbishopric of Tuam. Her Majesty's comfort at the razing of Dungannon and the traitor's desire to speak with Sir John Norreys. Wishes he might not receive blame for the failure of the service for want of victuals, as that hath otherwise too much grieved him. The Lords of the Pale have met and yielded to find 1,000 foot and 300 horse for one month. pp. 6½. *Incluses,*

43. i. *Capt. George Thorndike to Marshal Bagenall. Sent him a letter long since by Capt. Merriman. Anchored with the Poppinjay and the Charles at Oulderfleet. Learned of Moyses Hill that the Scots were landed at the Ardes. Anchored in the bay of Copland*

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Isle. Parley with Steward, Secretary to Agnus M'Connel Gorme. Attacks the Scots gallies. Takes their pledges. Newcomen forbad the delivery of the butter to him which Bagenall had appointed. If he have not a supply he will be forced to return to Dublin. Copy. pp. 3½. Incloses,

43. II. *Agnus M'Connell and Donnel Gorme to Capt. G. Thornton and Capt. Rigges. Offer two pledges to be put in the Governor of Claneboy's hands till they shall have returned to Scotland. Their desire to send a messenger to the Lord Deputy to offer their service against Her Majesty's enemies. 1595, July 28. Copy. p. 1.*

43. III. *Same to same. Sending as pledges the heir of Agnus M'Connell's father's brother and a gentleman of Donnel Gorme's. 1595, July 28. Copy. p. ¾.*

43. IV. *Agnus M'Connell of Dunaveg, and Donnell Gorme of Sleatt to Capt. Thornteton, Capt. Riggs and Capt. Bethell. They desire to pass over to the other shore and send to speak with the Governor. 1595, July 30. Copy. p. 1.*

[Aug. 16.] 44. *Examination of Sir Fargus Cavell and Sir Patrick O'Beren, priests, touching the Scots who are upon the Copeland Islands to the number of 3,000. Captain Thornton hath sunk three of the Randles' ships with all the men and taken two others. The Earl of Tirone cannot have conference with the Scots in regard of Her Majesty's ships. p. 1.*

Aug. 16. Dublin Castle. 45. *Lord Deputy to Sir Rob. Cecil. Bemoans the taste of bitterness in Her Majesty's letters of 25 July. The darkness of Maguire's offer. Deputy leaves the war to Norreys. Desires a letter of comfort from Her Majesty for that his hazard and pains have been greater than any of his predecessors. Holog. Seal, with arms. p. 1½.*

Rec. Aug. 16. 46. *Suit of Neile M'Hugh M'Phelim O'Neill coming in on the Proclamation. 500 foot and 50 horse would enable him to reduce both the Claneboys. He hopes to draw Arte M'Baron to serve Her Majesty. Desires the country and pension of Shane M'Brian O'Neill. p. 1.*

Rec. Aug. 16. 47. *Humble suit of Neile M'Hugh M'Phelim O'Neill of the North Claneboy, with offers of service to Her Majesty. The day that his father and brethren were slain by Alexander M'Surley, the Scot, the petitioner saved Captain Eaton's colours, and brought them away from the enemy. Copy. p. 1¾.*

Aug. 17. Dublin. 48. *Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Hoped to have had force sufficient to take Sligo and Ballyshannon. The Lord Deputy seemed willing to go through Connaught, but the Council have not assented thereunto. The Lord Deputy's journey to the borders of the Pale interferes with the Connaught service. Autog. p. 1. Incloses,*

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48. i. *Estate of Connaught delivered by Sir Ric. Bingham. 2,320 rebels in Connaught. With a postscript that O'Donnell with 700 Scots intends to distress Ballymote and the rest of the holds. Calendared above pp. 369, No. 42. i. pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. pp. 3.*

Aug. 18. 49. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Recommend the
Dublin. suit for maintenance to be given to the New College. Chalenor has been a careful and painful instrument for the building of it. *Autogs. p. 1.*

Aug. 18. 50. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. By Mr. Chalenor in favour of
Dublin. the suit of the College. *Autog. p. 1.*

[Aug. 18.] 51. Mr. Walter Travers, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to
Burghley. Mission of two fellows to supplicate Her Majesty for 100*l.* of attainted or concealed land in fee farm. Intreats Burghley's favourable furtherance of the suit. Received Sept. 4. *Autog. p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

Aug. 18. 52. Capt. John Price to Burghley. Run away soldiers. The
Dundalk. rebels attempted to burn the Newry. The King of Spain has sent to Tirone great store of gold and treasure. Would place three armies, one in Claneboy, the second in the heart of Tirone, and the last to go through Connaught. *Holog. pp. 2.*

[Aug. 20.] 53. Privy Council to the Lord Deputy and Council. Touching
Court at the indictment of Sir Charles O'Carrol for the murder of Cantwell
Greenwich. and others. Seriously recommend the same to be with all equity considered, because the gentleman is in question for his life. Signed by Burghley, Buckhurst, and Sir R. Cecil. *pp. 2. Inclose,*

53. i. *Sir Charles [O']Carroule to Sir Robt. Cecil. Prays that his country of Ely O'Carroull may be reduced to shire ground, or else annexed to the King's or Queen's counties. The causes why Sir Charles O'Carrol could not serve in person in the present expedition of the Lord Deputy in Ulster. 1595, July 16, London. Autog. pp. 2.*

[It is possible that the above letter was never despatched, nor yet its enclosure, but a letter from the Queen to the Lord Deputy Russell to the same effect is inrolled on the Patent Rolls in Ireland, and given in Morris, p. 405, No. 40, and Carew, p. 121, No. 166.]

Aug. 20. 54. Lord Chancellor, Archbishop, to Burghley. Recommends
Dublin. the suit of the new college of Dublin. *Autog. Seal, with arms. p. 1.*

Aug. 20. 55. Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley. O'Donnell hath thrown
Dublin. Scots and Irish into Connaught to trouble us, and win Galway and Clare. Much practice to procure the Earl of Clanricarde to join with them. Importance of Sligo house. Ballymote never appertained to O'Connor Sligo. *Autog. Seal, with arms. pp. 3.*

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Aug. 24. 56. Computation of the money sent at sundry times since the 13 Jan. 1594-5. *pp.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Aug. 25.
Camp by the
Newry.

57. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. Rumours spread that the rebels did offer to submit upon any conditions, which was denied them. Fear of Her Majesty's purpose to a conquest and prosecute the ruin of all the Irish. Proffers of submission to the garrison of Armagh. Capt. Sentleger and Capt. Francis Stafford sent to hear what this rebel would offer. Tirone's petition for O'Donnell sheweth the venom of his rebellion. Money that the poor soldier may be clothed. A vice-treasurer to be appointed at the Newry, or those who have most need will be last served. *Holog. Seal, with arms. pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses,*

57. I. *Tirone to the President of Munster. Beseeches that Her Majesty's most gracious pardon and favour may be extended to him and the inhabitants of Tirone. 1595, Aug. 22. Copy. p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

57. II. *Declaration of the numbers of horse, foot, kerne, and pioneers at present employed in the province of Ulster, and the monthly charge containing 31 days, under the hand of Sir Ralph Lane. 24 Aug. pp.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Aug. 25.
Dublin.

58. Mr. Francis Shaen to Burghley. Against the proceedings of Edmond Barret, Patk. Foxe, and others to procure a reversion of his living. *Holog. pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Aug. 25.
[London.]

59. Sir Charles O'Carroulle to Sir R. Cecil. Sends letters for Lord Burghley which he has not time to deliver. Leaves his affairs with his counsel, Mr. Stafforton, of Gray's Inn. *Autog. p.* 1.

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and 25.

60. General memorial by Burghley of sundry matters to be considered for Ireland. *pp.* 3.

Aug. 25.

61. A computation of the increase of the numbers and charge of the army since February. *pp.* 4.

Aug. 26.
The Camp by
the Newry.

62. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Thinks Tirone meaneth but to win time. All the country doth extremely desire a cessation of arms. The rebels bury their oats as soon as they cut them. There must be better order for the relief of the soldier. His brother to be placed in Loughfoyle. *Holog. Seal with arms. p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Aug. 26.
Dublin.

63. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The running away of soldiers should be put a stop to. Poverty of the English Pale. The rebellions in Connaught and Ulster. Tirone has his powder from Glasgow. *pp.* 2. *Incloses,*

63. I. *Copy of the cipher which Burghley sent to him with an addition of names omitted. p.* 1.

[Aug. 26.]

64. Cipher for Ireland. [See also July 12, p. 340, No. 25.]

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- Aug. 26. 65. Sir Rafe Lane to Burghley. Fortification of Armagh. Want
Camp at of garrons. Prey of 2,500 creights brought in from the rebels.
Kilmonaghan, Sundry letters of Tirone rejected. Con M'anEarl and Art Bradagh
within four O'Hagan received as pledges from the Earl during a parley. Capt.
miles of the William Warren taken prisoner and his convoy of 40 horse slain in
Newry. a pass. His suit for charge of a garrison. *pp.* 3.
- Aug. 26. 66. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. There is not the fourth part
Chester. of the wheat wanted to be had at Chester. Wet season. A bark
laden for Carlingford. Two additional barks. The North of
England and the Isle of Man to be preferred for victualling. A
brewhouse and ovens. *pp.* 2. *Incloses,*
66. 1. *Lord Deputy and Council to Geo. Beverley. Touching the
rates and charges of his several emptions. 1595, Aug. 9, Dublin
Castle. Copy. p.* 1.
- Aug. 26. 67. Geo. Beverley to Sir Rob. Cecil. All the nine barks which
Chester. tarried so long for wind are now safely arrived in Ireland. *p.* 1½.
- Aug. 26. 68. F. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Allowance of 6*d.* a man
Chester. and 4*d.* a horse per diem. 400*l.* received of Crosse. Soldiers
waiting wind. Two of the runaway horsemen apprehended at
Durham. *p.* 1.
- Aug. 26. 69. Capt. Antho. Deringe to the Privy Council. That Henry
Chester. Evans and Roger Gittoes being committed for hurting one Browne
of Chester may be bailed by their Lordships' order. *p.* 1.
- Aug. 26. 70. Captain Anthony Deringe to Burghley. That Cross may
Chester. have warrant to impress him some money. *p.* 1.
- Aug. 27. 71. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. Want of garrons for victualling
The Camp by Armagh. The prey taken stolen away again. Manner of Capt.
the Newry. Warren's capture by the rebels. Rumour of Spaniards sent into
Scotland. *pp.* 2½.
- Aug. 27. 72. Project of Sir J. Norreys for carrying on the war for a certain
Camp by the sum of money. Norreys to have the nomination of all persons
Newry. that shall be employed in the service. *pp.* 2.
- Aug. 27. 73. Muster of horsemen, kern, and pioneers. *pp.* 3.
The Newry.
- Aug. 27. 74. Memorandum of 66,891*l.* sent to Ireland in 1594 and 1595.
p. 1.
- Aug. 28. 75. Sir Rafe Lane to Burghley. Continual falling sick of the
new supplies. Complains of Her Majesty's thrift. Want of
Commissaries. *Holog. p.* 1.
- Aug. 31. 76. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. By Mollineux the
Dublin. victualler's man for victualling matters. Salted beef and herrings.
If the garrison shall exceed 2,000 men the proportion of victuals
must be increased. *pp.* 2. *Inclose,*

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76. I. *Proportion for victualling 2,000 men for six months.* p. 1.

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Dublin.

77. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Thomas Fleming's proffered service. Russell's course to induce Irish rebels to cut off some principal traitor before he would show them any favour. Tirone has good intelligence both from Dublin and the Court. The purpose to place Capt. William Warren as commander over the forces at Knockfergus. Feagh M'Hugh's demand for 30 days respect. Treasure safely arrived. *Holog.* pp. 4. *Incloses,*

77. I. *Sir J. Norreys to [the Lord Deputy.] Captain Warren appointed to take charge of Carrickfergus. M'Quillin's faction will do service. Refers the success of the journey to the relation of Capt. Russell. It were necessary the whole Council should be consulted on Tirone's offers. 1595, Aug. 25, The Camp [by the Newry].* pp. 2. *Incloses,*

77. II. *Tirone to Sir John Norreys. I confess unto your Lordship that I have offended Her Majesty, and I am heartily sorry for it. I humbly beseech Her Highness' most gracious pardon and favour to be extended towards me, and all the inhabitants of Tyrone, for which I will give such assurance for the continuation of my loyalty, as shall be thought meet upon further conference. And withal I humbly crave Her Majesty's gracious pardon unto all those that have adhered themselves unto me in this action, they also yielding the like security for their loyalty. For that, since the time I was proclaimed there hath passed an oath between us to hold one course. Thus humbly submitting myself to Her Majesty's most gracious favour, desiring also your furtherance herein I commit you to God. 1595, August 22. Copy.* p. 2.

Aug. 31.
Dublin.

78. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Vindicates himself from a charge of neglect. The cause of delay in answering certain letters. Reasons of his writing to Mr. Vice Chamberlain and Lord Buckhurst. pp. 2.

Aug. 31.
Dublin.

79. Robert Newcomen, Victualler of Ireland, to Burghley. Will advertise what defalcations for victuals are due after the return of his ministers. p. 2.

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Sept. 1.
Chester.

1. F. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Departure of the rest of the horse and foot. p. 1.

Sept. 1.
Chester.

2. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Ladings of four barks. Proposals touching provision of wheat for the winter. p. 1.

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Sept. 3.
Dublin.

3. Sir H. Wallop to [Burghley]. Answer to Burghley's of 4th and 11th of August. The execution of his office in this busy time is as much as he himself and clerks can turn their hands to. Can get no certificate of the checks from Sir Rafe Lane, since the 31st March. Her Majesty will lose 3*d.* per diem in victualling each soldier. 1,000*l.* for fortifications. The stone that built the little castle at the Blackwater brought from the ruins of Benburb. His doings mistaken. *Autog.* pp. 7½. *Incloses,*

3. I. *Geo. Beverley to Sir H. Wallop. His good liking of Wallop's taking over the 1,000*l.* which was better carried over than stayed at Chester. The victuallers of bands which want half their numbers take full allowance. 1595, Aug. 26. Copy. p. 1.*

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Dublin.

4. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Good services of the bearer, Mr. Francis Shaen. Francis Capstocke dismissed by Fenton for seeking Shane's land. Connaught. p. 1.

Sept. 6.
Dublin.

5. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Not able to borrow 700*l.* Money with all speed. Victual. Protection for two months to Feagh M'Hugh. The rebels of Ulster and Connaught grow proud and insolent. The hopes they have in Spain and Scotland. They demand 1,000 foot and 100 horse, in addition to their present army. pp. 4. *Inclose,*

5. I. *Certificate of the defects of horse and foot sent out of England in August and mustered before the Lord Deputy and Council. 1595, Aug. 30. pp. 5.*

5. II. *Certificate of Robt. Newcomen of money and victuals received from Beverley with the quantities bought in Ireland. 1595, Sept. 8. p. 1.*

5. III. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. As I wrote unto your Lordship last from this house, upon my coming from Dublin, where I stayed but one night, I made all the haste I could after the traitor O'Donnell, and with all the force I could make, followed him into the county of Galway, thinking he had meant to have entered into that county, so far as I might have cut between him and home, but contrarily he diverted out of the Lord Bermingham's country, through the county of Mayo, homewards; whereupon I marched back, and took the very nearest way toward Sligo, being verily persuaded that he could not be before me at the bridge of Assadaro [Ashrow] within three miles of Sligo. Howbeit having no doubt some good intelligence of our proceeding, he passed the said bridge some two or three hours before we could be there, being letted in our march that morning so much time or more through the negligence of them which kept our beeves, for our beeves being lost we were driven to stay at the Curlew foot above three hours till we had found them, which lost us the best opportunity against the traitors that could have been wished. My cousin Christopher*

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Marten and Captain Malbie, with some of our horsemen, made the traitors stand at gaze a long hour, fearing we had been there with our whole force ; but in the end, when we came not they passed to Sligo, where the traitors rested not, but drew away the same night towards the mountain and encamped in a glen about five miles beyond Sligo. We took our rest that night by hither Sligo, and the next morning marched to Sligo, being told by some of the country that if O'Donnell had time he would break the Castle ; but at our coming thither, we found the traitors to hold it, and a show as though O'Donnell meant to fight with us (for so much the murderer Ulick Burke told some of our Irish horsemen), who with other of O'Donnell's horsemen were bragging upon the hills hard by Sligo. Upon this we drew past Sligo, both horse and foot, and presented ourselves to the enemy, his horsemen still flying from hill to hill before us, and his footmen two miles off in our sight ; but in the end we put them all into the glen, where we held it bootless to follow them, and so made our retreat to Sligo and there encamped. Only the same day after we were set, some of the traitors' horsemen came pricking near to the town, and my cousin Captain Christopher Marten, with a few of his company issuing out to answer them, happened to engage themselves somewhat too far (being not well seconded) that himself was hurt with a casting staff, whereof he died the next day. We continued that night at Sligo, and the next day prepared some "sowes" as well as we could, for our journey was so short and sudden as we could not possibly prepare things for it, purposing to make an offer the next night to sap the Castle, but in the end we saw it would not prevail without loss of our men, and that we should be driven to stand longer upon it than either we had victuals or munition for ; and therefore after conference had and some half score of our men hurt with carrying of the "sowes," but none slain ; we resolved to rise the next morning and proceed no further, having no victuals but two or three days' beef, and not sufficient munition to hold out one day's fight, if we should be put to it, and the traitor O'Donnell kept the glen with his force and had sent for all the rabble of the provincial rebels to come to him out of Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon, besides those of Magwyre's and his own, and some of the Earl's for aught we knew. Sir Arthur O'Neill being then with him with some 60 horse. We took the Castle of Colmonie the next day, within four miles of Sligo, and placed a ward in it, being a very necessary place and next to Sligo, to answer that service, and then finding our English companies much weary and wearied out, having travelled from Dublin hither and immediately after performed such a journey with so long marches, we resolved both for the benefit of the country to the end the people may come back and reap their harvest, and for the ease and relief of the soldiers to place them for a time upon the frontiers, as it were in garrisons, and yet none otherways but that their victualling is only beef and bread, and scarce bread at all times. Thus we rest upon a defensible war for the time in hope that upon coming of these

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other two English companies which we expect from your Lordship, we shall proceed to some further service, although our companies now lying at rest will consume all our provision of beeves appointed for a greater journey, that we shall have much ado to prepare beeves again to serve our turn. Upon Tuesday we left O'Donnell in his camp beyond Sligo, but cannot advertise what course he hath since taken, but if his footmanship had not been better than ours he had dearly paid for his journey into Connaught. They marched away night and day till they got beyond Sligo, and their carriage was light for they took no cows in this journey, or did other harm than the burning of a few old houses in my Lord Birmingham's country, for all the cattle were fled before. He was made believe that the Earl of Clanricarde would join with him, but the Earl came to me with 30 horse, and went with me the journey along, and these be the circumstances and proceedings of our journey to the date hereof, awaiting the first opportunity (our men being refreshed) to follow the service again. Now I am driven in necessity to move your Lordship for the sending hither of a sufficient minister from the victualler to take charge and keep the account of all these beeves and provisions delivered to the companies, for all lies upon me, which must needs be to my great trouble and hindrance, and my own men being otherways occupied in these times I cannot possibly hold it out myself, for the charge is great and worthy of consideration. Here is a baker of biscuit which meddleth no further neither is he fit for it, but rather it ought to be some principal man, and to have good allowance for it. 1595, Sept. 6. Abstract. pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 6.
Dublin.

6. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. To be allowed repayment of the money advanced by him to the Mayor of Chester for paying coat and conduct money to the soldiers. Desires a warrant to put the last 1,000 foot and 100 horse into pay from their first arrival at Chester. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 6.
Dublin.

7. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. It may please your honourable Lordship, together with your Lordship's letter of the 11th of August that came to my hands the 28th of the same, I received letters to my Lord General and Sir Ralph Lane, which I sent presently by a messenger of the victualler's to Newry, but before his coming my Lord was departed towards Armagh, so that the messenger delivered the letters to one Mr. John Morgan, agent there for Sir Henry Bagenall, who promiseth to send them to my Lord General so soon as any safe means is offered. The day before Sir John Norreys' departure towards Armagh, being the 30th of August, he wrote unto me, acknowledging the receipt of mine about the muster master's certificate of the checks. In those his letters he protesteth his own great care of the due looking to the musters, and for the last that were taken he writeth he is sure Sir Ralph Lane sendeth me the certificates, but I have received none nor heard from him in answer of my first letter, so as I can say no more

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therein, but that I hope at his return from Armagh he will do it, and for the bands in Connaught which have been mustered by Thomas Chambers, the muster master's deputy, I do herewith send your Lordship a copy of his muster roll, in which their numbers and checks will appear.

The enclosed copy from the traitor Tirone Sir John Norreys sent unto me in his said letter which yesternight I received. It was written to Captain Sentleger, and in answer as it seemeth of one by him sent about the enlargement of Captain Warren, and I presume to send it to your Lordship, and so leave it to your grave consideration.

Herewith I send your Lordship also a certificate of the issue of the last treasure brought over, whereof there came to my hands 5,600*l.*; the residue being 1,400*l.* was by your Lordship's appointment delivered to Mr. Beverley and the Mayor of Chester. By this your Lordship may perceive how far Her Majesty is behindhand with the army, and what portion is here reserved for their relief, who have been paid but 14 days' pay in July and seven in August, besides what was behind of their pay before, and this treasure maketh not 14 days' pay more, and yet some whose companies are most decayed have not so much, and the chief officers, all the warders, most of the pensioners, ministers of the ordnance, and divers others have none at all, so that of those two months the bands will rest still unpaid for 26 days, and some more, and the others as the chief officers, warders, pensioners, &c., for a longer time, out of which their defalcations of checks, victual, and munition is to be made; and now towards the answering of that arrear for this present month and so for the time to come, a very small portion is left for all charges, ordinary and extraordinary, which when shall be issued as presently for necessary preparations against my Lord Deputy's now journey it will be, I know not what shift will be made: for we are utterly without expectation or hope of borrowing any great sum of money here. This scarcity of money hath already enforced us to take up a sum of 500*l.* of certain English merchants now bound over, which by warrant from my Lord Deputy and Council we have appointed Mr. Beverley to repay at Chester out of the 1,000*l.* last delivered him there, of which 500*l.* we caused the victualler to whom the whole is delivered to bestow 260*l.* in 200 quarters of good Danzig rye at 2*s.* the quarter brought in hither very lately by a merchant of this city, which we were constrained to buy, having now here as the victualler saith, in all places of Her Majesty's store of bread and wheat, and meal to make bread, but a proportion to serve for 10 days, being uncertain of the coming of any from Mr. Beverley in regard of the contrariety of the wind, from whom since the beginning there have come hither but eight victualling barques, so that one of the nine that he had laden before the end of July is not yet come over. And now that your Lordship doth see how far Her Majesty is already behind with her army, how little money is here left to supply them for the time present and to come, and

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for all other extraordinary causes whatsoever, and also how of necessity provision of beef and herring must now be made as in my former letter, and likewise in the victualler's certificate is mentioned, I humbly beseech your Lordship to be a mean to Her Majesty that such a proportion of treasure be now sent as may be answerable to the necessity of the service, the rather in regard of the dangerous passage hither in winter, which I leave to your Lordship's honourable consideration. *Seal with arms.* pp. 2. *Incloses,*

7. I. *Certificate of the number and musters of the companies sent into Connaught.* 1595, Aug. 26. pp. 2½.

7. II. *Earl of Tirone to Capt. Sentleger.* I have received your letter, and do let you understand that Captain Warren and the rest now in the hands of my brother Cormack and Turlough, shall be enlarged, so as Shane M'Turlough O'Neill, Phellim M'Turlough Braslagh, Patrick M'Turloughe O'Neill, and two churls of my son Con's remaining in Armagh be set at liberty. When you wrote unto me to deal for myself and for those contained in Tirone, it should seem the Lord General conceiveth that I desire that those that have taken my part since I was proclaimed, should be upon my peace, which is contrary to my meaning, for that I desire that upon their several submissions they may have peace, particularly for themselves, and to depend on Her Majesty, whereof, if his Lordship allow, you may give me notice thereof. But by the way if his Lordship mean to fortify in any place within Tirone I cannot congratulate therewith until I see some better course taken. 1595, August 27. Copy. p. ¾.

7. III. *Brief certificate of the issue of part of a Privy Seal of 7,000l., dated 29 July 1595.* 1595, Sept. 5. pp. 11.

7. IV. *Sir Rafe Lane to the Lord Deputy.* My duty humbly remembered unto your Lordship it may please the same to be advertised that myself being here in Her Majesty's army for Ulster, I received a letter from Mr. Treasurer, of the 24th of this month, for Her Majesty's services concerning mine office for the musters to the which he requireth both speedy answer as also speedy performance of the contents of the same, which his letter consisted of two special points. The one in expostulating with me for not having taken order for the mustering of the garrisons, and for the certifying of such checks as are to be imposed upon them. And the other in requiring of me forthwith to send him my certificates as well for the checks for the time past (which he writeth will in England be looked for to be very great, and such as may be found greatly to lessen Her Majesty's charge, for that both my Lord President from hence, and Sir Richard Bingham from Connaught, do daily write unto your Lordship from time to time, and your Lordship and the rest into England, of the weakness and decay of the bands), as also for the time to come take order for the monthly musters of the armies and garrisons, and monthly certificates of the checks defalckable upon

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the same, assuring me of the treasure expected to come out of England (that for the saving of himself harmless, until he have the said certificates from me), he will pay no man. And for so much as I have had the like imputation heretofore by some of that honourable board no less than by himself, I have thought good as to Mr. Treasurer himself, so also humbly to deliver unto your Lordship with the rest, my answer to the whole and every part of the same. And therefore to the first part touching my Lord President, and Sir Richard Bingham, writing to your Lordship of the weakness and decay of the bands, the same in like sort by your Lordship, and also by themselves certified into England, whereupon it will be there expected that Her Majesty's charges should be greatly lessened by checks, I answer that those, my Lord General's advertisements, are in mine own knowledge very true, and I believe the same also of Sir Richard Bingham's. But the inference upon the same that therefore it would be necessarily expected in England that Her Majesty's charges here by the checks would be greatly lessened, I do assure myself in their wisdoms they will not, and in their equities they cannot look for it, when they shall be duly certified of what defects this great weakness groweth, which the personal presences and eye witness here, of those that being absent only by contemplation conceive the same would plainly discover unto themselves how far they are mistaken in that their account. For every man here in the view of the daily march of the army is a witness, that the weakness of the same groweth of the daily falling sick of the common soldiers in the army, and the certificates of the officers of the towns where the bands have been garrisoned which the Captains here lately mustered presented under the hands of portreeves and officers of the towns, whereas they lay of the sick men in the same doth make it apparent that the want of those persons in the army must of necessity be a cause of the weakness in that same that is certified. The same, nevertheless, being in no equity to afford any checks to Her Majesty, yet there are checks imposed, and that in great proportion for the runaways which in truth are many, and for some other deficiencies in greater value by the one third part in the whole than by any precedent can be showed in armies for this realm, consisting of greater numbers in any former time, hath been imposed by any that hath served in this office before me. To the second, which is his request to be monthly certified, upon monthly reviews of the checks defalcable upon the armies or garrisons of the same, although I confess it is very necessary for Her Highness's service, that so it should be, and without it it would be greatly to Her Majesty's prejudice in her expenses for these wars, nevertheless it is an impossibility for me or any one to perform that in more places than in one as this time serveth. For myself that have mustered the army here, that is on foot for the field, can send the checks imposed upon the same. If I can have a convoy sufficient, which can be no less than of 500 men at some times, to convoy the packet from the camp to Dundalk, unless I send it by sea, which the staying for a wind, may make me to miss of the monthly term prescribed. But as for the

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bands remaining in garrisons at Armagh and at Monaghan, besides those at Carlingford, at the Newry, and on that side of the Pass at Dundalk and Ardee, I must take the musters of them when my Lord General shall find it for Her Majesty's service to march to any of those garrisons with the whole army. In Connaught I have there my deputy, Thomas Chambers, and upon mine own provision a commissary to assist him for the army and garrisons there; and yet I am sure he shall not be able with one alone to perform Mr. Treasurer's expectation for his monthly certificates from every of the garrisons there; and therefore I will conclude now for Her Majesty's service and profit with a poor advice, not as a muster master, but as though unworthy, a Councillor, that as in other parts (where Her Majesty hath armies), for her best thrift it is advised by my Lord Treasurer and the Lords of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council in England, that every particular garrison, consisting of 300 and upwards, should have a particular commissary for the musters entertained, not out of the checks (because perhaps there will be no cause at all if it be well looked unto), but out of Her Majesty's treasure, together with a deputy for the Treasurer in like sort entertained for every several garrison, and also a commissary for the field for every several army, in like manner entertained. In Flanders Her Majesty giveth a noble sterling a day to every commissary leaguer; but to the commissary of the field a greater allowance in regard of his clerks that of necessity he must entertain, but here the one half may serve touching the entertainment, but fewer commissaries than there be several garrisons and several armies, the Muster master no fewer than the Treasurer can be allowed deputies to do Her Majesty the service that is fit. And even so humbly beseeching your Lordship to tolerate with the simplicity of my advice, not doubting but your Lordship and the rest in your wisdoms and equity cannot conceive any defect in my former proceedings concerning this mine office for the present I end. 1595, Aug. 31, Camp at Kilmanaghan. Copy. pp. 3.

7. v. Note showing where Her Majesty's forces, 6,300 men, are employed. 1595, Sept. 8. pp. 3.

Sept. 6.
Dundalk.

8. Sir H. Duke to the Lord Deputy. My honourable good Lord. These are to certify that upon Thursday last the Lord President gave the traitors a great overthrow, the Lord be praised for it; the traitors will not confess the numbers that they lost at both the fights, but I am certainly informed that they lost so many as that two such meetings will near end the wars of Tyrone. It is said that Turlough M'Henry and some of the best are killed, but the certainty is not yet known, for that the Irishry most closely conceal their loss. My Lord President is returned to the Newry yesterday night. Copy. p. 3.

Sept. 7.
Dublin.

9. Sir G. Fenton to Burghley. My duty used, yesterday a servant of Sir Thomas Norreys, as he said, coming from him out of Ulster, gave out that Her Majesty's forces and the Earl had fought

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upon the plains between Armagh and the Newry, where he said the L. President was lightly hurt in the arm, Sir Thomas shot through the thigh, and Capt. Richard Wingfeld maimed in one of his arms, with danger, and some 25 of ours were slain, and a 100 of theirs. I spoke not with the party that brought this report, whereby I might judge of the credit thereof, neither is it ratified since, either in part or in the whole by any second concurrency, so as I think all this is not to be believed for canonical, though I conceive something hath been done, as I find by a letter written from Sir Henry Duke lying upon the borders, who approveth the report in substance, but varieth in the particularities, and yet he hath it not otherwise than by common advertisements; it is strange to me that in such a hard rising ground as that is, where is neither bog nor bush, the traitors should dare to give or take any skirmish with us, unless they took the advantage of our want of numbers, which is too well known to them, and touching horsemen they do greatly overtop us, as well in numbers as in goodness of horses. This (if it be true), with other slight taints which, in their opinion, they have given to us, as it maketh them insolent and glorious so the thing that I gather and doubt is, that these petty events shall be sent into Spain with all advantage of fame and report, whereby that King, upon the ground of these supposed good beginnings, may the rather be drawn to show himself in the quarrel, and by giving maintenance to the rebellion, make the war more doubtful and chargeable to Her Majesty; and I am of opinion that if the King of Spain, taking the commodity of the present alteration and stirs in the realm, should put on land at one time 4,000 men, having intelligence with some corporate towns of the west or north-west parts of the kingdom (which is to be doubted), it would be a force sufficient to put things to a dangerous hazard, by making many parts of the kingdom to break loose who hitherto have stood hovering, awaiting what time would bring forth. It may please your Lordship, therefore, who I have long known to be inwardly careful of the good of this kingdom, to consider in time what is meet for Her Majesty to do in these great appearances of danger, and, as I have in my other letters touched to your Lordship to move Her Highness either to reinforce the army here, whereby may be put on foot three camps, each camp consisting upon 1,700 men strong, which will make a short war, or else to harken after some course of pacification to stop the bleeding of the wound before it languish to extremities. The borders of the English Pale are greatly wasted, and the heart and inward parts weary of their heavy burdens, men's minds are stirred, and the whole state of the realm disquieted, out of which what may break out to a further general peril, I humbly leave to your Lordship due consideration, besides the foreign enemy wanteth not fit opportunity, if he knew how to take it. I wished the Lord Deputy to transcript to your Lordship two offers of submission made at several times by the traitor Earl to the Lord President, not that they are honourable to Her Majesty, but that your Lordship might consider therein of further

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expediences for Her service, and inasmuch as his Lordship promised me to send them to you I forbear to do it. p. 1½.

Sept. 8. 10. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Understands for an assured
Dublin Castle. truth that there is not above 100 Scots either in Ulster or Con-
naught. His intention to lie at Kells or the Cavan. Magwire's
offers short of that which some other undertook for him. Aid ex-
pected from Spain and Scotland. The oversight of the Fort of
Duncannon committed to Sir John Dowdall. Feagh M'Hugh's
pretence. *Autog.* pp. 5. *Incloses,*

10. I. Rowland Skerett, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. *The King
of Spain is sending 6,000 soldiers in 14 ships to assist Tirone and
O'Donnell. Three great armies of 20,000 each. 1595, Aug. 29,
Galway. Copy. p. 1.*

10. II. Sir J. Norreys to the Lord Deputy. *Opinion that if the
rebel were particularly treated with he would be brought to reason.
1595, Aug. 30. p. ¾. Incloses,*

10. III. Earl of Tirone to Capt. Sentleger. *Capt. Warren and
the rest shall be restored if Shane M'Turlough O'Neill, Phelim
M'Turlough Braslagh, and Patk. M'Turlough O'Connell may be
set at liberty. 1595, Aug. 27. Copy. p. 1.*

Sept. 8. 11. Lort Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. Capt. Thornton in readi-
Dublin Castle. ness to ply over to Maclanes Castle. His intention to aid in
gaining Beleek or Ballyshannon. Suspects Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne
of no good meaning. Has signed him and his followers a protection
for six weeks. p. 1½. *Incloses,*

11. I. Capt. Geo. Thornton to the Lord Deputy. *His supply of
biscuit and beer near Strangford. Wishes to press Nicholas Fur-
long or William Flynn to be master instead of his present weak
old man. 1595, Aug. 29, Carrickfergus. p. 1½.*

Sept. 8. 12. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. Answers Burghley's of 11 Aug.
Camp four miles beyond the Newry. The extraordinary charge of placing a garrison at Loughfoyle
should not have been much. Details the conflict with the rebels.
Great sickness in the bands. Must be supplied with horsemen,
footmen, and munition. The old bands to be filled up with new
recruits and not disbanded. Little progress in the fortification.
pp. 5.

Sept. 8. 13. Sir John Norreys to Sir Robt. Cecil. Wishes a supply of
Camp four miles beyond the Newry. 800 foot and 100 horse. Can get no means to clothe his men.
Treasure to be sent directly to Carlingford, and so to the Newry.
Such Irish as come in depend upon Her Majesty's purse, and must
in some sort be maintained. p. 1½.

Sept. 8. 14. Sir J. Norreys to Sir Robert Cecil. Complains that he is
Camp beyond the Newry. not supplied with workmen for the fortifications. Could not be

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furnished with 150 carriages. The service is the "worser" seconded for his sake. Craves Cecil's furtherance of his suit to retire. *p. 1.*

Sept. 8.
Dublin.

15. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne has increased his number and repaired the state of his provision. He has long lived in contempt of the state, and been the only succour and relief that all the murderers and thieves in this part of the realm had. All that were of the jury for condemnation of his wife dread his tyranny. Wallop wishes the rooting out of him and his most lewd sons. *pp. 2.*

Sept. 8.
Camp at
Mahary le hyere.

16. Sir Rafe Lane to Burghley. Protest of the rebel after the last fight that since he hath now for ever lost the favour of Her Majesty he will seek another pillar to lean unto. He has ransomed Lane's man for 30*l.* sterling, but he is the last English or English Irish that he will not murder. Singular commendation of the Serjeant-Major Captain John Chichester. *Holog. p. 1.*

Sept. 8.
Dublin.

17. Donell O'Sulyvan to Burghley. To be a mean to the Privy Council to write in explanation of their letters of 1593, June 5, that he should have the haven which lieth close under his castle and was always possessed by his ancestors. *Autog. p. 1.*

Sept. 8.

18. Brief note showing where Her Majesty's forces in Ireland are employed. *pp. 3.*

Sept. 9
[and 12].
The Newry.

19. Sir H. Bagenall to [Burghley]. Right Honourable (my bounden duty remembered), it may please your Lordship there hath not anything in particular happened here lately that might seem worthy to give your Honour notice of until the coming down of my Lord President as general of Her Majesty's forces in Ulster, who came to Dundalk the 15 of August, and the forces meeting him there the 16 of the same, the 17 following he advanced forwards with them, and set down that evening within an English mile of the Newry; of whose coming, having received intelligence (being at that instant in Mourne), I went forthwith to meet with him, and after conference had what course was first requisite to be held in the prosecution of this service, the conclusion was to furnish Armagh with some store of victual, and thereupon spending some three or four days in that place, to give the victualler time for the providing of his loads. The 22 of the month the camp rose and marched forward, and having put the victual into Armagh, returned back presently for another like proportion, the small number of carriage garrans not serving to perform the matter at one time; and albeit my means and ability is now but very slender here, yet (according my bounden duty) I attended in this journey, using my best endeavours for the furtherance any way of Her Highness' service, the preferment whereof I always have and still will hold in more dear regard than any private respect of my own whatsoever. In our return, for that I perceived no occasion by the enemy for other employment offered, I found means with some part of our horse and foot to make

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a sudden draught upon some of the traitors' creights. Whereupon our approach to the place, we found good store of cows, and brought with us to the number of 2,000 at the least, which was no small relief to the army and no little loss for the traitors. The last of August, we went on again with our second supply for Armagh, and the next day the army lodged some quarter of a mile beyond the town, where we discovered the traitor, the Earl, with his whole force of horse and foot encamped with a purpose to impedit our passage (being as he then supposed bent for the Blackwater), but our resolution before determined to the contrary frustrated all his preparation. We continued there in taking order for the placing of a garrison to remain there this winter, both of horse and foot, and in giving of instructions to carpenters and masons left there, for the building and fortifying of convenient places for them, the space of three or four days, in which time we daily used means to provoke the traitor with his forces to some fight, but could not by any device make them forsake their places of fastness and advantage. The 4 of September, having for that time left order what was to be done, until our return thither for the placing of the whole garrison that is to remain there, and seeing no good to be done for that present upon the traitors, we discamped, and having marched some two miles from Armagh, we escried a great part of the traitors' forces, both horse and foot, to make forward after us, which being perceived and the General advising thereof with me, my opinion was, that if they had any intention to fight as by the haste in their approach it seemed they had, their meaning was to win before us, if they could, a strait through a little pass that of force we were to pass, and thereupon to prevent them of that we marshalled our battalions, putting all our baggage in the head of our vanguard, thereby to clear the pass the sooner of them, and to give the freer liberty to our loose troops of shot to make good the place if need were. The General, with myself and our horsemen, kept in the tail of our rearguard with some troops of shot, and in this manner, being advanced with our battalions near the pass, a place some 9 miles from the Newry, and our baggage having cleared themselves of it, the traitor, his foot having both wood and bog on our left hand, were come up close to us in the rearguard, and began there (perceiving they were come short of the pass) to offer skirmish very hotly, whereupon the General by my advice presently with our horse gave theirs (being then come up with their foot) a full charge, and with those few troops of shot that were with us, in very honourable sort, made them both horse and foot to forsake their ground of advantage, and with our horsemen only made good a hill in despite of them very near three-quarters of an hour, their shot, and Scottish arrows playing continually open upon us, before our rearguard came in to second us, which being once come up, we gave a fresh charge upon their horse and put them from a ford where they made their stand, driving them close to their foot, which were some quarter of a mile distant from them, and there our foot following us with great courage, we charged both their horse and foot, and

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put them to the main flight, but their horse being fresh and in better plight than ours, after some miles' chase perceiving it but in vain to make further pursuit we left them and returned. Their footmen dispersed into the woods, through which ours could not follow to overtake them, yet had the killing of above 20 of them; few of their horse slain by reason of their swiftness. Of our side the General himself received two small hurts, one in the arm, the other in his side; his brother Sir Thomas shot through the flank, but in no danger of maim; Captain Richard Wingfelde shot in near the elbow; one Christopher Wakelin, a gentleman, the leader of my own troop of horse, shot with very great danger of his life into the forehead with an arrow; Captain Collier shot in the back through his armour, but will do well. These were the principal of our commanders that received any hurts; some 12 slain of horse and foot, and some 30 of all sorts hurt. The 5th of this instant we came within 2 miles of the Newry, where the army now lodgeth, and myself being returned home, I rest here ready to attend any service for Her Majesty that I shall be commanded unto; especially I would think that if 700 men might be spared me to repair to the parts of Claneboy, I could not only win all the inhabitants thereof from the enemy, but also infest the traitors in Tyrone more than from any other part. The preparation and means for fortifying at the Black-water is not in that forwardness yet which I could wish. And what small effect the late parley hath wrought I am sure hath been already made known unto your Lordship. P.S. Since the writing of my letter, Old O'Neill is dead and the traitor has gone to the Stone to receive that name. The army still lieth by the Newry expecting to be furnished with some wants which of necessity must be had before we can proceed any further. *Autog. pp. 2.*

Sept. 9. 20. Memorial drawn up for consideration of the terms of a pacification with the rebel the Earl, O'Donnell, Magwire, O'Rourke, or M'Mahon. More than 32,000*l.* demanded by Sir John Norreys to finish the war in Ulster and yet it may happen that at the end of six months he may be deceived. *pp. 4½.*

Sept. 10. 21. Sir John Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. To write to the Justices
Camp four miles beyond the Newry. in England to take up artificers and young men. In two of the companies last sent over, there are not 20 men like to prove soldiers, the rest are poor old ploughmen and rogues. The Lord Deputy's inclination to discharge the old companies and erect new for good consideration. Since the conflict many of the rebels' men have fled, amongst whom Agnus M'Connel's son with his Scots, and the risings out of Scots that James M'Sorley's son had sent him. *pp. 2.*

Sept. 10. 22. Fowlke Alderseye, Mayor, to Burghley. The running away
Chester. of some of the soldiers, and fresh taking of victuals by the barks between Chester and Beaumaris prevent his finishing the accounts. *p. 1.*

Sept. 10. 23. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Defenceless state of the
Kells. borders. Backwardness and poverty of the English Pale. Thinks

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many would forsake the Earl if the Queen were to prosecute him with two armies. Mr. Treasurer Wallop has taken the victualling into his own hands. Connaught is of more importance to be recovered than Tirone to be reformed. *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sept. 10.
Chester.

24. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Great store of wheat to be brought near Dublin. It will in short time be gathered up by merchants and transported, whither they should not. Wheat sold in Chester market for 32s. 6d. *pp.* 2. *Incloses,*

24. I. *Particular of the ladings of barks, with the notes of their arrivals.* *pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 11.
Dublin.

25. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Has sent powder and treasure by sea to Carlingford. *p.* 1. *Incloses,*

25. I. *State of the army under the Lord General Norreys.* 1595, Sept. 6. *p.* 1.

Sept. 11.
Middle Temple.

26. Nicholas Kardyff to Burghley, respecting the wardship of Josias Brown, heir of the late John Brown of the Neal in Connaught. *p.* 1.

Sept. 12.
Dublin Castle.

27. Lord Chancellor and Council to Burghley. It may please your Lordship, we have sent you here enclosed the report of Mr. Francis Stafford, of the Lord President's late proceedings in Ulster, which was the first certainty we could learn by any that was in the action, he came from the Newry by sea, and came hither but yesternight by reason of contrary winds. We have likewise sent your Lordship an intelligence given to me, the Chancellor, by one Christopher Devonishe, a merchant of Dublin, together with the declaration of one Piers Harris and John Mayle, of Ross, made to us, Sir Henry Wallop, and Sir Robert Napper, all which we humbly leave to your honourable consideration. *Seal, with arms.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses,*

27. I. *Declaration of Capt. Francis Stafforde.* Where it pleased your Lordship and the rest to be advertised of the accidents of my Lord General's last victualling of Armagh and our return to the Newry. It may please you to understand that the 1st of this Sept. my Lord General dislodged the army, being 3 miles from the Newry, and marched towards Armagh, with 50 garrons laden with biscuit for the store of that garrison. That day he encamped 5 miles from Armagh, without any disquiet by the enemy. The 2nd of September, being Monday, he with the army dislodged early, and marched to the town of Armagh, and there dislodged into the store all that proportion of biscuit, willing the Marshal with the army to march half a mile beyond the town and there to sit down, which according his Lordship's direction was observed; upon the sitting, there was openly discovered great forces of the enemy's, both horsemen and footmen. Until such time as all the forces were quartered and every man quiet, there was by his Honour's direction appointed two troops of horse, the one upon the height of a hill and

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the one side of the camp, the other upon the contrary side upon another hill, till such time as the foragers were all come in, and every man settled; not far from the camp was a coppice, in which was discovered certain shot of the enemy's for the disturbance of such as should fetch fuel. My Lord General viewing all the ground about the camp found that that wood might be a place of some annoyance, presently commanded a 100 shot and pikes to guard the wood side next unto the enemy, and in view of the enemy, which was fully accomplished until they were drawn by sound of drum to the watch, upon the placing of the sentinels; there was also commanded a strong guard to stand all night very near to the coppice side, to withstand any attempt of the enemy's, being judged a place of the best advantage to enterprise any hurt or disturbance [but] they gave us at that time, leave to take our rest quietly.

The 3rd of September being Tuesday we remained there, and very early in the morning there was by the General a strait command that all the pioneers and carriage drivers should go to the wood to cut rods for the flooring of the new storehouse at Armagh, which was by the Captain of the pioneers performed; my Lord himself in person, accompanied with Sir Henry Bagenall and Sir Thomas Norreys, and to attend him 100 shot and pikes, placed them [for] a guard as the day before; and in the same place the enemy discovering his troop, sent down certain shot which began to skirmish, the Lord General and the rest, as I judge, being willing to see sport, caused some of the soldiers to entertain the skirmish, and they continued changing of bullets more than half an hour. Our men beat the enemy from the place, and so retired, the guard making the place good all that day. There was lost there a soldier of the Lord General's, and another soldier hurt, one kerne killed, one other hurt; there was for certain of the enemy killed four, and by one that came from their camp that night 12 affirmed to be hurt; they that day showed themselves many times in troops of horse, in sight of our army, and very near to our camp, and our scout once beaten in, but there were troops of our horse which attended the enemy, and saith there was command, that the army should take no notice of them. Upon Wednesday likewise we remained there, cutting and carrying of rods without any disturbance at all. Thursday being the 5th of September my Lord dislodged, and drew towards the Newry, we were not marched from Armagh two miles, but the enemy followed us, with all his forces, and some few of their horsemen came in the rearward of our horse, with some few shot; my Lord General willed the vanguard of the foot, and the carriages to march, his Lordship attending the enemy's pleasure, but they attempted nothing at that time, and as was supposed the mass of the enemy's forces were retired, myself being in company with the captains of the vanguard I might espy on the left hand after we had marched 7 miles all the enemy's troops of foot, coming with all speed (as I guessed) to annoy us at a river, which we must pass, and a few scrubs in the ascent of a hill, there was upon the left hand in our going to this strait, both bog and wood, judging of their inten-

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tion, I advised the captains that we might clear our carriages and the vanguard of our foot, before the enemies could possess the place, which we did, and so soon as we had wrought the height of the hill and all our baggage freed, the vanguard stood fast and turned forth divers troops of shot to possess themselves of that ford and narrow passage, for the better guard of the rearward, both of foot and horse, in which troop of horse was my Lord General, the Knight Marshal [Bagenall], Sir Thomas Norreys, Capt. Richard Wingfeld, Capt. George Thornton, Henry Denny, and all others, gentlemen of account. The enemy finding the vanguard and baggage to be passed, presented themselves, and came close upon the rearward with a great troop of horse, and so near that my Lord and the gentlemen before named coming down the slanting of a hill, and espying the enemy so near them, charged the enemy up the hill and put them to a speedy retreat. In the time of this charge, the enemy's foot had possessed the bog and wood before specified, my Lord General, being come from the charge, with the rest of his troop, presently commanded the officers of the rearward to draw out troops of shot, and to beat the enemy from the bog and to possess the wood side. Presently they fell in fight, and continued in skirmish the space of two hours; the enemy after my Lord's first charge, wheeled upon their right hand to a ford, and there stood in troop keeping and encouraging their shot and bowmen. The fight being long and our soldiers wanting powder, our men began to retire, which the enemies espying came over the ford; my Lord General [Norreys] with his own troop, and the gentlemen which accompanied him finding the enemy upon the same side of the ford which his Lordship was, and the inconvenience which might ensue, charged them (although the enemy's number of horse, far exceeded), and so resolutely that they put them through the ford back again. The enemy was no sooner passed over, but turned their faces and stood firm; my Lord presently sent for more powder, and with commandment to the vanguard of the foot, to draw to him, the enemy perceiving that his Lordship's making good of that place, mightily hindered their intention, commanded of bowmen and shot 100, to come unto a little bog, upon the left hand, where my Lord, the Marshal, Sir Thomas Norreys, and the troop stood, and there they played upon my Lord and the troop without any resistance. Nevertheless my Lord being but in his doublet and hose, and all the gentlemen unarmed, made good the place in despite of all the enemy's forces, and the enemy's horse attempted many times to come over the ford, but my Lord still beat them back and kept the place. In making good of that place an English gelding which he then was mounted upon, was shot in four places, and his Lordship received a shot in the belly, and one other shot in his right arm; his brother Sir Thomas shot through the left thigh, without peril of bone and his horse hurt; Captain Richard Wingfeld shot through the left elbow; Lieutenant West killed. My Lord General was constrained, his horse being hurt in so many places, and ready to sink under him, to draw forth of the troop and to new mount himself, and divers other gentlemen whose horses were hurt and killed. The vanguard being come

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down, the Lord General commanded them to enter the ford where the enemies stood, to our judgment, at the least 400 horse, in two troops. Myself accompanying the captains in the head of the pikes, we entered the ford, and in the head of us, the Marshal [Bagenall] and my Lord's own troop of horse, and Henry Denny, who served very valiantly. I protest the enemy never shirked, but stood very firm, until such time as they saw the resolution, both of the horse and pikes, which never staid, but very courageously both horse and pikes charged them, and then they with some speed retired, but not far, but they turned their faces again and stood, thinking to discourage our horse and pikes; but our men were never daunted, but with great valour charged the enemy again, and then the enemy [fled] in all haste but yet in troop, and in such sort that we saw them no more all that day. Our footmen in the meantime broke upon their shot and had the killing of some of them; some of our horsemen broke upon the Scots and shot, which so much annoyed my Lord General upon the left hand, and had the killing of many of them.

The enemy being departed, my Lord commanded us to retire towards our baggage, which then was a mile from us, which commandment was obeyed. In our retreat our lost shot sought the bog and wood, and they protested that they found at the least 60 dead carcasses of the enemy. My Lord General [Norreys] caused all the dead carcasses of his army to be carried upon horses, and to be buried in the camp. The number of our dead men was but nine, and hurt men, 30. My Lord kept the field most honourably and encamped within a mile [of] where the fight was, and sat down in camp about 2 of the clock in the afternoon. There was taken divers of the enemy's pieces.

The 6th of September my Lord drew towards the Newry, and encamped within 3 miles of the town. My good Lord for the rest I must (being an eye witness) presume thus far to deliver my opinion. I never saw a place better maintained, and with greater danger than our General did this place, in this action, and his brother Sir Thomas Norreys, the Marshal [Bagenall], and the company of gentlemen which attended his Lordship serve more resolutely. At Dublin the 12th of September, by the command of the Lord Chancellor and the rest of the Council. 1595, September 12. Autog. pp. 7.

27. II. Intelligence received from Christopher Devonishe, of Dublin, merchant. First he being in the city of Nantes, in Brittany, in August last, 1595, being lodged in one Piers Barbier's house, who holdeth for the King of France so far forth as he dare acknowledge, the said Piers told this intelligencer that there were to come into Ireland out of Spain, the number of 15,000 men, of which 8,000 for the land, and 7,000 for the seas, which numbers were appointed for Ireland for the help of the Earl of Tyrone. Item. This intelligencer at another time in the same month of August, in Nantes aforesaid, was in company with divers both English and Irishmen, of the Duke of Mercure's guard, whose names he knoweth not, except one John Irlandais, where both the English and Irish did say that they hoped yet, ere Candlemas day, to be in Ireland to

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pitch the field against General Norreys. *Item.* The said John Irlandais told the intelligencer that the Duke de Mercure aforesaid, sent about March last a barque laden with munition to the Earl of Tyrone. *Item.* At the coming away of this intelligencer there were 6,000 Spaniards, come to lay siege to a place in Brittany called Redon [Radowne], and did fortify very strongly in a place called La Roche Bernard, near to the aforesaid Redon, part of which Spaniards the intelligencer did see. *Item.* That there are four galleys appointed to keep the river up to Redon aforesaid. *Item.* The aforesaid Irish and English men did say that when they had finished a little work touching the taking of Redon aforesaid, that part of them would then presently come for Ireland. *Item.* At the departure of the intelligencer, being ready to come home into Ireland, it was reported at Croswick very risely that all Ireland was revolted against the Queen's Majesty, and had taken part with the Earl of Tyrone. That Sir Richard Bingham was put from his office, and General Norreys' brother put in his room; that the cause of Sir Richard's remove from his office was for hanging of an English gentleman. By me Christopher Devonishe.

These intelligences were delivered to me by the said Christopher Devonishe the 10th of September 1595, which I do not believe in all points, especially touching the number of the Spaniards. Attested by Chancellor Loftus. September 10. Copy. pp. 13.

27. III. Declaration of Piers Harryse and John Maylie, of Ross, in the county of Wexford, delivered before Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Robert Napper, Chief Baron. They say that the said Piers Harryse, being merchant of a ship of Ross called the Frances, and John Maylie, being a mariner in the same ship, and bound for Rochelle, their ship being laden with mantles, friezes, skins, a few ship planks, and other commodities, were taken by a ship of Belleisle about five weeks past upon the coast of Brittany, which ship belonged to M. Le Pardero, captain of the said isle, which holdeth for the leaguers, who took from them not only their ship and goods, but also stripped them of their apparel, and put them into an old boat, wherewith, by God's providence, they landed at Morbihan in Brittany, and from thence went a begging to Croswick, where they understood that there were three or four thousand Spaniards lying in garrison at Roche Bernard, 5 leagues off Croswick, towards whose maintenance there the country adjacent contributes. And, albeit, Croswick does not receive Spaniards into the town, yet they contribute with the rest of the country, in which place they demanded alms of a Spaniard, who asked them, in Irish, if they were Irishmen; they said they were; then he asked how the Earl of Tyrone did; they answered that they dwelled far from him, but heard that some stirs were in his country, which they hoped would soon be qualified. The Spaniard said he believed it would not be so soon pacified, for it was certain and sure he should have aid from the King of Spain shortly, and so gave them a piece of silver of eight rials. Also they say that this day sevensnight they put to sea from Croswick

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in a barque of Periack, freighted by Christopher Devonishe, and laden with salt, and arrived here at Dublin yesternight, and that the speeches delivered unto them by the Spaniard was about a fortnight past. They further say they remember not the Spaniard's name, but he said he had been in Ireland in James FitzMaurice and the Earl of Desmond's wars, and was very well used; and he asked specially by name how Patrick Condon, Ton Boy Reagh and Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne did; and asked them also about divers others, whom they remember not, and he questioned also with them if Feagh M'Hugh were in rebellion or not. They said he was and that he was very narrowly set to, and that one of his sons was taken before their departure from Ireland.

They say they were at Vannes, a walled city of great strength in Brittany, and found the gate of that town guarded with Spaniards to the number of 100, which city standeth upon the river of Morbihan, and that they have entrenched without the walls near as high as the walls; and purpose to bring the sea about it, and that they do still labour upon the same. 1595, September 10. Autogs. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 12.
Kells.

28. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Captain Stafford's report of the late skirmish is in all points agreeable to the enclosed letter of Rice ap Hugh. The muster book of the horse sent by Captain William Warren was taken by the rebel. Weakness of the horse. English horse preferred before Irish. Wants found by the Lord President. pp. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Incloses,

28. I. *Rice ap Hugh to the Lord Deputy. Right Honourable, my most humble duty premised I wrote to your Honour of all our accidents here, before the taking of Captain Warren, with one that was killed in his company, and how my letters were intercepted by the traitors, wherein I laid down all that was done till then; and since the traitor met us with all his force the 5th of this month at the Twissare, 8 miles of this side Armagh, where I told my Lord that he would meet us. And there we had a pretty skirmish for the space of two hours, and in the end we put the traitors to the run, where their fastness was so near them as we could not charge them so soundly home as we were all willing, where the Lord President was with two bullets hurt, the one in the arm, the other in the belly, but both of no moment; Sir Thomas Norreys through the thigh; Captain Richard Wingfeild in the arm; and some others hurt, and some few killed, and most with bullets. I beseech your Lordship have an eye towards Atherdee, for I hear there is no man left there, and I fear the town will be burned. Camp near the Newry, this 7th of September 1595. Copy. p. 1.*

28. II. *Muster of the several companies of foot attending the Lord General in Ulster against the traitors. 1595, Aug. 27, Kilmonaghan. pp. 9.*

Sept. 12.

29. Articles sent to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland required to be performed by the Earl of Tyrone. Draft, with

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corrections, by Sir Robt. Cecil. *Calendared Carew*, p. 122, No. 166. p. 1½.

Sept. 12. 30. Draft of the above. p. 1.

Sept. 13. 31. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. Strong recommendation of
Dublin. Patrick Foxe. His charge under the Clerk of the Council. p. 1.

Sept. 14. 32. Lord Deputy to Burghley. It may please your Lordship since
Kells. my last unto your Lordship I understand for certain that O'Neale is dead, and that the traitor Tyrone is gone down to have himself called by that name, upon some ceremony used, as both by the copy of Philip O'Reylly's letter appeareth, which I send your Lordship herewithal, and is confirmed unto me some other ways besides. I have thought it very meet to advertise your Lordship thereof, for that I greatly desire to acquaint you with matters here as they happen. In the late muster book, which I received from Sir Ralph Lane, and sent your Lordship a copy of, there was no mention of any kerne, and therefore I think they have not many in the army, the rather for that I find by Sir Henry Duke that he could not levy his kerne, neither is there any mention of the horsemen, but referred to the former certificate which was taken with Captain Warren, and not to this day come to me; and yet I know the horse companies are very weak by the report of Captain Stafford, and that the pioneers were not above 100, and the garrons about that number. I have been most careful, as formerly I advertised your Lordship, to contain Her Majesty's charge within some reasonable compass, but have been led to do those things, being urged by the Lord President and agreed unto by the Council as things for the present time necessary, and in former times usual; and yet I would by no means have allowed thereof, but that it was but for a small time whilst they should keep the field, for so soon as they come to their garrisons all those charges shall be cut off, as also the charge of the officers of the field which I was most hardly drawn unto. I find still an exceeding backwardness in this people which I cannot but greatly complain of, for that the service thereby hath received no small hindrance, notwithstanding that I have used all the best means I could, and sent a servant of mine own, as in my former I showed your Lordship. Yet is there not at this day upon this border above 400 foot and 100 horse of the 1,000 foot and 300 horse agreed unto by the countries for the present guard thereof, and to have been here by the 16th of the last month. Before my coming from Dublin we sent down into Connaught 200℥. to be bestowed in biscuit, for that Sir Richard Bingham complained of a very great want thereof. Since that time I hear nothing from thence, but that O'Donnell hath left them, and was not able to carry away the cows which he made account of there. I expect daily to hear from him in answer of an offer I made him to join with him in the getting of Belleeke or Ballyshannon, if he thought my small force added to his sufficient for that purpose. *Autog. pp. 2. Incloses,*

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32. I. *Philip O'Reilly to [the Lord Deputy?]. My humble duty remembered, your Honour shall understand that O'Neale is dead, and the Earl is gone to have himself called O'Neale. I am given to understand that he gave charge to all his forces to be with him upon the 15th of this month to make two hosts, and there to meet at Armagh. This much I thought good to signify to your Honour according my bounden duty, and so humbly take leave this 13th of September 1595. p. ½.*

Sept. 15. 33. Chancellor and others of the Council of Ireland to Burghley.
Dublin. To know Her Majesty's pleasure touching the renewal of Feagh M'Hugh's protection. p. 1.

Sept. 15. 34. Lord Deputy to Sir R. Cecil. In favour of Marshal Bagenall,
Kells. who hath sustained very great loss by the rebellion in Ulster. His late revenue of 1,200*l.* a year. His fitness to have undertaken the prosecution of the war. The Marshal to have Cecil's good help and furtherance. *Autog. Seal with arms. p. 1½.*

[Sept. 15.] 35. Note of 4,484*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* due to Sir Henry Bagenall. p. 1.

Sept. 16. 36. Fowlke Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. That one Robert
Chester. Dawson, Her Majesty's farmer at Ripon, may be commanded to send two geldings, the property of Her Majesty, but stolen. Also that the two runaway soldiers may be likewise sent by the bailiff of Ripon. p. 1.

Sept. 17. 37. F. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Requires to have in his
Chester. bills delivered, testifying the receipt of money. To have Burghley's allowance of his accounts signified. p. 1. *Incloses,*

37. I. *Account of Fowlke Aldersey, Mayor of Chester, touching the charges laid out by him, about the soldiers sent from Chester from the 15 June to the 27 Aug. 1595. pp. 11¾.*

Sept. 17. 38. F. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. Sends a collection of the
Chester. coat and conduct money paid by him. p. ½.

Sept., 39. Charges laid out by F. Aldersey, the Mayor of Chester, about
see 17. the 1,000 foot and 100 horse sent into Ireland. p. 1.

Sept. 18. 40. Burghley to R. Cecil. Sends letters from Ireland which he shall do well to impart to Her Majesty. No occasion for alteration of the last resolution for dealing with the great rebel. More footmen to supply the wants. Knows how to levy 100 horsemen at the charges of the clergy. The misty weather creepeth through Burghley's hat and caps. *Holog. p. ¾.*

Sept. 20. 41. Sir H. Bagenall to Sir Robt. Cecil. His distressed estate
The Newry. recommended to the Privy Council by letters from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland. p. ¾.

Sept. 21. 42. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. Her Majesty's doubt of
Kells. the access of Spanish forces to the coast of Munster. Sir Thomas

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Norreys remaineth at the Newry wounded. Sir Geff. Fenton sent to look after the Province of Munster. Affairs of Connaught. Will not leave Tirone desperate of reasonable favour. Magwire and O'Donnell. Discharge of weak bands. pp. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Incloses,

42. I. *Paul Sherlock, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Has delivered the Fort of Duncannon to Sir John Dowdall, knight. Also some stores. 1595, September 11, Waterford. Copy. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.*

42. II. *Sir John Norreys to the Lord Deputy. Right honourable my very good Lord. The hourly advice that I receive of the rebels gathering head together with all the strength they are able possibly to make, occasions me to give your Lordship knowledge thereof, for there is not a man in Connaught, O'Donnell's country or Claneboy that he hath not already with him, or makes account that out of hand they shall come unto him, meaning at this time to set up his rest, and to win that reputation again that in the last encounter he lost. For otherwise he sees how all his people will fall away from him, and therefore upon this will depend either the good or ill success of all Her Majesty's war; and for that cause I must deliver unto your Lordship that it shall be most fit and necessary for Her Majesty's service, that all the forces, as well horsemen as footmen, in Her Majesty's pay, be presently sent hither; yea and some of those horsemen levied upon the country rather than any of the rest should be kept behind with them. Which advice if your Lordship do not follow I must then protest and discharge myself, in that I have afore warned your Lordship of the inconvenience, and if any attaint should happen unto Her Majesty's arms for want of these forces, it will be but a slender excuse to allege the defence of these borders; especially for that I hear my Lord of Ormond is coming down with his forces thither I do the more earnestly importune your Lordship to send away the said forces, for by reason of my hurts, as yet so ill recovered, as that I am not able well to sit on horseback or to hold any weapon, I cannot therefore myself possibly be in this journey.*

If your Lordship please to send away these forces it would be done with all the speed that may be, and not to make any stay for the carriages, pioneers, &c., for they may very well be joined unto us afterwards. Only your Lordship may appoint some one to take the charge of them, being assembled, till order shall be sent for them. And thus desiring your Lordship that I may hear answer hereof speedily from your Lordship I will remain yours to command. 1595, September 16. Copy. pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

42. III. *Companies to be sent to the supply of Sir John Norreys in Ulster. 1595, Sept. 19. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.*

Sept. 21.
Kells.

43. *Lord Deputy and others to Burghley. Sir Geff. Fenton sent to view the forces in Waterford and Cork. Earl of Ormond has arrived, bringing 80 horse and 200 foot provided of victuals at his*

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own charge. Will speed to attend the Munster forces in person if the Spaniards land. *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 21.
Kells.

44. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Recommends underhand means to weaken the Earl. To treat with the people of Connaught to have their complaints heard and redressed. Bingham to be sent for into England for some sea service or employment in France, while the Lord Deputy may go into Connaught with Commissioners to gather complaints against his long government. Wallop and Gardener to be specially excepted from that service. Fenton begs to be secreted in this counsel. *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sept. 22.
Kells.

45. Lord Deputy to Sir Robt. Cecil. Imputes the bitterness of Her Majesty's letters to the unfortunate time that now he lives in. Will seek the cutting off of some of the principal authors of this miserable war. Will not surcease to use all the Florentine's practices to make them cut the throats one of the other. Has not two companies that are not in Ulster or Connaught. *Holog.* *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 22.
Kells.

46. Earl of Thomond to Burghley. Has received 50 soldiers to make his number 150. Their journey northward for the relief of the garrison at Monaghan. *Autog.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 23.
Cork.

47. Bishop of Cork and Ross to Burghley. Many people would willingly come to the service of the church, but that they are sworn to the contrary. Charge of 6*d.* for hearing mass. Tirone hath the Pope's legate with him, one Galloghore, Bishop of Derry, who directs him in all his doings. Papists charged not to reason with any Christian minister. A general revolt through the whole kingdom. The ministers appointed by Her Majesty forsake their benefices to become massing priests. It is usual in Munster after meals to pray for the safe return of their good Lord James, meaning Desmond's son. *pp.* 5. *Incloses,*

47. 1. *William, Bishop of Cork and Ross, to the Lord Deputy. His proceedings in committing some obstinate and wilful papists. The Commission of Ecclesiastical causes called back. Enlargement of the prisoners. Owen O'Harte, the Romish Bishop, having a licence under Sir John Perrot's hand. 1595, July 27, Cork. Copy. pp.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 24.
Rathfarnham.

48. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. Sir Robt. Napper was the only lawyer who advised the Lord Deputy's journey to the borders. This whole summer is well nigh spent and Her Majesty's army hath not yet seen the Blackwater. An army of 2,000 foot and 300 horse victualled for six months to land in Loughfoile. The sickness of the soldiers is occasioned for the most part through want. Is persuaded the rebels are thoroughly weary of the war. *pp.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Incloses,*

48. 1. *Lord Chancellor and others to Deputy. Their scruples in dealing in martial causes. Find much blame imputed to them*

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in Her Majesty's letter. Could wish that the forces taken by the Lord Deputy to the borders had been given to Sir Richard Bingham. Return the letters from England. 1595, September 18, Dublin. Copy. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 24. 49. Sir Henry Wallop to Burghley. The Lord Deputy has sent
Dublin. to the Lord General 500 foot and 150 horse. Sir Richard Bingham can make but a defensive war in Connaught. Capt. William Warren set at liberty by the traitor upon his oath to return again within a month. Forces of the rebel. *pp.* 2.

Sept. 24. 50. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. A fleet of ships seen off
Dublin. Baltimore. Earl of Thomond to have his 150 foot notwithstanding a letter that no bands in Ireland should be above 100. *p.* 1.

Sept. 24. 51. Draft of articles for reducing the traitor Tirone to obedience. Also the other rebels. Alterations by Sir Robert Cecil. *pp.* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sept. 25. 52. Sir Henry Haringetone to Burghley. Complaint against
Grange Gorman. Capt. Lea for sore wounding Dermot M'Phelim Reogh, who had led the draught for taking Walter Reogh. Cruel murder of Keadoghe by Capt. Lea. The poor and dutiful subjects so spoiled that it is most lamentable to hear their complaints. *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sept. 26. 53. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Checks. Newcomen's man
Dublin. that served at the Newry is lately dead. It is impossible for Sir Ralph Lane and his man to muster the army so well as were meet for Her Majesty's profit. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 26. 54. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. There is no old wheat to be had
Chester. about Chester. New wheat cheaper in Ireland than here. *p.* 1.
Incloses,

54. 1. *Lord Deputy and Council to Geo. Beverley. That the charge of victualling Her Majesty's garrisons should be left to Sir Henry Wallop. To pay over 500l. on receiving the acquittance of Robt. Newcomen. 1595, September 7, Dublin. Copy. p.* 1.

Sept. 26. 55. Note out of letters from Ireland of several dates. *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sept. 27. 56. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy. Imparts to him and Sir John Norreys her private meaning touching Tirone. To take advice of such as are least affected to the rebels or least disposed to continue the troubles. *Minute. p.* 1.

Sept. 27. 57. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. May it please your honourable
Dublin. Lordship. I have lately received from your Lordship three several letters of the 19th and 26th of August, and 6th hereof, as also from my Lord Deputy, a copy of your Lordship's joint letter to us both of the 28th of August, a great part of which being in answer of my former letters to your Lordship, and much also answered by me in my letters to your Lordship of the 3rd and 6th hereof sent by Cross, my man, I think not good at this time to be over trouble-

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some to your Lordship in repeating what hath been already often written, but rather to answer such points of your Lordship's letters as requireth the same, and hath not been formerly answered by me. Of the full arrival of the 1,000 foot and 100 horse here, and their numbers my Lord Deputy hath advertised your Lordship, whose letters I hope your Lordship hath ere this received.

Where your Lordship writeth that Mr. Beverley hath advertised you that at my being at Chester I should advise him to make no further provision of anything, especially of malt, until I should certify him what to do after my arrival in Ireland, I protest unto your Lordship I gave him no such advice, neither had I reason to do, nor he to follow the same, considering himself showed me a letter that my L. Deputy wrote to him requiring him to provide meal, biscuit, wheat with some cheese, and finding he had no direction to provide malt, beef, nor beer, and supposing (as now I find) that those things might be gotten as good cheap, or rather better in Ireland than there, I wished him not to make provision of those three things until he should be required thereunto by my Lord Deputy, and for malt a small proportion will serve so long as the army is in the field, in regard they have no means to carry beer along with them, neither have they as yet means to brew at the Newry or thereabouts, so that since my Lord Deputy's first journey into the north about the beginning of June the whole army have not spent above 20 tons of beer, which though it be a great saving to Her Majesty considering the loss she should sustain by the delivery of beer to the garrison, yet the want of drink to them is no doubt a great weakening, whereby they are driven to drink much water, which doth breed in them many diseases. The nine barques which Mr. Beverley by his certificate of the 3rd of August, mentioneth to have been laden before that day, are arrived here and at Carlingford, and four barques more that were laden since (as I suppose) with parcel of the 600*l.* worth of victual, that by the same certificate is set down to have been then remaining in his hands, of which four vessels three are arrived here, and brought about 150 quarters of wheat; the other arrived at Carlingford laden with biscuit and malt, which malt he had bought before my coming out of England, and howsoever your Lordship have been informed, I have written many letters to Mr. Beverley since my coming hither, and do continue that course from time to time in giving him advice and directions how to proceed, and have received in answer of mine divers letters from him. And for the remain of money that seemeth to be now in his hands, which I take to be about 2,000*l.* (besides 500*l.* that he is directed by my Lord Deputy to pay to certain merchants of this town for Danzig rie and other provisions bought here), I have at this time written unto him to employ the same in meal, biscuit, wheat, with some butter and cheese, and to send the same (except the wheat, which must be sent to this town) with all speed to Carlingford before winter, which I have the rather done, for that by your Lordship's letter of the 28th of August directed to my Lord Deputy and me your Lordship doth

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write that you mean not that any more money shall be delivered to Mr. Beverley until he hath expended and accounted for the rest which is in his hands. And touching the 2,000*l.* which your Lordship writeth you have appointed out of the treasure now assigned to be left at Chester in some safe custody until my Lord Deputy and myself should give direction how the same shall be employed at Chester or here. In regard of the scarcity of money here, and the present great want the army have of beeves, his Lordship and myself have appointed that the same 2,000*l.* shall be brought over with the treasure to be employed for their supply in that behalf, and some part to be expended in corn. And I hope your Lordship hath ere this time received my Lord Deputy and the Council's letter, as also a proportion set down by the victualler of victual to serve 2,000 men for six months, which cometh to about 7,700 *l.*, and the garrison consisting now of above 7,000 men, I see not when winter cometh, but that 4,000 of them must be victualled by Her Majesty. In regard whereof I beseech your Lordship to give me leave to put you in mind how necessary it is, that before winter a round sum of money be sent hither for to make provision of salt beef and herring, which must be provided now about Allhallowtide, and that sufficient store of victual be laid in at Armagh and Monaghan, considering the difficulty and danger in victualling of them, that the whole army are driven to convoy every several carriage, which will be far more troublesome than yet it hath, when (as is intended) 800 foot and 100 horse shall garrison at Armagh, and the 100 men now at Monaghan are there to remain. And for my part I see not yet how carriages will conveniently be had in this country for carriage of the victual that must furnish so great a number, seeing with how much ado those few that now remain there are victualled, and that the Pale have already been spoiled of many of their garrons by the enemy, and have lost very many also in the Lord Deputy and Lord-General's several journeys, whereof I have already written unto your Lordship, wishing some carriage horses were sent out of England, and money to buy good strong hackneys here to the number between both of 400 or 500, and albeit Her Majesty's charges shall therein be much increased, yet her service shall be much more advanced. And were your Lordship by comparing the Muster-master's books with my certificate of the monthly charge of Her Majesty's army here do not find the same much disagreeing, and that you gather by both Her Majesty's charge doth come to 8,166*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* by the month, I am now well assured that neither of us hath yet set down the full charge, in regard some were not then entered in the cheque book that receive Her Majesty's pay. And although in some parts the charge in my note mentioned hath not been so great as was set down, as, namely, in pioneers, garrons, and kerne, because their full numbers came not to my Lord General as was appointed, yet the same is otherways much more increased, as instead of Captain Harcourt's footband discharged there is 100 horse erected under Captain Maltby and Captain Tibbott Dillon, and instead of some kerne wanting, 17 horse and 20 kerne erected under

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Mr. Quillin, also there are employed under my Lord General about 52 masons, carpenters, and other artificers whose wages is far greater than double that number of pioneers, some having 16*d.* and none under 12*d.* a day. And as your Lordship doth write that you fear my estimate of 100*l.* by the month for extraordinaries will be too little, I do now find by experience that 300*l.* a month will scarce serve for that purpose, considering my Lord Deputy, the Lord General, and Sir Richard Bingham's several disbursements in that nature. .

For my estimate of 1,500*l.* for fortifications, brewhouses, bake-houses, storehouses, &c., when the same shall be set in hand, 1,500*l.* will not serve to perform it as it ought, and think the want of such work will in one year be more prejudicial to the service and more loss to Her Majesty than the expense of twice 1,500*l.* And being grieved to think what an intolerable charge and loss the only transportation of beer from England and this place to the Newry will be to Her Majesty when winter cometh, that the forces shall be in garrison, and expend much beer, seeing by the little that hath already been sent, what it is like to come unto, and understanding that there is an old copper of Her Majesty's at Dundalk which may be removed to Newry, I have caused brewing vessels to be made at my house of Enniscorthy to be sent thither also, which are now ready to pass with the first wind, that some shift may be made to brew at Newry itself, for saving some part of Her Majesty's charge and preventing the great spoil and loss that might happen by transportation and carriage. And for my estimate of the loss in victualling set down to come by the month to 140*l.*, which your Lordship thinketh doubtful, if it may please your Lordship to review my certificate it will appear unto you, that it is not laid down as a present charge, but that when Her Majesty shall victual 4,000 of her army she will lose 3*d.* a day in the victual of every soldier, which doth amount for a month to 140, and so I rest still of mind, and ground my opinion therein upon the experience I have of former times; howbeit as yet her loss in victualling since the beginning of these troubles cannot be so great, considering the soldiers have been much upon the country, in regard the store was not sufficient to victual them, and that at such times as they have been drawn into the field they have had little or no beer. For the 1,000*l.* mentioned by your Lordship to be allowed my Lord Deputy in lieu of cess, the same is to pass (as always it hath done) in my account for the wars, and so accounted a martial charge. And yet at such times as I can receive any round sum of revenue or composition together, I do pay out of it some part of that allowance to his Lordship, that the treasure which cometh from England may by so much be enlarged towards the relieving of the soldiers, and that was the cause that 250*l.* paid to his Lordship for a quarter at Christmas last was entered in Huet's certificate of the composition sent to you. And so likewise for the payments made to Captain Sent Leger, Sir George Bouchier, Sir Richard Bingham, Sir Henry Harrington, Sir Ralph Lane, Sir John

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Dowdall, Sir Edward Herbert, Sir Dudley Loftus, and the rest recited by your Lordship, as set down in the certificate of the revenue under Hoper my man's hand, which are chargeable in my account of the wars, and as your Lordship writeth ought to pass in that account, true it is as your Lordship saith they ought so to pass, and so do pass accordingly, for that the whole remain due upon the foot of my revenue account is charged in gross in my other account for the wars, and so allowance is given amongst my other payments of such payments as are made to garrison men out of the revenue; howbeit in these certificates which I do send unto your Lordship I do set down the particular issue of the revenue by itself, the composition by itself, and the treasure apart by itself, that the issue of every of them may severally appear unto your Lordship, though in my account for the wars all are joined together. But where your Lordship shall happen to find some martial men's names entered as paid part in the certificate of the revenue, part in the composition, and part also in the certificate of the treasure, I beseech your Lordship to think that the same is no double charge to Her Majesty. For that those three payments do not full pay any man, much less over pay them, so that there can grow no loss thereby to Her Majesty any way, neither would any such double charge or over pay be allowed me by the Auditor upon my account, and the reason they are so paid is that sometimes here is treasure, when I have neither composition nor revenue, at other times revenue and no composition nor treasure, and some whiles also composition money and neither revenue nor treasure, so that out of what money soever I have, whether it be composition, revenue, or treasure, such of the army as have most need have some relief, though far under the sums due unto them. And I beseech your Lordship to consider that Her Majesty at no time, sendeth hither her treasure from England in such measure as that with the revenue and composition of this realm it can grow near to full pay her army. And where your Lordship writeth that of the 2,100*l.* due for composition in May 1595 you see but 1,122*l.* received, not perceiving what is become of the other thousand, except it were reserved for the Lord Deputy for his cess, it may please your Lordship to be advertised that at the time of the making of that certificate there was no more received by me of that year's composition but the said sum of 1,122*l.*; the residue, saving 256*l.* which I have since received, is yet behind upon the country, and to be allowed them in part payment of such beeves as they have delivered to the use of the army, and so not reserved for my Lord Deputy as your Lordship supposed, and beside that remain near the whole composition of this next year must be allowed them for beeves. And where your Lordship wishes that some good success of the service now before winter might better content Her Majesty than presently she is, I heartily pray God it may so fall out, but beseech your Lordship to pardon me in setting down the causes of my fear that it will not, viz., the weakness of our army in the field through sickness, and some hurt, and many run away from their garrison

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places before they were drawn to camp, from whence for fear of the enemy they cannot go, their want of means to carry victual for above seven or eight days, in which short space they can hardly perform any great piece of service, and the enemy's continual hovering with great force near unto them. These and many other reasons (my good Lord) maketh me to my great grief, hold still my former conceived opinion delivered unto your Lordship and other my Lords at Richmond, being called there to attend your Lordships' consultation about these troubles, that it will prove the longest, most chargeable, and most dangerous war, that in man's memory, hath happened in Ireland, the success of it hitherto showing no less. Moreover, where your Lordship writeth that you know not how or when to procure any more money for this place for a good time, I cannot set down unto your Lordship any better nor so good reasons, to move Her Majesty to send money answerable to the necessity of Her service than by your Lordship's letters, it seemeth you did deliver unto her, upon procuring the 12,000*l.* now assigned, and therefore, for my own part, I must only and wholly refer the same to your Lordship's wonted honourable care, and for this 12,000*l.*, though it seem great, I assure myself that ere it can arrive here, it will be wholly due, and a greater sum, considering the army is unpaid for part of July and August, and for all this month, and that the ordinary charge for a month cometh to about 8,500*l.*, besides all extraordinaries and loss in victualling, so that we shall have no money left for growing charges.

And where your Lordship writeth how displeasing your motions for money are unto Her Majesty, and how much she misliketh the excessive greatness of her charge, it may please your Lordship in such great actions as this, the charge must be great, and the best means, in my simple opinion, to ease the same is not in present sparing, but rather thoroughly to furnish her army in every point, and so being in courage and heart, and consisting of sufficient numbers, they may be able to perform such service, as they shall be assigned unto, and so in short time to finish the war, where by the contrary course the war will be prolonged, Her Majesty's charge long continued, many good soldiers and subjects destroyed, the country everywhere wasted and spoiled, and a greater danger than the rest, daily opportunity offered to the foreign enemy by invasion to put in foot. But winter being now approached, I fear we shall be forced to make a defensive rather than an offensive war until spring, against which time God grant such preparation be made as shall be best for the advancement of the service, Her Majesty's honour, and the good of this miserable commonwealth, the consideration of all which I humbly leave to your Lordship's grave wisdom. *Autog.* pp. 8.

Sept. 27.
Camp by the
Newry.

58. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. Right Honourable my very good Lord, I received your Lordship's letter of the 6th of September, the 21st of the same, and another from your Lordship of the 14th, the 26th. In the first I find nothing to be answered unto your Lordship,

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so much as is already done, by letters which your Lordship hath by this time received; only touching the motion made by my brother for my revocation. It is very true that I gave him commission to move it, and instructions to show the causes that induced me thereunto, which were the doubt that I had of being seconded in such sort as Her Majesty's service might be advanced, and the inability of my purse to endure so great a charge. In the first I find every day greater cause to suspect that I shall not be able to do Her Majesty that service that I desire, for if it be but the diversity of opinions between the Lord Deputy and me (which is the best construction I can make of it) Her Majesty cannot be well served. It is three weeks since I despatched Captain Stafford towards his Lordship to give him to understand the state of the army, and of our victuals and munition, in which time I have received nothing from my Lord Deputy, but slowly despatched letters, till yesterday, I understood that his Lordship hath sent some horsemen and footmen to Dundalk, for which I have sent a convoy to repair unto the army. But by their long stay from us, the time of the year is spent, our victuals consumed, and great opportunity overslipped for annoying the rebels. For every man understanding the state of this country doth apparently see, that if presently after the last overthrow given him we had been supplied in any such sort that we might have pursued him, most part of his people would have fallen from him, which this delay hath given him means better to rally and gather together. And now that these men which the Lord Deputy sends shall come unto us, I know not what hope to give your Lordship for any service to be expected from us, not having either biscuit or any other manner of victuals to entertain the army above five days; some expectation there is of biscuit to come from the English Pale, but with only bread and water the army cannot be kept in case to do service. That your Lordship may the better see how from time to time I have importuned my Lord Deputy to supply us with such things as were necessary to advance our fortifications, and to offend the rebels, I send your Lordship the copies of such letters as I have written unto his Lordship, together with such answers as I have received from him, amongst which your Lordship in one of them shall see what was written to me, touching the motion I made for Captain Warren to have the charge of the garrison of Knockfergus. By all which letters it will appear unto your Lordship whether I have slackted to solicit all such things as might have made us able to have done Her Majesty service, and if Her Majesty's expectation be not satisfied in the fortifying at the Blackwater, I desire no more but that they may bear the blame who are the causers. My very honourable good Lord, I will strain my uncured arm to beseech your Lordship to assure Her Majesty and yourself that no want of desire to do Her Majesty all the service that my life can afford doth induce me to seek to be revoked from hence, but as I have hitherto (I trust) given Her Majesty good account of all my services, so now I shall be loth to have my little reputation brought in question under other

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men's directions, and for me to contest and exclaim against the Lord Deputy will have no grace. His Lordship may perhaps find better means to perform the service than I, and I shall be right glad he have the honour of it. I am every day more in despair of the rebels' intent to submit themselves in that sort as shall be to Her Majesty's liking, yet nevertheless I will follow that direction that is sent me. The coming to the place of O'Neill hath made the rebel much prouder and harder to yield to his duty; and he flattereth himself much with hope of foreign assistance. I do marvel my Lords of the Council do think the motion I made for the war of Ulster a chargeable project, since it is no greater charge than Her Majesty is already at, saving 2,000*l.* towards transportation of men, fortifying, building, loss of victuals, and all other extraordinary charges. I wish Her Majesty may have a better reckoning of her expenses, but I am much in doubt of it; and since I am neither believed there nor here, the good or ill success of the war must be imputed to those whose opinions are followed. pp. 3. *Incloses,*

58. I. *Lord Deputy and others of the Council to Sir J. Norreys.* After our right hearty commendations to your good Lordship, we have considered of your letter of the 25th of this month, which was delivered here two days past. And whereas the first part containeth a motion made by you for Captain Warren to be sent to Knockfergus, to take charge there, albeit for the considerations touched by your letter we think the gentleman not unfit for that employment, yet forasmuch as he is now unhappily detained by the rebels, whereof we think your Lordship is not ignorant, we cannot as yet answer you in that point, until we see what will become of him for his liberty. 1595, August 30.

58. II. *Russell to Norreys.* My Lord, since the making up of my former letter in answer of yours sent by Captain Stafford, I have received two others from your Lordship, of the 8th of this present. The one touching Captain William Warren, for whom I cannot now resolve anything, for that his brother before my coming from Dublin, being a suitor to me and the Council for license to go unto him to see what might be done for him by way of ransom, had liberty so to do, and is therefore to return his answer in that point, before any course otherwise for him now may be determined of by me. The other touching the service in hand there, which I am most careful to further, and therefore to the several points thereof will give your Lordship answer as followeth:—First by that letter it appeareth that your Lordship is grieved that you spend this fair weather so idly which makes you importune me to send away unto you those carriages and pioneers, together with such forces as you moved me for by Captain Stafford, the rather for that the garrison of Monaghan standeth in present need of help. To this I have made answer by my former, that I have used the best means I could to have furnished you thereof before this

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time, but now have sent a man of mine own thereabouts to see if that will work any better effect. And for that my Lord of Kildare now tells me, that by the 18th of this month he expecteth more horse and foot of the rising out for this border, to be here at Louth; by the 20th I hope I shall be able to send you 50 fresh horse to Dundalk, if you can provide for their convoy from thence, and in the meantime or then at the furthest, to furnish your wants of the pioneers, the garrons, and beeves, and carpenters and masons as you have desired, for that we have given straight command to have them sent with all possible speed. As to the offer your Lordship maketh I am neither provided to accept thereof now, having framed my course for this border, neither am I willing to hinder you who have so well begun; but rather desirous to give you all the furtherance and assistance my presence might yield you there, if I thought I might here well be spared, without hurt to these parts. For powers I have written to the Lord Chancellor and the rest of the Council at Dublin, as in my other letter I signified, who I know will be careful speedily to send you all that may be there gotten. Kells, 11th September 1595. Copy. pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

58. III. Sir J. Norreys to the Lord Deputy. 1595, September 16. Postscript.—And for that I understand the Earl of Ormond comes down to the borders with such forces as he brings with him; the said forces therefore thus demanded may be the better spared. Calendared above, p. 395, No. 42. II., from another copy which does not contain this postscript. p. 1.

58. IV. Lord Deputy and others of the Council to Sir J. Norreys. After our very hearty commendations to your Lordship, your letters of the 14th and 15th of this month we have received. And as by former letters we have signified your Lordship, so again do we let you understand that we have done our utmost endeavour to supply your want with beeves, pioneers, and garrons, and not only wrote sundry letters and straight commands to the several sheriffs of the Pale, for the levying and sending away of the same, but also employed one of the pursuivants and another servant to me the Lord Deputy to hasten all those things to you so as (if for want of them the service be hindered) the fault thereof cannot be imputed to us who have thus carefully dealt therein as before. Touching the weakness of that army, and how necessary it is the same should be supplied, we have taken order that 100 foot and Captain Montague with the 50 horse under his leading shall be at Dundalk upon Wednesday next at the furthest, being the 25th, with purpose presently to repair from thence to your Lordship, having afterwards left of the 200 horse you write of but Captain Deareing's 50, and Sir D. Loftus's 18, a number small enough to attend us, as you may perceive by the enclosed copy of an advertisement sent to me the Lord Deputy lately out of England, which if it fall

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out true, we must of necessity look for your Lordship's assistance, though your employment to follow that service were ever so needful. Touching your dislike with the smallness of the proportion of money sent lately to the army, the same was the most that could be spared and a thing agreed upon by the Council board; but, upon the coming of the next treasure, now shortly looked for, we will take care that some larger proportion of money shall be appointed for you and the companies; and, in the meantime, upon our coming to Dublin, we will take order with the Treasurer that some money shall be sent to your Lordship for such extraordinary causes and matters of service requisite to employ the same as you write of. Before the coming of me, the Lord Deputy, from Dublin, I took order with Sir Henry Wallop for sending of mantels, broges, and stockings to your Lordship, to supply the want of the soldiers against the winter season, which we hope he hath done before this time. And so, being ready to yield you all the assistance we may for the furtherance of Her Majesty's service, we commend your Lordship to the blessed keeping of God. From Kells, this 18th of September 1595. P.S.—Of the 1,000 foot and 300 horse appointed to be levied upon the country, there are but 80 horse and four companies of foot that are not above 320, as yet come in. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

58. v. Sir John Norreys to the Lord Deputy. Complains of the delays. Has nothing but bread and water to live upon. Since Deputy and Norreys do so ill agree in opinion Her Majesty cannot be well served. Sir Thomas Norreys will be in Munster as soon as any Deputy can send. Deputy to send him warrant for the levying of 50 horse and 100 foot. 1595, Sept. 21. Camp. Copy. p. 1.

Sept. 27. 59. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. If the Lord Deputy be capable of the charge of the war, then let him as well take the pain. When Norreys shall see him receive half a dozen shot in himself and his horses he will think he shall deserve thanks. Seal, with arms. p. 1.

Sept. 27. 60. O'Neill, alias Tirone, and O'Donnell to the King of Spain. Hopes if he will send aid that religion and the kingdom of Ireland will flourish. Alleges that the letters he had formerly written had miscarried. Latin. Copy. p. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

N.B.—There is a duplicate below, in Oct. 4. Calendared below, p. 409, No. 71. v. and in Carew, p. 122, No. 167.

Sept. 27. 61. O'Neill, alias Tirone, to Don Carolo. Thanks for his writing letters to him, although they have not reached him. Heretics shall fail in Ireland within a year like smoke in presence of the fire. Latin. Copy. Calendared in Carew, p. 122, No. 168. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

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 Sept. 27. 62. O'Neill, alias Tirone, and O'Donnell to Don John de L'Aguila. If the King of Spain will send them timely aid he will restore to them religion, and for himself acquire a kingdom. *Latin. Copy. Calendared in Carew, p. 123, No. 169. p. 1½.*
- Sept. 30. 63. Brief of the charge of the account of Sir Henry Wallop for four years from 1 Oct. 1591 to 30 Sept. 1595. *pp. 2*
- Sept. 30. 64. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Arrival of treasure. Beverley
 Dublin. to send biscuit, meal, wheat, butter, and some cheese. Thinks Beverley will be best employed in making provisions at Milford as well as Chester. Defers making any answer as to the defalcation of checks, victual, and munition. *p. 1.*
- Sept. 30. 65. Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley. Refutes the accusation of
 Tulse. severity. The loss of Sligo and murder of my kinsman there was the cause of most of our troubles in Connaught. That was performed by the wicked soldiers in favour of Tirone and O'Donnell. The people of Connaught are unanimous in assisting the action of Ulster, thinking it will advance their endeavours to maintain their Irish customs and tainistry. When Sligo Castle was taken to O'Donnell's behoof, and no sufficient force in Connaught at that time to withstand him, the passage was open to him to overrun Sligo and Mayo presently, so that divers both in Sligo and Mayo were forced to join the rebellion to save their lives and goods, and yet now they seek daily to me to be received in, if we could only find means to defend them from O'Donnell. Without doubt the recovering of Sligo would bring us peace in Connaught. The Devil's Hook's son (an old man), who had been banished for three years, is now returned from Ulster. The composition which cuts off Macs and Oes, and all Irish customs, has been the cause of the dislike of the great ones. Desires a strict inquisition may be made of his accounts. His accounts are duly made every year with the Treasurer. Has received 30,000*l.* in ten years. Bingham has neither dealt deceitfully nor remissly. Has hardly 6,000 soldiers. His expectation of taking Sligo Castle. The Castles of Colmonie, Ballinote, Beleck, Castlebar, and Clonigashel awarded for Her Majesty. Above 60 years of his life spent. *pp. 8.*
- Sept. 30. 66. Memorandum touching Sir Richard Bingham's accounts, showing that he ought to answer Her Majesty more than he has. *p. 1.*
- Sept. 67. Extraordinary charges mingled in the accounts with the diets of the soldiers going for Ireland. *p. 1.*
- Sept. 68. Memoranda of Burghley's reflections on perusing Sir John Norreys's letters. Statement of the two courses of proceeding mentioned in them, whether of peace or war. The monthly charge

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of Sir J. Norreys's army is 5,000*l*. The charge for recovering Ulster reckoned at 32,000*l*. Terms proposed for the submission of Tirone. Also for O'Donnell, Maguire, and M'Mahon. *All in Burghley's hand.* pp. 4.

Sept. 69. Copy of the above. pp. 4.

Sept. 70. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Tirone, amongst other speeches at this parley, said in the hearing of Sir John Norreys and the writer that Burghley wrote to Sir William Fitzwilliam, then Lord Deputy, to make stay of Tirone's person, howsoever he could get him, by hook or crook. Fenton supposes that Archbishop Loftus or the Bishop of Meath must have divulged this to Tirone. pp. 2.

Oct. 4.
Dublin.

71. Lord Deputy to Burghley. His reasons for going to the borders. Tirone kept Maguire so jealously that he could not have him dealt with. Hugh M'Neale M'Phelemy O'Neill has submitted and promised good service. Donnell Gorme [M'Donnell] returned home before his safe conduct to come to Deputy arrived. Henry Warren's conversation with Tirone on the matter of his rebellious fall from his allegiance. Deputy rejects Tirone's letter, and wishes him to build the fort and bridge at the Blackwater. Tirone is proud of his title of O'Neill and stands upon higher terms. Sir John Norreys to treat with the Earl about his pardon. *Autog. Seal of arms.* pp. 7. *Incloses,*

71. I. *Shane O'Neale [M'Brian] to the Lord Deputy. If he had left his people to repair to Dublin he would not have been in as good case to serve Her Majesty. If the garrison of Carrickfergus were made 500 foot and 50 horse it would be a great means for the Earl's overthrow. 1595, Sept. 17, Carrickfergus. Copy. pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

71. II. *Capt. N. Merriman to [the Lord Deputy.] Shane M'Brian has written his submission. His power to weaken Tirone. 1595, Sept. 22. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.*

71. III. *Capt. Charles Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. To know what further course he shall take with Shane M'Brian. Agnus M'Connell and Donnell Gorme desire to have their pledges sent back, as they have performed all the promises made to Capt. Thornton. Agnus M'Connell's son Angus is reconciled to his father, who has given him a proportion of land in the Glinns to live upon. 1595, Sept. 25, Knockfergus. Copy. p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.*

71. IV. *O'Neill [alias Tirone] to Lord Deputy. My honourable good Lord, my duty remembered. It is so that being in some speeches with Henry Warren at his being here, to enter into some talk of a peace to be sought by me, upon his friendly advice I have resolved to be ready to attend your Lordship's good pleasure to be at any time when you shall appoint me near Dundalk to*

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confer of the same, as a thing that I have always desired and was most willing to have continued had I not been forced to the contrary, whereof, my good Lord, if it shall stand with your good liking, I shall be very willing to make choice of your Honour to be one that shall order me in any reasonable manner. And even so, in the meantime, I betake your Lordship to God's protection. At my camp, near Armagh, this last of September 1595. Copy. p. 1.

71. v. O'Neill [alias Tirone] and O'Donnell to the King of Spain. Now or never to send succour to the Catholic Church. 1595, Sept. 27. Latin. Copy. Calendared above, Sept. 27, and in Carew, p. 122, No. 167. p. 1.

71. vi. O'Neill [alias Tirone] to Don Carolo. Ireland will acknowledge no other King than his Catholic Majesty. If he may know assuredly that he shall have Spanish aid he will make no peace with the heretics. 1595, Sept. 27. Latin. Copy. Calendared above, Sept. 27, and Carew, p. 122, No. 168. p. 1½.

71. vii. O'Neill [alias Tirone] and O'Donnell to Don John de L'Aguila. Latin. Copy. Calendared above, 1595, September 27, and Carew. p. ¾.

71. viii. Examination of Piers O'Cullan, of Clogher in Tyrone, priest, taken before Robert Bowen, Provost Marshal of Leinster and Richard Cooke, Secretary to the Lord Deputy.

He confesseth that having spent three years last past in Spain, France, and Italy, he returned into this realm about 20 days past, and landed near Bloick, and so coming into Dublin made no more stay there but to drink, departing presently northwards to the Earl of Tyrone, then being at Maghareloghcoe, and newly calling himself O'Neale; it being Thursday, the 18th of September. He had direction from the Earl himself to go that night to the Earl's house of Dungannon to Momford, where he found both him and the Countess, and with him the next morning Momford returned to the Earl. The Earl gave Momford direction in this examine's hearing to write letters to the King of Spain, Don Carolo, and Don John Daguala, to such effect as the other which he had formerly written, which letters he had no sight of, but was willed presently to go away withal, and with all earnestness to solicit an answer. Being asked what moved him to go to the Earl, he saith freely with protestation that the Pope had given him the parsonage of Clogher, where he was born, which was in the Earl's country, not far from Dungannon; but having left his bull at St. Malloes the Earl told him he should not have the benefice until he might see the said bull, which he willed him to fetch, and then might he deliver his letters and procure him answer; he was so earnest for despatch thereof that he stayed with him but that night. He confesseth further, though he denieth the sight of the said letters, that the Earl bade him be importunate for answer, that if they

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might not be relieved they might make their peace with the English. And being asked what relief was required, he saith three or four thousand men, money, and munition, and that by the beginning of May next at the furthest ; but if the men could not come so soon yet money and munition. And if that most Catholic King would supply their wants in that sort, he should find that in the meantime they would maintain the wars, together with the Catholic religion, and submit themselves to be governed by him as becometh good subjects, and be as loyal to him as any natural Spaniard. He saith that two of those letters were written by Momford, and the third by a tall black man, whom he knoweth not, attending upon the Countess. He was willed by word to say that Sligo being now theirs, it was held the fittest place for the landing of the Spanish forces, but if they better liked of any other place either in Connaught or Ulster, they might take their choice, for all should be like free to them. Being asked what persons he knew in the English Pale or in the Province of Munster that have any intelligence with Spain, or practice to draw succour from thence, saith with protestation freely that he knoweth of none, now that Lacie of Munster is drowned with Hely, the Bishop of Tuam, and some others, but of one Captain Caddell, who being in Brittany brought him to Don Carolo, who would have sent letters unto the Earl by this examine but that he refused to bear them, so that he maketh account the said Caddell is coming with them himself. 1595, September 29, Drogheda. pp. 3.

Oct. 4. 72. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The renewal of the lease of the Dublin Castle. custom of the port of Dublin. p. 1.

Oct. 4. 73. Lord Deputy to Sir Robt. Cecil. Captain George Thornton Dublin Castle. has returned from M'Lane.* His offers of service to be considered in England. Will not be facile in admitting Tirone's submission. Has lighted on a priest bound for Spain with letters from the Earl and O'Donnell. p. ½.

Oct. 4. 74. Earl of Ormond and Ossory to Burghley. My very good Ardee. Lord, as soon as I came to some strength after my extreme sickness, I came hither to attend on my Lord Deputy into the field, and brought with me above 80 horseman and 200 footmen furnished and victualled, without any allowance from Her Majesty, and meeting his Lordship on the borders at Kells, I attended on him to this town, where his Lordship at his departure desired me to stay awhile with my companies for the defence of the same and these parts from the rebels, and left the Earl of Thomond with 200 soldiers under his leading with me. I understood within three days after my Lord Deputy's departure, that some of the traitors'

* Papers respecting Loughlen M'Lane, of Doward, will be found in Scotland Correspondence.

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dwelling were near me in the borders of Fearney, whereupon I went thither with my own companies, and burned the dwelling places of Henry Ovenden and Art Braddaghe O'Hagan, two of the traitorous Earl's chief men, together with seven or eight villages more belonging to other traitors, who, before my coming into the country, were at the burning of divers towns and villages in the Pale (I burnt also all such corn as I found in the field there, saving what I brought with me to this town for my horses). I received a letter this day from General Norreys, whereby I perceive there is a cessation of arms agreed upon between him and the late unhappy Earl, till the 9th of this month. The Chief Baron, Sir Robert Napper, hearing Her Majesty was offended with some Councillors here, for persuading my Lord Deputy from going into Connaught, entreated me to certify to your Lordship that he kept sessions in Kilkenny that time, and brought me letters from my Lord Deputy, signifying his intent was to go on that journey to Connaught, which the Chief Baron heartily wished should have gone forward. Truly, my Lord, the gentleman is very honest, and just in his dealings, and well thought of as he goeth in his circuit, which I thought fit to make known to your Lordship, that by your good means he may be encouraged to continue the same. *Autog.* p. 1½.

Oct. 4.
Chester.

75. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. His intention to send 2,500*l.* into Ireland to buy wheat. Will ship such wheat as he has ground to Carlingford and the Newry. Will wait on Burghley with his books of the emptions and disbursements. p. 1.

Oct. 5.
Waterford.

76. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The city well disposed. They will raise 700 men. 500 may answer the service of the walls, and 200 make a stand in the market place. Two ploughlands of the Barony of Dunbrody should be converted to the Fort, and likewise the Parsonage of Dungarvan. pp. 2. *Incloses,*

76. 1. *Note of the beacons which Fenton has caused to be erected along the sea coast of the county of Waterford, together with their several distances and the names of the persons appointed to take charge of them, being men of good credit, viz., at Marcumhead, John Butler, Sleoghgarriek, 3 miles distance from Duncannon. Robert Fitzmaurice to give warning to Duncannon.*

The Hill of Kilmacom, 2 miles distance from Sleoghgarriek, John Butler, of Kilcop.

Temple Juryke, 5 miles distance, Nicholas FitzJohn.

Helwyck head, 7 miles distance, Robert Brean.

Monoghtero, 10 miles distance, Sir John Dowdall to name one to watch, because he dwelleth near there.

The Lord Power and Garret FitzJames of the Decies have been here, and have been enjoined by special charge to see to the watching of the beacons. Waterford, Oct. 3. p. ½.

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Oct. 5.
Dublin.

77. Capt. George Thornton to Sir Robert Cecil. Thanks for his favour. M'Lane has offered the service of 2,000 Scots upon consideration of salary from Her Majesty and license obtained by her from the Earl of Argyle. The Scottish gallies of great swift-ness by oars, hardly to be followed for good service by Her Majesty's pinnaces. p. 1. *Incloses,*

77. 1. *Information delivered by Capt. Geo. Thornton to the Lord Deputy. The Earl of Argyle and Maclaine are both very forward to have revenge upon the Earl of Tirone for hanging of their kinsman Hugh [Gavelagh] O'Neill. The Earl of Argyle is Lord Lieutenant of all the Islands and Out Isles of Scotland, without whose consent Maclaine can gather no forces. Maclaine offereth to serve Her Majesty against the rebels in Ireland with two or three thousand Scots of the Earl of Argyle's and his own, so that Her Majesty wrote unto the said Earl to license Maclaine to raise the forces for this service. Maclaine's request is that I, with Her Majesty's pinnace under my charge, or other Her Highness' pinnaces, may guard their gallies when they shall land with their forces in Ireland, and defend them from spoil of the enemy in their absence. There came with Maclaine when he came from the Earl of Argyle to confer with me at his Castle of Doward a minister of the Earl's, whose name is Archebell Campbell, who informed me of the willingness of his Lord to further this Her Majesty's service, so that Her Highness would wish his assistance by letter, also they must be compounded withal for Her Majesty's pay. The usual entertainment of the Irish-Scots allowed them in the north of Ireland as followeth :—Item. Every Scot that serves with longbow or halbert is to have by the quarter 10s. wages, every shot that serves with a piece is to have by the quarter 20 shillings sterling every man is to have for his victual by the month three madders of butter and six madders of oatmeal, and for want of this victual 10s. by the month, the pay of him that is no shot is for wages and victuals for a month of 30 days, 13s. 4d. the pay of a shot by the month 16s. 8d. 1595, Oct. 1. Copy. p. 1.*

Oct. 7.
Knockfergus.

78. Capt. Charles Eggarton to Lord Burghley. Right Honour-able, my most bounden duty humbly remembered. May it please your honourable Lordship, ever since Mr. Christopher Carliell left this realm, I have till this day, according to my duty, most carefully exercised his place unto my very great charge, as well in entertaining captains and gentlemen of the country, upon occasion of service, as also in waging of spials and messengers every way; besides I relieved Turlough, the youngest son of Shane O'Neill, with his two servants and his horses, half a year before the State did call for him, after which I did draw from the Earl of Tirone, Neill M'Hugh M'Felim O'Neill, and delivered him unto the State at Dublin upon my own charge, who was the first gentleman of account that came in from the traitors, and also upon my own charge I employed a burgess of this town, named John Logge, most part of the last

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winter into Cantire with Agnus M'Connell, the which as he hath already showed unto the State here was the only means that kept three or four thousand Scots from serving the traitors who was in that time wonderfully solicited with offers of great wages from the Earl of Tirone, and as for Shane M'Bryan, whom this small garrison hath reasonably well corrected, as also the taking in of his cousin, Neill M'Hugh M'Felomy, he hath lately earnestly with all his followers sought for Her Majesty's gracious favour, the copy of whose submission unto Her Highness I have here inclosed unto your Honour, and now, lastly, James M'Sorley M'Donnell, of Dunluce, he hath also made great means for Her Majesty's gracious favour with great offers of service, the true substance of whose speeches in his last parley with me I have also herein inclosed unto your Lordship, who hath written unto the Lord Deputy, and sent there with his writer who is his chiefest counsellor, by whom I learned that the Earl of Tirone hath lately sent his priest, named Francis Mounford, an Englishman, towards Spain, to draw over forces into this realm from thence this winter against Her Majesty, which Mounforde was by a Scottish boat transported forth of Lough Foyle into the Earl of Huntly's country in Scotland, from whence he intendeth to take shipping for Spain; and thus much it may please your Lordship I have advertised Mr. Robert Bowes in Scotland in hope he may find some good means there for the apprehension of the said Mounford. *Autog. p. 1. Incloses,*

78. I. *Shane M'Brian [O'Neill] to the Lord Deputy. His submission to Mr. Eggarton craving, the benefit of Her Majesty's proclamation. The coming of Tirone's forces into his country the instant of his intended repair to him. Prays for pardon of life, lands, and goods. 1595, September 17, Carrickfergus. Copy. p. 1.*

78. II. *The conditions of a parley made by Charles Eggarton, Esq., of Knockfergus, with James Oge M'Surley [Boy M'Donnell] of Dunluce, hard by Lough Mourne; in presence of Captain Bethell, Captain Merryman, and Captain Henry Moylle, Captain of Her Majesty's pinnace called the Moon, lying then in the road of Knockfergus, being the 3rd of October 1595, as followeth:—First the said James declared the cause of his coming was partly to clear himself of such bad reports as his enemies had given out, of his disloyalty towards Her Majesty, as also to make an offer of assurance to be a faithful and true subject unto Her Highness during his life, alleging the place where he dwelleth is hardly to be defended by him and his followers, by reason of the great force and strength the Earl of Tirone is of, and daily practices that the said Earl doth make, to seek by all means possible to bring him in dislike with the State, whereby he might be constrained to enter into action with the said Earl, which, considered, he desires but Her Majesty's countenance and assistance in such sort as he may be defended, and withal that his brother Randall, now in Dublin, may be sent but to Knockfergus, for that his followers will not be*

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persuaded till he come thither that ever he shall be discharged, alleging and protesting that it is only for Her Majesty's service he seeketh the same, and if he were come down hither he would use the means to draw away a good part of the Earl's followers; and hath further protested upon wonderful great oaths that if my Lord Deputy will send his brother down, and also send unto himself a pardon and protection, he will forthwith repair unto my Lord Deputy and Council, where he will make such offers of his loyalty and service as shall be greatly to their likings and very beneficial for Her Majesty's said service, and further protesteth that if he had either father, uncle, or any man of his kindred to leave behind him that were able in his absence to defend his followers and goods, notwithstanding his brother is not come down, he would himself repair to my Lord Deputy, upon his protection to Dublin; and further saith that there is neither fastness nor place where the Earl useth but he knows them, and is at any time with assistance able to do service upon him, and he can and will stop all passages going to the Earl with powder, victual, or other munition whatsoever; and protesteth further that where it was reported that the boat of powder which he made stay off, that he should have sent it to the Earl, by solemn oaths he sweareth the contrary, and that all and every deal of the same powder is yet in his own custody, saving what he hath spent to his own use, hoping upon these his good offers and his dutiful service Her Majesty will allow him some kind of pension or entertainment the better to maintain the same, and hath desired us upon these conditions to assist him with our helps and good words to my Lord Deputy and Council, and craved to give our hands of the same which accordingly for the better furtherance of the premises we have done. 1595, October 3, Knockfergus. p. 1.

Oct. 7. 79. Capt. Charles Eggarton to Burghley. Has no friend this day
Knockfergus. living on whom he depends but Burghley. The great charges of the suit brought against him by Sir H. Bagenall. Ever since Sir Edward Yorke had the pay of Mr. Carlile's 25 horse he has kept but 15. p. 1.

Oct. 8. 80. Lord Deputy and some of the Council to Burghley. Refusal
Dublin Castle. of the Lord Chancellor and the judges to join in Council to consider Sir John Norreys's letter. Pray that they may be directed to assist in matters of such weight and consequence. Likelihood that Tirone will subscribe to any submission. p. 2. Inclose,

80. 1. *Sir John Norreys to Lord Deputy and Council. Right Honourable my very good Lord. On Monday, the 29th of the last month, we marched towards Armagh, being very slenderly provided of victuals, not having but one day's beef, and scarce five days bread; but the necessity that we understood those garrisons to be in made us content to endure somewhat for the relieving of them. That night we lodged within 4 miles of Armagh, and the next day we put in such provisions as we had carried for that place, and*

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lodged 3 miles towards Monaghan. While I was viewing what was done in the strengthening of that place, there came back to me a messenger that had been sent for the charges of the two prisoners in the Newry, which are to be delivered in the exchange of Captain Warren. By him the Earl sent a letter to Captain Sentleger, wherein he complained very much that he had been wronged, in that his late submission was no more respected, and that he thought I had done nothing but only to sound what his mind was, which might give him occasion not to deal so plainly another time, but yet nevertheless he desired again to speak with him. I thought it not unfit for Her Majesty's service that Captain Sentleger should send him word, that if he sent two pledges of good account unto me, that then he would come and speak with him; upon receipt of which message he agreed unto it, and offered it should have been done that night, but that it was too late, and that the next morning he would send the pledges. We dislodged towards Monaghan with the day, and had not marched a mile but there was sent unto me O'Qwyn and one Neale O'Qwyn, his kinsmen, upon whose coming, I permitted Captain Sentleger to stay behind to hear what would be said unto him. We were marched within a mile of our determined camping place, which was a little beyond the church where they fought with Mr. Marshall, when he victualled Monaghan, before we had any news of Captain Sentleger, who then returned and delivered unto me, that the Earl had much expostulated with him, that his last speeches with him and Captain Stafford had taken no better effect, when he thought that he had made such submission as was fit for him, and yet the same was rejected without sufficient cause as he thought, which, if it were that the manner of his submission was not liked, he was content to alter it, and subscribe to any such as should be offered him, not having with him any man that could tell how to frame better such submission as might be accepted, and that because he doubted that any act of hostility might aggravate his case, he desired there might be a cessation of making war till such time as his submission were made, which he besought in all humility might be represented to Her Majesty, and that done, if I did think fit that a truce should be made for any certain time, he would be very well content therewith if it were till May. Upon this his offer we thought it fit to agree to a cessation from arms till Thursday morning, which will be the 9th of this present, within which time he should send his submission. Our want of victuals which caused us to hasten our return to the Newry, caused me that Wednesday night to send such provision as we had brought for the relief of Monaghan, conducted by three score horsemen, who returned to us, together with the seneschal and sheriff by the break of the day, and then we returned towards the Newry, where arriving this afternoon we find ourselves hardly to be relieved, the victualler not having anything in a manner to give us, saving some quantity of meal, which he hath no wood to cause to be baked; and by this means, we are all at our own wits' end, not knowing how the army can be provided, and

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not having received from your Lordship any order for us, though eight days past I did advertise your Lordship of our estate. We hope your Lordship have taken some order, whereof we shall understand presently, or otherwise the army must needs break. We understood from the rebel that your Lordship is entered into some treaty with him, which I do not believe, because I have not heard so much from your Lordship. What your Lordship thinks of this course that I have begun, it may please you to let me understand before the day be expired, and that I may receive from your Lordship or Her Majesty's learned counsel some instructions how the submission may be drawn, to which effect I have formerly written unto your Lordship, though I have not received any answer. The news among the rebels is that Spaniards are landed in Scotland. Neale M'Art M'Baron is now come in, and offereth to draw many followers from the Earl, and to do better service at Armagh than the sheriff shall do at Monaghan. We are much troubled how we shall satisfy the sheriff, having so small means to victual that garrison, and he demanding so great a proportion; and we have already some advice that he hath hearkened to some offers made him by the rebels. The place of Armagh is very well accommodated, and if we had had such carriages and pioneers as was set down, it would have served to very great purpose. 1595, October 3. Copy. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

80. II. James M'Connell [James M'Donnell M'Sorley Boy M'Donnell] to the Lord Deputy. My duty remembered most humbly unto your honourable Lordship, whereas your Lordship shall understand that I have spoken and conferred with the Governor of Carrickfergus, and the rest of Her Majesty's captains here in garrison, and have showed and declared unto them by what means I am troubled and molested by the Earl of Tirone and O'Donnell, and how my country standeth in danger to lose all their goods, because I will not enter into rebellion with them, the which during my life I will never do, and at this instant, if I hold (sic) either brother, cousin, or uncle, for to have left behind me, to defend my country in mine own absence, as I have none but myself only, I would have gone at this instant to have presented myself before your Lordship and Council, and from thence all Ireland should see and understand what service I should do to my Prince, and therefore I most humbly desire of your Lordship to send my brother Randal down to Carrickfergus, to the effect that my followers and country people may have the better hope of your Lordship's favour and kindness towards me, and therefore I shall present myself to your Lordship and the State. I most humbly desire her Majesty's most gracious protection and pardon to be sent unto me by this my servant; further your Lordship shall understand that it behoveth me to send a little force of kerne unto the Earl of Tirone, for the better defence and safety of this my small country, because I hold no garrison nor back standing to defend me against the said Earl's forces and O'Donnell, unto the

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time I have some power of men from Her Majesty to resist the said Earl's forces, for the which sending of kerne to the Earl I desire your Lordship and Council to receive me into Her Majesty's gracious pardon and protection at this instant, and from hence be assured I will spend my body and life in Her Majesty's service. And touching my brother Randall, I shall find five sureties upon his good behaviour and faithful service to the State, and to the more verification of my humble obedience to the State, I shall put my whole lands by one open patent in pawn of our loyal service both during our lives to Her Majesty and also the other brother, that is, with the Treasurer, to lose his life if ever we fall in disobedience; and also touching Her Majesty's rent, I pray your Lordship to send me word unto whom the same shall be delivered, at this Halloutide, and I shall truly pay the same unto whomsoever I am commanded to give it. 1595, Oct. 4. Copy. pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

80. III. *Sir Geff. Fenton to the Lord Deputy. Willingness of the citizens of Waterford to oppose the Spaniards. Persons of living and discretion appointed to watch the beacons. 700 men armed for defence of the city. Wants of the fort of Duncannon. Sir Henry Palmer at sea with eight of Her Majesty's ships. Sir William Stanley is at Dunkirk. 1595, Oct. 3, Waterford. Copy. p. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

80. IV. *Note of the beacons in the county of Waterford. Calendered above, p. 411, No. 76. I. 1595, Sept. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.*

Oct. 8.
Dublin Castle.

81. Lord Deputy to Burghley. It may please your Lordship. The letters of the 11th of the last, from your Lordship, and some others of the Council there, and certain articles therein enclosed, being directions for me and Sir John Norreys how we should deal with the traitorous Earl, I received, as by my last I certified your Lordship, at my late being at Kells, the 21st of the same, and presently sent the Lord President the copies thereof. Yet finding that his letter of the third, advertising a fresh offer of submission of Tirone's, was directed to the rest of the Council here, as well as to myself, and no notice at all taken of his receipt of those from me, though the pursuivant who bare them is returned, and affirmeth the delivery to his own hands, it giveth me cause to think that he holdeth it not safe for him to take directions from me alone without the Council, and therefore continueth the direction of his letters to us jointly altogether as before. I thought it therefore not unmeet to acquaint therewith such Councillors as were here, that so many of them as would, might join with me in an answer, yet have I not imparted to any of them, any direction that I have from thence, but that finding Her Majesty shall have occasion to send forces shortly into France, I do assure myself it will not be displeasing to Her to hearken to his humble submission and offers of obedience and profit, being such as might stand with the honour and dignity of so mighty a Prince, towards one whom herself hath raised out of the dust. I am now humbly to desire your Lordship, if Her Majesty will

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be pleased, notwithstanding my late advertisement of his combination with Spain, yet that his offers in this humble sort made shall be hearkened unto; that then it would likewise please Her Majesty to appoint some Commissioners to be sent to Sir John Norreys; for otherwise I see none here that dare undertake it, although himself desireth to be assisted, as, by his letter appeareth, your Lordship may perceive both by the traitorous Earl's letter to myself, which I sent with my last despatch; and by my Lord President's now sent, wherein it is manifest he had gotten some notice thereof; in what forwardness I was, to have proceeded in that matter, if I had not discovered by the priest that his combination with Spain; but seeing I learn since that, that the priest was in England, if your Lordship think fit to have him sent over, he will haply bring to light more than yet he hath done. P.S.—I have given order for discharge of the officers of the field and would have done the like for the pioneers and kerne, but that the Lord President thinks it not fit. *Autog. pp. 2.*

Oct. 10.
The Boyle.

82. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Her Majesty's pleasure to have a course of pacification. Mr. Fowle slain near Castlebar. Sligo Castle broken down. Bingham's eagerness to repair it. Unserviceableness of the English companies. Capt. Fildew murdered by his own soldiers in the Isle of Arran and his galley taken. The Connaught men are most full of treachery of all the Irishry in Ireland. *pp. 3½.*

Oct. 11.

83. Earl of Tirone to Captain Sentleger. I have received your letter of the 9th of this instant, and have sent you a note of the hurts done to my men since the late truce, and what hath been taken from your companies by them shall be forthcoming; and I will be, God willing, on Friday or Saturday next at the Fews and no sooner, where I will make any convenient restitution, receiving the like. I have sent a man with your soldiers to Monaghan. I marvel greatly that Mr. Stafford with a company of horsemen is still to remain at Armagh, being more than is contained in the articles of the truce, which is, that Her Majesty's garrisons shall freely pass with convoys of victuals and soldiers in what numbers should be thought good, without nominating their abode to be in Armagh. And you know that I did specially upon the first truce condition that no other forces or companies than already were in Armagh should be placed there during the truce, in the course of which I find myself so over-reached, as will make me the more wary. *Copy. p. 1.*

Oct. 13.
Dublin Castle.

84. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Cause to suspect the people of Connaught will revolt generally on the landing of the Spaniards. Sir John Norreys's arrival in Dublin. Means used to get Tirone's submission satisfactorily drawn. *pp. 2½. Incloses,*

84. i. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. It may please your Lordship, upon receipt of your Lordship's last letters written at*

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Drogheda, requiring to have a course held here for pacification with the rebels of this Province according to letters and direction out of England, as also to the end we might relieve a ward which we had in Beleeke Castle in Tyrawly, I employed Mr. Fowle, our Provost Marshal, into the county of Mayo with such force as I held sufficient for that service, knowing him to be accounted a plausible man fittest to deal with these people, and upon a like motion this way by the O'Connors and M'Dermonds to come in and submit themselves, I staid at Tulske, although in small hope, to bring to pass any good otherwise than by the strength of Her Majesty's sword, and in the said Marshal's going forward to Tyrawly accompanied with my brother John and the Captains named in the enclosed note, the 3rd of this month, in a baggage pass, the rebels set upon our men in that place where the carriage was, where Mr. Fowle and three or four soldiers were slain, being forsaken of those which were appointed to guard the carriage, and my brother having a barrel of powder there by good hap recovered it again, after the rebels had been possessed of it. And so with the loss of this gentleman and a few beeves, together with 10 or 12 garrons and hackneys, our men passed into Tyrawly, and there understood that Beleeke was yielded and the ward saved. The next day seeing no likelihood of any of the county to come in, our forces came backward another way, and espying seven or eight of the rebels upon a piece of hard ground, a gentleman of the Tuites, being Captain Dillon's lieutenant, issued out with half a score horsemen, where they killed five or six and that gent only, happened to be shot and slain. After which the rebels being by this time gathered to the number of some 500 of that county, besides 100 shot head men, under the leading of Tieg O'Loman and 200 Scots, whereof O'Donnell had sent them 100 the day before, they entertained skirmish with our men, and so continued six hours, till in the end our men, having spent all their bullets, shot stones and buttons, and the want of munition being spied by the traitors, they came on the bolder towards our battaile, and with their shot and Scots made some disorder in the battaile, where Captain Mynce and some 20 soldiers were slain, and many hurt with their arrows, and of the rebels some 80 slain, and divers of these, of their best and most principal men, besides a number of them hurt. Our new soldiers for the most part could not tell how to handle their pieces, so that the Captains were driven to take away their bullets and powder and give the same to the Irish shot, which stood us in best stead that day. And thus I have delivered unto your Lordship what happened in this journey, being very sorry for the loss of these three principal gentlemen, for assuredly Captain Mynce was a gallant man. I purposed as soon as these companies had returned to have gone into Sligo with all the force I could make, for that I understood O'Donnell was come thither to break down the Abbey and Castle, but perceiving I could not recover them in time, I sent on Sunday last Captain Malbie and Captain Dillon, with 50 horsemen and our other three foot companies, such as they be, to Ballimote

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at the least to save Colmough, which was in some danger to be given to O'Donnell, and since I have heard nothing from thence, more than that O'Donnell should be returned home, fearing we made head that way, and hath left little either of the Abbey or Castle unbroken, we shall be able to do little here without a supply of munition, beseeching your Lordship if any be come over to remember us. In the meantime I will see if I can get any at Galway, although they will hardly spare any, seeming as though they daily doubted the Spaniards to land there. After the writing of thus much Captain Dillon and William Taffe came to me, having been at Sligo, where they find the Castle much broken, and O'Donnell very hastily returned home. 1595, Oct. 7. Copy. pp. 3.

84. II. *Note of the eight companies which encountered the rebels in Mayo. p. 1.*

84. III. *Sir John Norreys to the Lord Deputy. Tirone still continues his devotion, and desired his submission might be drawn in any reasonable sort. The soldiers driven to very great extremity for want of victuals. Truce prolonged. 1595, Oct. 8, Newry. Copy. p. 1.*

84. IV. *Captain Charles Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. It may please your Lordship, Cormoc M'Kay, James M'Connell's writer, and one that can do most with him, telleth me that the Earl of Tyrone hath sent his priest, named Francis Momford, towards Spain to make means for the drawing of Spaniards into this realm, and that upon his arrival in Spain the Earl expecteth the speedy coming of them, the which Momford is now gone unto the Earl Huntley in Scotland, from whence he intendeth to take shipping for Spain. Thus much, my good Lord, I have written unto Her Majesty's lieger in Scotland, having at this instant a convenient passage from hence thither, hoping some means may be found for the apprehension of the said Momford there. 1595, Oct. 5. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.*

Oct. 13. 85. *Edm. Warren to Burghley. Touching Mr. Francis Shane's cause. The patent passed to Edmond Barrett, wherewith Shane is grieved. p. 1. Incloses,*

85. I. *Informations for Barret's patent of concealments against Mr. Shane. p. 1.*

Oct. 15. 86. *Petition of John Caddell, Patrick Foxe, and William Crowe to Burghley. Their interest in a warrant granted to Captain Edmund Barrett. Pray that the matter between Mr. F. Shane and them may be transmitted into Ireland to be ordered. p. 1.*

Oct. 15. 87. *Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Price of wheat dearer at Chester than in Ireland. His commission doth not extend to make provisions at Milford. Will be at London on the 20th October to yield his accounts to the auditor. p. 1.*

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Oct. 17.
Dublin.

88. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. Victualling of Monaghan and Armagh. The Lord Deputy, judges, and Her Majesty's learned counsel will not intermeddle with the drawing of any notes or form of submission for the Earl of Tirone. Norreys has despatched Capt. Sentleger with precedents of submissions from the Council book to guide the Earl. Much spoil in the Lord Delvin's country. Norreys desires to return. He is not believed either in England or Ireland. *Autog.* pp. 4½.

Oct. 17.
Dublin.

89. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. My being unable to write much, enforceth me to refer your Honour to my letter to my Lord your father, and in this only to advertise your Honour that I have entered and do proceed in this treaty according to such instructions as I received from yourself, for my Lord Deputy. Notwithstanding all the directions he hath had will not meddle in the matter, neither hath he great reason, for he should be refused, which would not be honourable, in the course I hold Her Majesty is bound to nothing but what shall please her to like of, and the time won is more for Her Majesty's advantage than the rebel's. I pray God send it to take good effect. I trust your Honours will now think it fit that I may return, for here is no more army to be commanded, nor none like to be, and for me to spend Her Majesty's entertainment in a private garrison were neither profitable for Her Majesty nor reputation to myself; and if of necessity you will have idle officers let them be such as shall be well wished unto by those that have the best credit there and here. I will assure your Honour I shall leave the North in far better state than I found it, but for Connaught you will not believe the warning that is given before the country be all lost; they have had a shameful overthrow howsoever they smooth it, and by a poor sort of beggars neither Tirone nor O'Donnell being there. Within two days the issue of our treaty will be known, which I pray your Honour not to condemn till you be well informed of the causes that have moved me to proceed in this sort. The best likelihood that he desires to be honest is, that I have made him leave his signing O'Neill, as your Honour shall see by the copy of his letter to Captain St. Leger, which I think he did not to my Lord Deputy. Here is a report that Cadix should be taken by the last sea army, which if it be I doubt not but there was like order taken for the keeping of it, being the only place to ruin the King of Spain. The incommodity of my old hurts, and the little thanks I have for my later, doth make me altogether unable to undertake a winter war. Rec. Oct. 30. *Holog.* pp. 2.

Oct. 17.
Kinsale.

90. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The old head of Kinsale is lately drawn into the possession of Florence M'Carthy. Florence M'Carthy to be detained in London on account of his Spanish affection. All the Geraldines of the late Earl of Desmond's sept are under foot. Lord Barry and the M'Carties are addicted to the plough. The Earl of Clancarr, who is M'Carty-More, is sickly. Doubt of the two O'Sullivans. p. 1½.

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Oct. 18. 91. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Great pride in the traitorous Dublin Castle. Earl of Tirone since he took the name of O'Neill. Has sent him a lawyer to draw his submission and offers. His practice to get the provincial rebels of Connaught to put up in writing their grievances and the extortions of their governor. Ireland is in far greater danger than many will believe. Tirone's submission. *Holog.* pp. 2½.

Oct. 18. 92. Edmund Warren to Burghley. That the parties interested in Barret's grant of certain rectories in Longford, whereunto Mr. Francis Shane pretendeth interest may be admitted to the fruition of their grant. p. 1.

Oct. 19. 93. Lord Deputy Russell and Vice-Treasurer Wallop to Burghley. Necessity for providing victuals at Bristol and Milford. A victualling for six months required. pp. 2¾.

Oct. 19. 94. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Connaught rebels will Dublin Castle. neither accept of peace nor pursue the war, but as Tirone shall direct. Tirone has no meaning of sincere dealing. He will not be content with less than absolute command like a Prince of Ulster. Deputy likes not to appear to act in the matter. pp. 3½.

Oct. 19. 95. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. Thanks for his kind Dublin Castle. advice concerning the great cause. Will take care of the interests of Sir Charles O'Carroll and Capt. Roberts. Is of opinion that Tirone will fall back. Means not to give leave to Marshal Bagenall to go to England, but by reason of very extreme sickness. p. 1¼. *Incloses,*

95. I. *Sir H. Bagenall to the Lord Deputy. His malady. Stands not in any hope of recovery by the physic helps which this country doth afford. Desires license to repair into England. 1595, Oct. 18, The Newry. Copy. p. 1.*

Oct. 20, 96. Sir H. Wallop, Sir R. Gardener, Sir R. Napper, Sir A. Sent- Dublin. leger, and Mr. Wilbraham to Burghley. Their proceedings in the Commission for the composition of Munster and the Undertakers. p. 1½. *Inclose,*

96. I. *Copy of five several letters written from Her Majesty's Commissioners to several gentlemen in the five counties of Munster touching Undertakers. 1595, Oct. 15, Dublin Castle. p. 1.*

96. II. *Copy of the several letters written to 15 principal Undertakers absent in England. 1595, Oct. 1, Dublin. p. ¾.*

Oct. 20. 97. Capt. J. Price to Burghley. Twenty of our men slain in Dublin. Tyrawley, near to the Owles in Connaught. The Castle near the Curlews, which they were going to relieve, razed by the rebels, and the warders killed. O'Donnell hath pulled down the Castle of Sligo. Rory Oge hath burned sundry towns. Contention between

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the traitors, wherein 12 principal men were killed. "The Earl of Tirone is oftentimes vexed in his sleep with the Devil, and when he awaketh, he falleth in a great rage with his people." *Autog.* p. 1.

Oct. 21.
London.

98. Petition of Geo. Beverley to Burghley. It is time for him to attend the making provision of wheat, butter, and cheese. Desires to know if it is Burghley's pleasure he should proceed to account with the Auditor. p. 1. *Incloses,*

98. 1. *Brief declaration of corn and other victuals laden at Chester and Liverpool between 1 April 1595 and 15 October 1595.* 1595, Oct. 15. pp. 3.

Oct. 22.
Tulske.

99. Sir R. Bingham to Queen Elizabeth. It may please your most excellent Majesty. By a late letter from your Majesty to the Deputy here, I find myself to have been hardly complained of, as though the course I have held with these people in this your Majesty's Province, should now have provoked them to rebel, namely, by extorting from them their lands and goods to the enriching, as is supposed, of myself, my kindred, and brothers, to all which most gracious and dread Sovereign I shall sufficiently answer by God's help and your Grace's allowance, for whatsoever may be maliciously pretended against me for my true and dutiful serving of your Majesty, wherein I doubt not but my bounden travails have exceeded others, the ground of this revolt in Connaught is manifest to have risen from the rebellion in Ulster, and especially upon the betraying of Sligo and murdering of my kinsman there, without which this Province could not have adhered to the northern traitors, as since they have done; and it is well known to some how, in the beginning of these stirs, I offered with a small help (God favouring the same) both to have assured this Province from Ulster, and to have annoyed Tirconnell, and afterwards, upon the losing of Sligo, earnestly required some strength for the recovery thereof foreseeing the revolt which immediately followed, but neither in the one or other could be supplied till it was too late to do any good without a sufficient power to have prosecuted this way withal into Ulster, for now the Ulster men and these are joined in one action and one quarrel, striving for the maintenance of their tainist law and old Irish customs, under which they acknowledge little or no sovereignty to your Majesty, and now these men term themselves the Pope's men and the traitor Tyrone's, and, in show of religion, openly profess popery and massings, having many wicked priests and titular bishops, which daily resort to them from Rome, and the parts beyond sea; howbeit if they may be drawn to a pacification with any assurance as divers have seemed desirous that course shall be held as your Majesty hath commanded, assuring myself that if the traitorous Earl be taken in these people will presently submit themselves, and if they might be stopped of their munition in Scotland, they could not hold it out long neither. And for myself, if your Majesty be pleased to license me to come to your Highness' presence, I do not doubt but by God's favour to yield your Majesty good account

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of my service, and to answer all things laid in charge against me and my brothers, for none of us have gotten their lands or livings, neither doth the people allege the same against us; but these be the practices of those who hate us for our good service and for my restraining of their oppressions in thrusting the subjects from their livings, which underhand they would seem to impute unto me, for every man knoweth I have no land at all, but in all sincerity and duty have laboured with the loss of my blood, as I am bound, both myself and my friends, to reduce this treacherous and wicked nation to some conformity of Christian obedience, and that with less charge to your Majesty than any else, for until this Ulster rebellion, which hath now begun of nothing, Connaught stood not your Majesty in anything for my time, but as well in war as peace, defrayed itself; whereas before, it yearly charged your Majesty in twenty-five hundred pounds, or three thousand pounds, and being thus maligned for my service, I shall humbly appeal to your Majesty to crave of the same, not to be condemned unheard, for by God's favour and your Majesty's, I shall well and truly answer all men as before now I have done when much was said and nothing proved, and in the meanwhile and ever I shall pray for your Grace, and wish that the practices of Ireland were as well known to your Majesty as they be felt of us, who truly serve your Highness here, then should it appear where these bribings are, and who they be which enrich themselves and theirs with great livings and possessions; for more than your Majesty's gracious allowance and entertainment I have not any, and so humbly craving pardon, and only the continuance of your Majesty's favour till I may be heard. I take my leave. *pp.* 2.

Oct. 22. 100. Mr. Francis Shaen to Burghley. Dishonesty of Barret's assigns. Boyle, Crowe, Foxe, &c. *Autog.* *p.* 1.

Oct 22. 101. The answer of Francis Shaen to the informations made by Edmund Warren, servant to the Queen's Attorney in Ireland. *pp.* 3.

Oct. 23. 102. Sir Charles Carrolle to Sir Rob. Cecil. Has been used very Dublin. well since the delivery of his letters. His adversary Thomas Cantwell has repaired over to seek the undoing of his suit. *p.* 1.

Oct. 26. 103. Sir Robt. Napper to Burghley. Reasons for his dissenting Dublin. in opinion from the other Commissioners touching the proceedings in the Commissions for the Undertakers and composition of Munster. The farm of the impost of wines granted to Mr. Henry Brouncker at 2,000*l.* per annum. *Autog.* *p.* 1. *Incloses,*

103. 1. *Brief of the impost of wines, being 5,230*l.* 3*s.* 3½*d.*, collected by Thomas Molyneux in 1592, 1593, and 1594.* *p.* ½.

[Oct. 26.] 104. Note touching the lease of the impost of wines passed to Mr. Henry Brunkhorn [Brouncker] for 2,000*l.* per annum. Certain tons of wine for the noblemen, Deputy, and Privy Councillors of Ireland freed from impost by statute. *pp.* 2.

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Oct. 28.
Dublin.

105. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Tirone's word is no assurance for the army to be sent up to victual Monaghan and Armagh. He should be artioled to build up the fort and bridge of the Blackwater. Give up Shane O'Neill's sons, and renounce his Urraghs. Fenton appointed to attend the Lord Deputy to Galway to get up the grievances of Connaught. *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Oct. 28.
Dublin.

106. John Thornburgh, Bishop of Limerick, to Sir Robert Cecil. His unsuccessful attempts to get Mr. Udall enlarged. The Lord Deputy acquaints Fenton and others of his intention to apprehend a provincial going to Spain with the last peace, and to bring directions back to Tirone. Some sinister cause prevents the enlargement of Udall, who owes but very little money. Gross corruption hinted at. [Found cut, but the explanation is given below at Nov. 13, stating that it "concerned a petition to be made by Mr. Pointz, the bearer."] *pp.* 3.

Oct. 28.
Dublin.

107. William Woodward [*i.e.*, Mr. Uvedall] to Sir R. Cecil. The Lord Chancellor seems to have received letters from my Lady of Kildare and the Lord Admiral against him. Desires to be sent for to England to impart his knowledge, too important to be written. The peace concluded with Tirone more dangerous than the sharpest war. The Lord Deputy's simplicity is too apparent, the Lord Chancellor's corruption too manifest. *Autog.* [*Delayed for wind.*] *pp.* 3.

Oct. 30.
Dublin.

108. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Tirone particularly disclaimeth the stile of O'Neill. We had many wants and extremities to press us to the peace. Reduction of the bands. The soldiers are in danger to perish for want of clothes. *pp.* 3. *Inclose,*

108. I. *Humble submission of Hugh, Earl of Tirone unto the Queen. He did never practise with foreign princes to draw in strangers before the 20th of last August. 1595, Oct. 18. Calendared Carew, p. 125, No. 173. Autog. pp. 2.*

108. II. *Articles agreed upon with Tirone in the cessation of arms. That all Her Majesty's garrisons shall freely pass with convoys of victuals, and in such numbers as shall be thought good. An article to furnish 1,000 beeves to the garrisons denied by the Earl. 1595, Oct. 27. Calendared Carew, p. 126, No. 174. Copy. pp. 2.*

108. III. *Note subscribed by Capt. Warham Sentleger and Capt. William Warren, declaring the Earl's readiness to redeem his great offences to the utmost of his power. 1595, Oct. 30, Dublin. Copy. p. 3.*

108. IV. *Submission of Aodh Odonill [Hugh O'Donnell], Chief of his name. Renounces to join with any foreign prince or procure the coming of any forces. Autog. 1595, Oct. 18. p. 1.*

Oct. 31.
Dublin.

109. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Tirone's late fortune and valour against Her Majesty's forces in this war is not a little magnified in

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Spain. Necessity of a Presidency being established in Ulster. Names of such as Fenton wishes to be Commissioners to settle the conditions for the peace of Ulster. *p.* 1½.

[Oct.] 110. Draft for instructions to be sent for the dealing with Tirone. *In Burghley's hand.* *pp.* 4.

[Oct.] 111. Copy of the above, with alterations. *pp.* 4.

[Oct.] 112. Memorial of conditions to be offered by Tirone, for amends of his grievous offences heretofore committed. *pp.* 2½.

Oct. 113. Draft of the above, with corrections by Cecil. *pp.* 4.

[Oct.] 114. Draft of a letter in Sir Robert Cecil's hand to Sir John Norreys. His proceedings against the rebel more slow than the cause does require. Her Majesty is not alienated from mercy if with honour and security it may be effected. Her Majesty is displeased to find the terms war and peace both in the Deputy's writings and Norreys's instead of rebellion. Concerning the Irish priest taken, Her Majesty will not yet have him sent hither, for if it may be, she will not seem to take knowledge of so great treasons as Tirone's writing to the King of Spain. *Draft.* *pp.* 3.

Oct. 115. Petition of Joan Grymsdyche touching her farm of the customs of the Port of Dublin. *pp.* 2.

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Nov. 1. 1. Petition of George Beverley to Burghley. For some allowance for his pains and travail in making provision of victual. His intended suit to Her Majesty for parcel of a license granted to some in Cheshire. He is commanded by the Lord Deputy and Sir Henry Wallop to proceed with providing meal, &c. for Carlingford and Carrickfergus. The cheap wheat in Ireland cannot be brought to help the soldiers. *p.* 1.

Nov. 2. 2. George Castell to Burghley. His appearance before the
[England.] Lords of the Council. He has been very sick and almost abashed through Mr. Waad's slender proceeding touching his letters for restitution. Francis Shaen is a dangerous man. His parentage. How the Lady Malby's suit may be clearly discharged. *p.* 1.

[Nov. 2?] 3. Petition of Sir Geff. Fenton's man to [Sir Robt. Cecil]. Shows how Sir John Holles has misinformed [Cecil] by his letter. Prays that Fenton's suit may not be delayed by such wrong informations. *p.* 1.

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Nov. 3. Kilkenny. 4. Earl of Ormond to Sir Robt. Cecil. Against Sir Charles O'Carrol's untrue information whereby he procured letters to the Lord Deputy and Council to defer his trial for the murder of the Cantwells. *p.* 1.
- Nov. 7. 5. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Her Majesty's letter of 16th Oct. Tirone will look to hold both earldom and living. He has agreed to supply 500 cows for the garrisons. The relationship of James M'Connel and Angus M'Connel. Has cashiered two companies upon the decease of Captain Nowell and Capt. Pigott. Will set forward on Monday next towards Connaught, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor and Fenton. *pp.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Nov. 7. Dublin. 6. Sir John Norreys to Burghley. Tirone desires payment for the 500 beeves if his pardon is not granted. The extreme misery of the army by sickness and want of victual and clothes. He is glad that he is warranted to follow such directions as the Lord Deputy shall send him. Mr. Denny hath with very good reputation followed this war. The increasing of the writer's sickness and lameness enforces him to retire into Munster. *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Incloses,*
6. I. *Articles agreed upon with Tirone in the cessation of arms. Calendared above, p. 425, No. 108. II. 1595, Oct. 27. pp.* 2.
6. II. *Note subscribed by Capt. Warham Sentleger and Capt. William Warren declaring Tirone's desire for pardon. 1595, Oct. 30, Dublin. p.* 1.
6. III. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord General Norreys. For restitution of a prey taken by the men of Carrickfergus from Shane M'Brian [M'Felim?] O'Neill contrary to the truce. Oct. 29. Copy. p.* 1.
- Nov. 7. Dublin. 7. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. Delivers his opinion freely what might be the intention of this rebellious Earl. He will not yield to the diminishing of his force. Policy of breaking the combination. Their hearts are broken in Ulster, O'Donnell only is proud of their good success in Connaught. Her Majesty to resolve to make an end by pacification or by a sound provision for the wars to root out the pernicious rebels. *pp.* 2.
- Nov. 7. Dublin. 8. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. I would I might once be so happy as to give your Honour notice of the comfort I take of the well accepting of my service, rather than (as I must) to complain myself that I receive nothing from Her Majesty but threatenings and disgrace for referring your Honour to my letters to my Lord Treasurer for the state of the northern matters. I must let your Honour understand that my Lord Deputy hath acquainted me with a letter written from Her Majesty unto him, wherein there is such an interpretation made of my commission, as it is in effect revoked, and then myself extremely threatened how I shall be used if I shall offend, and in the end all these directions that you gave me disavowed. I impute these disgraces drawn from Her

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Majesty by such his friends as importune Her Highness with maintaining his reputation, which hath already cost Her Majesty dear, and will cost much more I fear; but I must confess Her Majesty hath just cause now to put me from the managing of these matters, for the state of my body and mind is such as I am not fit to be employed either for pacification or making war, and in which of the courses soever Her Majesty shall think best to proceed I have left the state of things in far better terms than I found them. It may therefore please your Honour to take knowledge of thus much, lest any directions should be sent unto me; that my lameness and other weakness by sickness doth so increase upon me, that till I may procure some remedy, which will ask at least the term of three months, I shall neither be able to go nor ride, neither if I were in state of ability I should think it reasonable to proceed any further in this treaty, seeing my authority by my commission, and the directions that I had from your Honour are revoked, and to have anything to do in private with the Lord Deputy is too dangerous for me, having experience that his Lordship can take liberty to write one thing and say another. His Lordship doth write to my Lord Treasurer to move Her Majesty to nominate Commissioners to treat in this matter, against which I have opposed my opinion, for if himself be not absolutely appointed, or some other to have absolute authority without him, there will be nothing done but expense of time and crossing one of another, which hath been the cause that the matter hath been hitherto drawn to this length, but now there is no more cause of Commissioners, for it seems the Earl desires to be but as he was, and if his life be granted they say he must have his earldom and lands, being not yet attained, and the only safety and honour of the matter will consist in the good managing of it after the pacification, which I must in my conscience say this man is not capable of. His Lordship saith he will take a journey into Connaught; whither I was extreme earnest with him to have gone before when I went into the North, but he would not be persuaded to it, and I hear the fault was laid upon the judges, wherein they have wrong, for it was his own fault, but then there was no cessation from war. In my opinion his going now will do no great good, for everybody thinks he will be loth to offend Sir Richard Bingham. *Holog. pp. 2½.*

Nov. 7.
Dublin.

9. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Recommends the bearer, Captain Richard Wyngefeld, whose sore hurt enforceth him to go into England for his recovery. *p. ¾.*

Nov. 8.
Dublin.

10. The Lord Deputy and Sir H. Wallop to Lord Burghley. It may please your Lordship, for your better satisfaction in the victualling causes, we have thought good herewith to send your Lordship a certificate of all such sums of money as hath been imprested to Mr. Beverley for that purpose, from his first dealing therein unto the last of September last past, with an estimate thereunto added what we suppose he hath thereof issued, and how much

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now seemeth to remain in his hands, as also a certificate under the hand of Robert Newcomen, the victualler here, of all sums of money by him received of me, the Treasurer, within one year ending the last of September 1595, and of all money and victuals delivered into his charge from Mr. Beverley, which between them doth come to 4,899*l.* 23*d.*, whereof there was expended in victuals but 4,399*l.* 23*d.*, and 500*l.* delivered in ready money for victualling of the army, to which certificate of Newcomen there is added what sums in victuals hath been issued by him to the garrison within the said year, amounting to 2,712*l.* 18*d.*, by which it seemeth that upon the first view of this certificate Her Majesty (of the 4,399*l.* 23*d.* expended in victuals as before) hath lost 1,687*l.* 5*d.*, whereunto adding 190*l.* for Newcomen's own wages for a year ending at Michaelmas last, and a like sum by estimation for Mr. Beverley and his clerks, from the beginning of February to Michaelmas aforesaid, and about 100*l.*, which we esteem to have been expended by him since the 3rd of August in millage, cask, canvas, freight, and carriages by land, the whole loss as we suppose will come to about 2,167*l.* 5*d.*, which is well near the one half of the money expended in victuals as before, by which estimate your Lordship may perceive what exceeding great losses Her Majesty shall sustain by such of her army as she shall be forced to furnish with victual, whereof a great part may be saved if Her Majesty (through your Lordship's good means) will be pleased to send hither such sums of treasure as we may monthly full pay the companies, who in regard of their full pay (except the garrisons of Armagh and Monaghan, and some few others that of necessity must be victualled) offer to victual themselves while they lie upon the sea coast and borders of the Pale, which we think for the most part of this winter they shall be able to do, having some small help of bread corn out of England, where it must be provided, for that here the same is already grown dear, by reason that much corn is spoiled upon the ground, and could not be taken up through the extreme moisture of the harvest, as also that the country have not yet sown their wheat, neither are they able to do, the weather continuing still exceeding wet. By Newcomen's certificate your Lordship may perceive that he setteth down to have but 300*l.* now remaining in his hands towards the providing of a staple of herrings and beef beforehand, for such garrisons as must be victualled out of the store, we therefore beseech your Lordship to move Her Majesty that some good portion of money may be sent for that purpose, considering, as we have formerly written unto your Lordship, the time and season of the year, now serveth for the same; and lastly, if it shall be thought convenient for the ease of Her Majesty's charge this winter, or for any other respect, that any great numbers of the forces here shall be discharged, we think good to put your Lordship in mind how requisite it shall be to send money to full pay the remains of their entertainments here, where the captains may be forced to pay every poor soldier whatsoever shall be due unto him, and answer his other creditors also, otherwise the captains having their reckonings from me, the Treasurer, which I cannot refuse to

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give them, they will become suitors for their money there, and so leave their soldiers and creditors unpaid as hereto many have done, which we leave to the further consideration of your Lordship's grave wisdom. *pp.* 2. *Incloses,*

10. I. *Note of money imprested to G. Beverley. . With an estimate of what he is supposed to have issued.* 1595, Nov. 8. *pp.* 2.

10. II. *Estimate of ready money and victuals delivered to R. Newcomen the Victualler in Ireland from 1 Oct. 1594 to 30 Sept. 1595.* 1595, Nov. 7.

Nov. 8.
Dublin.

11. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Touching the issue of treasure. 20,000*l.* will scarcely serve to discharge the debts and pay the forces for a month or six weeks. *pp.* 3. *Incloses,*

11. I. *Certificate of the issue of 923*l.* 9*s.* 6½*d.*, the remain of a Privy Seal of 7,000*l.*, dated 29 July 1595.* 1595, Oct. 24. *pp.* 3.

11. II. *Certificate of the issue of a Privy Seal of 12,000*l.*, dated 27 Aug. 1595.* 1595, Oct. 22. *pp.* 15.

11. III. *Certificate of the issue of 1,734*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, parcel of the Privy Seal of 12,000*l.*, dated 27 Aug., and of 1,239*l.* borrowed of divers merchants.* 1595, Nov. 9. *pp.* 8.

Nov. 8.
Dublin.

12. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. It may please your Lordship, both your Lordship's letters of the 11th and 17th of October last I have, to my great comfort, received. That I refused to give the Lord Deputy my advice concerning Sir John Norreys's letter proceeded only (I protest to your Lordship) of fear to offend and of no other cause, for your Lordship shall still find that I will never prefer my life or commodity before Her Majesty's service; and at this instant, though the time of the year be unseasonable for my old and sickly body to undertake any long journey, yet being commanded by the Lord Deputy to attend upon him into Connaught, I will most willingly undergo any inconvenience rather than neglect my duty to Her Majesty's service, and, although I have no great acquaintance with that people, yet in respect I have always kept my word with as many as I have had occasion at any time to deal withal, I am in good hope to do some good amongst them. As for the rebel Earl, your Lordship shall receive from the Lord Deputy and Council a submission made by him; and the rest of the proceedings with him hitherto. I have seen some conditions which I fear he will think to be too hard; but if he shall dislike of those conditions, I doubt not (if so it please Her Majesty) but by good means I shall be able to work, that of himself he shall offer such conditions as shall be very honourable for Her Highness. I have made some little entrance that way already as the shortness of the time would give me leave, whereof your Lordship shall more at large understand at my return from Connaught. That your Lordship wisheth

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to the church of God here increase of comfort by instruction, proceedeth from your wonted Christian care, yet surely if this church were provided for throughout this kingdom as it is in these parts it might be compared with any church in Europe for instruction; for besides mine own travails my chaplains (who are the best I can by any means draw from Cambridge), and many good and learned preachers who are beneficed here, I allow yearly to Mr. Traver and Mr. Challoner two pensions out of mine own purse to continue three lectures weekly here. And so having no better means to recompense the least part of that honourable care you have ever had of me, I will never forget you in my prayers. *Autog. pp. 1½.*

Nov. 9.
Dublin Castle.

13. Lord Deputy and Sir Robert Gardener to the Lord Treasurer. Your Lordship's letters of the 6 of October, I, the Lord Deputy, have received and find thereby, although Her Majesty resteth inclined to pardon the Earl upon his submission, yet mindeth not to leave him possessed either with his dignity of Earldom or with so large possessions as he now enjoyeth, which must of necessity by course of law consequently follow if the pardon be granted unto him before his attainder, as your Lordship well noteth, and by the Chief Justice here confirmed; and whereas at a sessions holden near unto Tirone (a place where divers of the Earl's treasons were committed) about two months since divers indictments against the said Earl and others were taken, and found in such secret manner as conveniently might be, yet under your Lordship's reformation, I, the said Lord Deputy with advice of the said Chief Justice, have thought it convenient during the time of cessation of arms now agreed upon, not to return the said indictments into Her Majesty's Bench, but to continue them for a time in the Clerk of the Crown's hands, presuming that if the same indictment were recorded in so public a court, the Earl and other the persons indicted would have notice thereof, and thereupon would enter into some suspicion that their attainders were intended and thereby grow less conformable than now is expected; neither can the forbearing thereof be much prejudicial unto Her Majesty, considering that if the said indictments were now returned, yet no outlawry could proceed until after Hilary Term next, which will happen after the time of the said cessation, at which time, if Her Majesty shall be pleased to forbear to pardon, then the said indictments may be received, and pursued to outlawry; also to grant pardon before attainder will be the less dangerous, because the said Earl by his patent holdeth as well his dignity as his possessions but for his life, remainder to Hugh, his elder son, in tail to his heirs males remainder in like tail to Henry, his second son, remainder to the said Earl, and to Johan, his late wife, and to the heirs males of their two bodies with remainder over to Cormack, brother unto the said Earl and to his heirs male of his body begotten, so as the attainder could give Her Majesty neither title or possessions, but during the Earl his life only, also out of the Earl his patent is excepted unto Her Majesty the Blackwater, with 200 acres land

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next the same adjoining, all which [is] referred to your Lordship's consideration. *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Nov. 9. 14. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Feagh M'Hugh has presented
Dublin Castle. himself before the Lord Deputy in Council, and upon his knees exhibited his submission and petition to be received to Her Majesty's mercy. His protection renewed for three months. Has committed Captain Lee to prison for wounding Dermot M'Phelim Reogh and killing his brother Kedagh. Sir John Norreys's refusal to put his hand to the joint letter. His strange dealing. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 9. 15. Lord Deputy to Sir Robt. Cecil. Thanks for his good offices.
Dublin Castle. The important cause of concluding with the Earl who hath so often abused the State. The Council neither will, nor dare deal in so thankless a cause. His journey towards Connaught. *Holog.* *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Nov. 9. 16. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Purposes to go in hand with the
Dublin. drawing of his book of account for four years. Thinks the checks far less than they ought to be. *p.* 1.

Nov. 9. 17. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Tirone has not sent in his
Dublin. pledges. Wishes that Bingham might be brought to remain at Dublin under colour of passing his accounts, to leave a free passage to all the rebels of Connaught to come to the Assembly to accuse him. *pp.* 2.

Nov. 9. 18. Petition of Sir Rafe Lane to the Lord Deputy to appoint commissaries to check the bands. Estimate of the saving likely to result to Her Majesty. Offers to appoint the commissaries at his own expense if Deputy will license his repair to Court to sue for allowance for them. [Copy with remarks by Sir R. Lane on the delay in answering this and other like petitions.] *p.* 1.

Nov. 10. 19. Rob. Newcomen to Burghley. Sends an estimate or view of
Dublin. the state of his account. The victuals issued to the soldiers at much less than the cost at the first buying. Wastes. *p.* 1.

Nov. 11. 20. Petition of Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Importance of his speedy return to the sea coast of Cheshire. Desires allowances for his pains and travail. *p.* 1.

Nov. 11. 21. Book of Her Majesty's charge from 1 April 1595 to 30 Sept.
Dublin. 1595. With a letter from the Muster-Master, Sir Ralph Lane, to Burghley. And a list of the several places of Her Majesty's garrisons. *pp.* 46.

Nov. 12. 22. Sir H. Wallop to Sir Robt. Cecil. His opinion as to the
Dublin. pardon of Tirone and Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Nov. 13. 23. John [Thornburgh], Bp. of Limerick to Sir R. Cecil. The letters
Liverpool. from the Privy Council touching the chief rents of his bishopric

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could not prevail in Ireland. With this his letter of 28th Oct. is forwarded by Mr. Pointz. *p.* 1.

- [Nov. 13.] 24. Petition of John Thornburgh, Bishop of Limerick, to Burghley. Desires to be allowed to exhibit his petition of right to the Lord Deputy, for recovery of lands lost to the Bishopric during the rebellion of Desmond. Also that he may implead Mr. James Golde, second justice of Munster for a castle and a ploughland called Laughill [Loghill]. Indorsed, "This petition to be exhibited to the Queen and I will further it. W. Burghley." Also indorsed by Burghley's clerk, Dec. 1595. *pp.* 2.
- Nov. 14. 25. H. O'Donnell to Sir Richard Bingham. Our commendations to the Governor of Connaught. Be it known to you that we ourself and O'Neale have made two months' peace with Sir John Norreys, till news overtake us from the Queen. And we think you had news sent to you of it. We have sent news to every one that dependeth or taketh [part] with us in Connaught. And there is no hurt that shall be done to you from the time that news overtakes them but we will pay you; if you be people that send your letters to us, to do the like with us. And if you be not to perform this condition with us, send certain news to us, so soon as this letter comes to you. *Translation from the Irish.* *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Nov. 14. 26. Sir G. Bowrghier to Burghley. Sends a book for the last half
Dublin. year, of munition charged upon the army. Requires an order for a survey of the decayed store of armour. *Autog.* *p.* 1.
- Nov. 17. 27. William [Lyon], Bishop of Cork and Ross, to Burghley.
Cork. Apprehends there will be some difficulty made to the renewal of the composition. The Mayor and Sheriffs of Waterford absent themselves from church. Four refused the office of Mayoralty in Cork, because they would not come to church. The Jesuits will not suffer the physicians and surgeons by them seduced to visit such as hold ecclesiastical preferment, in time of sickness. *Autog. Seal with arms.* *pp.* 2.
- Nov. 20. 28. Sir R. Bingham to Sir R. Cecil. The complainants against
Athlone. his government in Connaught are most wicked rebels who now adhere to the Ulstermen. Desires an indifferent hearing. Cecil to continue Bingham in the good opinion of Burghley. *Autog.* *p.* 1.
- Nov. 20. 29. Checks for the half year from 1 April 1595 and ending
30 Sept. 1595, being 1,307*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Nov. 23. 30. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Acquainted with the letter
Galway. from the Privy Council with intelligence of Spanish preparations. Thinks Waterford and Cork will stand fast. Interview with four of the revolvers of Mayo. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Nov. 24. 31. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Causes of the enmity of
Athlone. Francis Shaen, Theobald Dillon, Anthony Brabazon, Malbye, Taafe, and Justice Dillon. Scope of lands they have got since my coming

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into Connaught. There is none of the Irish that grudge at the composition or any other charge beneficial to Her Majesty's service. John Bingham bought Castlebar of Brian Fitzwilliam. Bingham's defence of the poor from the tyrannous oppressions of the great. The loss of his blood and bones and many dear kinsmen in the service. Desires license to come into England. O'Donnell hath a most traitorous Bishop called O'Gallicher, who this year took the profits of the bishopric of Killala. Unserviceableness of the new soldiers. *pp.* 7.

Nov. 25.
Athlone.

32. Sir R. Bingham to the Privy Council. Petitions to have indifferent trial before their Lordships. He never had any of the people's goods and lands nor provoked them to rebel. *p.* 1.

Nov. 25.

33. Information given by Henry Guevara concerning a Papist naming himself John Wheatley, who had been arrested by Captain John Bingham in Galway. *p.* 4.

Nov. 26.
Dublin.

34. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Want of money. There are six companies of foot and 160 horse of Irish birth which Wallop wishes might be sent to the wars in France. Loss of a gabbard with provisions brought from Chester going up the river to Newry. *pp.* 2. *Incloses,*

34. i. *Note of the beeves taken up in the English Pale for victualling the army on the two northern journeys. 1595, Nov. p.* 1.

Nov. 26.
Kilkenny.

35. Earl of Ormond to Sir John Wolley. In behalf of Mr. Patrick Condon, who came in from the Earl of Desmond on Ormond's word. *Autog. p.* 1.

Nov. 27.
Mallow.

36. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Hopes he has sent Her Majesty's direction to the Lord Deputy for the perfecting of the pacification. Norreys's disabilities for continuing in this service. His horses and arms so decayed that he shall not repair them for 1,000*l.* The Lord Deputy's orders for putting Munster in a state of defence. Impoverishment of the Province. Recommends his brother Thomas for the government of Connaught if the present Governor should be displaced. Desires some void office. *pp.* 3. *Incloses,*

36. i. *Robert Myaghe, Sovereign of Kinsale, to Sir Thomas Norreys. Right Worshipful, By the report of certain English men-of-war lately here, and directly then come from the coast of Spain, the enemy prepareth so great a navy and such an army, both at Lisbon, Ferrol, the Groyne, Bilboa, and other parts of those coasts, and by general report for this realm, as that we can have but too little looking to our sea coasts, which makes me now to trouble your Worship, signifying that here is daily this fortnight seen upon this coast betwixt Baltimore, Ross, the haven of Cork, and this place, a very tall ship, which with weather, wind, calm, or*

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storm whatsoever, doth not come to any harbour, but plyeth up and down with the shore all the day, and to sea towards against night, the like whereof was likewise seen here once or twice the last summer, and the last harvest, sounding, seeking, and searching the depths and sureties of all the bays along the coasts, which, in my simple judgment, cannot be without some other secret mystery to follow, all which I leave to your Worship's grave and sensible consideration. 1595, Nov. 26, Kinsale. p. 1.

Nov. 30.
Dublin.

37. Sir H. Wallop, Sir R. Gardener, Sir Anthony Sentleger, and Sir G. Bowrchier to Burghley. Have forwarded the despatches to the Lord Deputy and Sir John Norreys. The country discontented with being burthened for the dieting of the soldiers, for which they cannot be paid for want of treasure. Have given protections to Shane M'Brian [M'Felim? O'Neill] and Neale M'Hugh M'Felim O'Neill, for ten weeks. p. 1½.

Nov. 30.
Dublin.

38. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Great sums due to the country for beeves and victualling. Lack of money to provide herrings and beef. Her Majesty shall have to buy beef in England which, ere it be salted and brought into Ireland, will stand her in 3d. per lb., which might have been provided in Ireland at 1d. sterling per lb. at the most. The loss to the soldier by receiving sterling pay. pp. 3¼. *Incloses,*

38. 1. *Rates of victuals issued to the soldiers certified under Rob. Newcomen's hand. 1595, Nov. 26. p. 1.*

Nov. 30.

39. Memorial for money for Ireland by Burghley. pp. 2.

Nov. 30.
Galway.

40. Grievous complaints of Dermod O'Connor, son to the late O'Connor Roe, exhibited to the Lord Deputy and Council in behalf of himself and his miserable followers. The composition not kept by Sir R. Bingham. An unjust spoil taken by Ric. Maypowther. Pledges executed without form of law, having their pardons. Old O'Connor hanged, being 98 years old. Brian Donogh M'Teig Roe O'Byrne, of Carrolare, a landed man of good sort, hanged because he would not accuse another. Owen M'Donnell and Gylleduff M'Dowle hanged notwithstanding their pardon. 14 subjects slain in a church by Capt. Banger after attending him on a service. pp. 7¾.

[Nov.]
Dublin.

41. Petition of John Thornburgh, Bishop of Limerick, to Sir Robert Cecil. May it please your Honour to understand that upon Mr. Udall's commitment here, only for 20 £ ., he sent to me to Limerick for help because of his present employment. I presently came, and have laboured now these four days with my Lord Deputy and Council for his enlargement, only for three months, upon sufficient surety either to discharge the debt or to yield his body again. Now at last I have good hope to prevail in this so reasonable request. I protest in the faith of a Christian man, that

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I brought money from Limerick purposely to discharge him, and when I came to Dublin, and opened the portmanteau committed to my man's keeping and carriage, instead of money, as is well known, I found therein a heavy stone and a feather; I think it was a capon's or peradventure of a goose for a good quib. Well, we hear of a ship to take this tide without tarrying, and, at the Marshalsea in haste, I thought fit to speak with Mr. Udall, who hath assuredly promised me under this warrant (*consciencia mille testes*) that within one week if I procure his liberty he will effect something worth thanks for Her Majesty's service, and then will I certify your Honour more at large. In the meantime he wished me in any case to write to your Honour, that Tirone upon Udall's knowledge, and hereof will he venture not only credit but life, practiseth peace, only to gain better opportunities to serve his turn, for he stayeth in meanwhile for direction from Rome, and for supply from Spain. This peace is more dangerous than war, except his courses can by spial be prevented, which shall be done by Udall, as he promiseth me upon his enlargement; he is well able to do it, and I persuade myself he is most willing and will be most faithful. I had taste hereof at my last being in England, when by his only means I took Gravenor, who, had he lived, could have spoken much, for he knew all. Udall's desire is, if your Honour think it fit to send him some one from England, to consort with him, who may seem religious with him, and then it shall well appear what special service he will the rather with help perform, whatsoever Tirone plot or practise. This is a great secret, and it is desired that your Honour acquaint Her Excellent Majesty therewith. Divers of great sort, as yet in supposed loyalty, expect to hear Tirone's directions and authority to be sent from Rome, which if it come, as the great number of popish Bishops and seminaries in this land assure them, then "*Actum est*," and Tirone is the hope of all Irishry. If he were not they should be all overrun and undone. And when they be satisfied from Rome, they are all determined to participate with him. They say they labour by Tirone only for liberty of conscience; but if too much liberty had not been given heretofore, they had had no such conscience now. The priests and bishops confess that Tirone was a traitor, but yet lawful for him to rebel; but both they and the whole Irishry are taught now a new lesson: O'Neill is no traitor. Tirone was one, but O'Neill none. What this meaneth judge you! I know how broadly men speak, and how heretofore generally his treasons were coloured with this, that if he be a traitor, it is but for the base Marshal's pleasure, and not for any act against the Queen, or because he is religious, or because he doth defend the liberty of men's consciences, and of the country against base persons, but now that he is O'Neill, forsooth he can be no traitor. The boat is going; I cannot write more. *pp.* 2.

Nov.

42. A project of a pardon for the Earl of Tirone, with conditions in Burghley's hand. Note.—This was in some part altered. *pp.* 4.

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43. Copy of a patent to be showed to Tirone offering him a free general pardon, 38 Eliz. *pp.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.

VOL. CLXXXV. 1595. DECEMBER.

Dec. 1.
Galway.

1. Lord Deputy, Lord Chancellor, and Fenton to the Privy Council That the 1,000 soldiers which Her Majesty purposeth to send by way of Chester may be better selected than the former levies. Galway put in a tolerable state of defence. Letters received for their dealing with Tirone. Will proceed towards Dublin to-morrow to answer this great service of the North. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dec. 1.
Galway.

2. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The Chieftains of Sligo and Roscommon have made their most humble and pitiful submission. They have exhibited books of oppression and violence done by the officers of the Province such as would terrify any subject from his obedience. It is very meet that the old head of Kinsale be taken from Florence M'Carthy, and he restrained of his liberty during this doubtful time. *pp.* 2.

Dec. 4.
[Galway?]

3. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Sir John Norreys finds the people of Munster very forward and well disposed. The Burkes drawn back by a report of O'Donnell's coming into their country. There is hope of their speedy repair. The country want the payment of the soldiers' diet. *Autog.* *pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Dec. 6.
Westminster.

4. Burghley to Sir R. Cecil. In favour of Sir Henry Bagenall, Marshal of Ireland, who has come with letters from the Lord Deputy and Council. *Autog.* *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

[see Dec. 6.]

5. Petition of Sir Henry Bagenall to Burghley. Above 2,000*l.* due to him. His company is in great penury for want of pay. His extraordinary charge of 500*l.* in the late Northern service [against Enniskillen]. Prays for relief of some part of his pay. *p.* 1.

Dec. 8.
Dublin.

6. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Exceeding great floods, so that none could pass the meanest river. Extreme want of the garrisons. Money. *Autog.* *p.* 1.

Dec. 10.

7. Sir Robert Cecil to the Earl of Kildare. Difficulty of understanding what Kildare's letter meant touching the ill angels that haunted him. Kildare's servant Uvedall is registered in our catalogues for an ill affected person in religion. The Lady Kildare's earnestness in soliciting his Lordship's causes of Her Majesty. Importance of Her Majesty's service in Ireland at this present. *pp.* 2. *Draft, with corrections by Cecil.* *pp.* 2.

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Dec. 10.
Youghal.

8. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. The weak state of his health very unfit for the severe weather of his journey. The good event of this treaty will consist more in the wise and careful managing of the matter hereafter than in any present conditions. Recommends Capt. William Warren to be placed at Knockfergus rather than Captain Yorke. The loose men in Munster hearken after the Northern rebellion. The bearer Deering to have some allowance. pp. 3.

Dec. 10.
Chester.

9. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Wheat sold at 46 shillings the London quarter. Provision ready to take the first passage. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Dec. 11.
Mullingar.

10. Lord Deputy, Lord Chancellor, and Fenton, to Burghley. The composition almost fallen to the ground. The O'Kellies and O'Maddens stayed from going out by their Lordships' repair to Galway. Directions given as they passed Sir Richard Bingham at Athlone. The Earl of Clanricard's daughter sequestered to the keeping of a merchant of Galway in consequence of O'Donnell's threat to rob her from her parents by surprise or force. Special recommendation of Anthony Brabazon. The nine principal gentlemen of Galway and Roscommon who were weary of their loose life and most willing to come to obedience again, promised to contribute labourers and other helps to reedify Sligo Castle. *Seal with arms.* pp. 6. *Inclose,*

10. I. *Report by Mr. Anthony Brabazon of his three missions to Richard Burke, called the Devil's Hook, Tibbot Fitzwalter Kittagh Burke, and the Burkes. O'Donnell refuses to allow them to repair to the Lord Deputy at Galway. Ulick Burke's device to get the Earl of Clanricarde's daughter for O'Donnell, though her father would rather see her burial than her marriage to O'Donnell.* pp. 3.

10. II. *Theobald Burke to Mr. Brabazon. Richard Burke and he would have performed their promise in coming to the appointed place, but O'Donnell has written to them to meet him in Tyrrawley.* 1595, Nov. 24, Kilmeane. Copy. p. 1. *Incloses,*

10. III. *O'Donnell to Richard M'Richard Burke. To meet him in Tyrrawley on Saturday next. To make good provision for him, Cormock M'Baron and O'Neill's son. Translation from the Irish.* p. 1.

Dec. 11.
Mullingar.

11. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Have prevented O'Donnell's marriage with the Lady Margaret Burke. Suspects O'Donnell and Tirone seek only to win time. Desires to know whether he shall send the complaints exhibited against Sir Richard Bingham or that first he shall answer them. *Holog.* pp. 2.

Dec. 11.
Mullingar.

12. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The late submittees have offered to contribute liberally to the building of Sligo Castle

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Desires to be "secreted" in these short notes. Wishes Sir Richard Bingham to be removed. The Lord Deputy to lie at Athlone and so spare the charge of a President in Connaught. *pp.* 2.

Dec. 13. 13. Lord Deputy, Lord Chancellor, and Fenton to Burghley. Riverstown, near the hill of Tarah. Complain of the crosses to their proceedings by Sir Richard Bingham's means. *p.* 1. *Inclose,*

13. i. *Articles addressed by Henry Malby and Robert Nugent to the Lord Deputy and Council, concerning the hindrances of the peace in Connaught.* 1595, Dec. 13. *Copy.* *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

[Dec. 13.] 14. Articles presented to the Lord Deputy and Council against Sir Richard Bingham. *p.* $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Dec. 13. 15. Note of such persons as came to the Lord Deputy at Galway with Sir Richard Bingham's postills. *Signed by Jo. Bingley.* *p.* $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Dec. 14. 16. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. Sir John Norreys protested before Dublin. the Council Board that his certificate of the weakness of his companies was not meant in the lack of numbers, but in the disability of the soldiers by sickness. Desires to receive some better grace from Her Majesty. *p.* $1\frac{1}{4}$. *Autog.* *Incloses,*

16. i. *Sir Richard Bingham to Sir Ralph Lane. The eight companies which dealt with the Burkes in Mayo were not 400 men on foot. Bingham has no whit discredited Lane's musters. The Lord Deputy has passed to Galway, and refused Bingham to go along with him. Bingham's dutiful and true service. The Burkes upon this offer of peace will make a M^r William by all likelihood. Burning of Tulsk and the neighbouring villages.* 1595, Nov. 16, Athlone. *Orig.* *pp.* $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Dec. 15. 17. Sir R. Lane to [Burghley]. Understands the consultation of Dublin. martial affairs doth particularly appertain to him and Essex. Extreme peril of the whole army in the late encounter in Ulster for lack of military knowledge. Offers to deliver a method for training the men of every town to a knowledge of discipline and military tactics. Desires license to repair to England. *p.* 1.

Dec. 15. 18. Sir Charles O'Carroulle [O'Carrol] to Burghley. Endeavours Dublin. of the Earl of Ormond to work his utter overthrow and to alter the course which it hath pleased Her Majesty to lay down. Desires that the parties who committed the late wilful murder on Donogh M^rRory O'Carrol may be brought to answer law and justice. *p.* 1. [*Autog.* ?]

Dec. 15. 19. Sir Charles O'Carroulle to Sir Robt. Cecil. Open spoils daily committed on him by Piers Butler, of Roscrea. Will never yield to be of Ormond's liberty of Tipperary. *p.* 1.

Dec. 16. 20. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Complaints framed and received Athlone. against him, and he neither called to answer or admitted to know

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any one particular thereof. Desires a hearing before the Council in England or the whole Council at Dublin. Practice to procure his removal for money. *p. 1½.*

[Dec. 20.] 21. Brief of Sir Henry Bagenall's debts due to him from Her Majesty, amounting to 4,591*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* *p. 1.*

Dec. 21. 22. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. The 600*l.* for provisions to be
Chester. made at Milford. After Christmas he will discover the plenty of wheat. *p. 1. Incloses,*

22. I. *Note of provisions sent by Beverley into Ireland since his last account. 1595, Dec. 21. p. 1.*

Dec. 23. 23. Sir Rob. Napper to Burghley. Renews his former letters
Dublin. touching Mr. Brunker's farm of the impost of wines. Has been very extremely sick. *p. 1.*

Dec. 23. 24. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. Insufficiency of the last new
Dublin. supplies of soldiers through want in former sufficient training. Plan for training the troops in England if Lane might have license to abide in England during the truce. *pp. 2.*

Dec. 24. 25. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Justifies his naming a 20,000*l.*,
Dublin. although it hindered a resolution for money. Many soldiers die daily very miserably for lack of clothes. *pp. 3½. Incloses,*

25. I. *Book of the entertainment of officers, soldiers, and servitors from 1 April to 30 Sept. 1595. With certain other accounts showing Her Majesty's debt to be 19,901*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.* sterling, besides some former arrears. pp. 104.*

25. II. *Note of 2,401*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, borrowed towards victualling the garrisons for November and December. 1595, Dec. 23. p. 1.*

Dec. 24. 26. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Monaghan delivered to the
Dublin. M'Mahons by the soldiers without any resistance. The sheriff, Patrick M'Art Moyle won over by Tirone. It is supposed by the Irish that Ballymote and Monaghan have been gotten injuriously for Her Majesty, and it is thought by many of the English that they are holden with a hard conscience. The like pardon should be given to Magwire, O'Rourke, and the M'Mahons as to Tirone and O'Donnell. Fenton would close up the sores of Ireland with Her Majesty's wonted medicine. *pp. 2.*

Dec. 24. 27. Sir Rob. Napper, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to Burghley.
Dublin. His leave to repair to England for three months after Easter obtained from the Lord Deputy. *p. 1.*

Dec 26. 28. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Have
Dublin. sentenced that six of the ringleaders of the band which surrendered Monaghan shall be hanged. Encroachments of Tirone and O'Donnell since the cessation. Desire Her Majesty's instructions how further to proceed with Tirone and O'Donnell, if they will not come in to them. *pp. 5. Inclose,*

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28. I. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. To meet them at Drogheda on Thursday, January 8, to receive Her Majesty's pardon, &c. The truce prolonged till 1st February. 1595, Dec. 18. Dublin Copy. pp. 2.*

28. II. *A like letter was sent to O'Donnell. p. 1.*

28. III. *Certificate of victuals remaining in Her Majesty's store. 1595, Dec. 24. p. 1.*

28. IV. *Warrant directed severally to the sheriffs of Dublin, Meath, and Louth, for sending garrans to Newry for the service of victualling Armagh and Monaghan. 1595, Nov. 28. Dublin. Copy. p. 1.*

28. v. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord [Deputy and Council]. My Honourable good Lords, I have received your Lordships' letters by Henry Warren, this 20th of December, whereby I perceive your Lordships' good wishings towards me, I will accordingly send your direction to O'Donnell, and I think we shall not meet till after the holidays, the which being done, we will send unto your Lordships to appoint a day for the meeting. In the meantime for all other things comprised in your letters, I refer them to this gentleman's report by reason of our little leisure at this present. 1595, Dec. 21. The Fues. Copy. p. ½.*

28. VI. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. My Honourable Lords, I received your Lordships' letters by Thady Nolan, the pursuivant, this 21st of December, most humbly yielding your Lordships all thanks for your good favours and care of my welfare, by obtaining of Her Majesty's gracious favour to me again, being the only thing I most desire, and will endeavour to deserve the same. Whereas your Lordships do touch me about the matters of Monaghan I took my oath upon a book before Henry Warren and most of the gentlemen of the country, that I had no practice any ways about it. I will, according to your Lordships' direction, send to O'Donnell about the meeting for the peace, and I think we shall not see one another this fortnight. And upon conference had with him, we will presently advertise your Lordships of our resolutions, and in the meantime I am most willing to continue the cessation, I have imparted my mind in many things to Henry Warren. 1595, Dec. 21. Copy. p. 1.*

28. VII. *Declaration of Captain Henry Warren before the Lord Deputy and Council. Being examined before my Lord Deputy and Council touching such speeches as I had with the Earl of Tyrone at my being with him the 21st of December 1595, both about such matters as the letters did import, sent by me and Thady Nolan, the pursuivant, from the Lord Deputy and Council about the relieving of the ward of Monaghan as also touching his meeting of the Lord Deputy for the conditions of his pardon. First, for the practise of Monaghan he took his oath that he never had anything to do in betraying of the ward, and was content that if ever it was hereafter*

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proved to the contrary, his pledges should hang for it. Also for his coming in to the Lord Deputy, he utterly refused it, either upon protection or pledges, his reasons showed unto me for it were; that divers had heretofore suffered death having their pardons, naming unto me Sir Bryan M'Phelim O'Neill, M'Mahon [i.e. Hugh Roe] that last was, and others that I do not remember. Also he alleged an oath he made to all that had combined with him, not to do anything but by their general consents, the which being all against it, he could not without great danger to himself come in. Also I do remember that he said that if the articles of his pardon were sent him in writing, he would yield to such things as were any way reasonable, and would perform anything that he would promise, and he told me that he thought that O'Donnell would come in, and would put in pledges to perform that he would promise. 1595, Dec. 25. Copy. p. 1.

Dec. 26. 29. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. In answer to letters
Dublin Castle. of 18th August, inclosing the petition of Donogh O'Connor Sligo. The petitioner ought in justice to be admitted to traverse the office found against him. Fear he will be able to prove his right. Think it very politic to engage him to draw his own sept and followers to expel the rebels. No cause why he should be restored to Ballinote. p. 1½.

Dec. 26. 30. Lord Deputy to Burghley. None more against his going into
Dublin Castle. Connaught than Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Rob. Gardener. The murder of Capt. George Bingham, a special plot of Tirone's. Murder of Capt. Fildew. The Lady Margaret Burke committed to the custody of James Darcy. Piers O'Cullan, who had Tirone's letters to the King of Spain, has broken his neck. Thinks Tirone only purposes to abuse us by winning time. *Seal with arms. pp. 5. Incloses,*

30. 1. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy. My duty done unto your Lordship, having written heretofore by this gentleman, Capt. H. Warren, to your Lordship, to stand my good Lord in being a means to Her Majesty, in my behalf, for the obtaining of my pardon, so now, my good Lord, I am most humbly to crave the furtherance thereof; and for the better satisfying of Her Majesty in regard of my disloyalty which I do heartily repent me of, though I was forcibly driven thereunto, I shall be content to yield a fine of "20,000 thousand" cows, to be levied upon myself and all such as have combined with me in this action; also I shall be very willing to desist from seeking any jurisdiction over any of Her Majesty's Erioughts or others, but according to my letters patents, as also I shall be willing to receive sheriffs into the countries, desiring that they may be indifferent gent. between mine enemies and me, lest by their evil dealings we be driven to forget our loyalties in seeking the safety of our lives and goods, as heretofore we have been abused by the over greedy desire of lucre and ill dealing, of such as have borne office in Ulster; and as for the fort of the Blackwater, I shall be most willing to yield Her Majesty's own will in that thing within some certain space, after my pardon had;*

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and that I may with safety have recourse to Her sacred person, both to show my griefs, as also to have time for the doing of it: likewise for Shane O'Neil's sons, in that sort. And thus hoping that your good Lordship, with my good Lord Chancellor, who hath been well experienced in these causes, will be my good Lords, I shall always rest very ready to requite your Honourable favours, vowing ever hereafter to endeavour myself to win my most gracious and most lawful Prince's good favour again. Dungannon, 22nd of November 1595. Copy. p. 1.

Dec. 26.
Dublin.

31. Lord Deputy to Sir Robt. Cecil. Is very much grieved that his services have been so unpleasing to Her Majesty. Does not marvel that the very naming of Ireland should sound harshly to Her Highness. 2,000 Scots well assured to Her Majesty would perform more service upon the traitor Tirone than twice so many English. p. 1½.

Dec. 26.
Dublin.

32. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. A base son of Sir Thomas of Desmond seeking to trouble Munster. Deputy has acquainted the Council with the intercepted letters Tirone wrote into Spain. O'Donnell (not Sir R. Bingham, as Fenton wrote), prevented the Burkes and other rebels coming to the L. Deputy. The state of Connaught is extremely bad. The Lord Deputy's careless government distasteth every sort of people, and will run the realm into some hazard. pp. 3.

Dec. 26.
Dublin.

33. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Tirone expects succour from Spain in May next. His letters to the King and Don John which were sent to Burghley in October. Secret notice should be sent to the L. Deputy before resolution of war be published, that some principal gentlemen of the Pale may be secured. pp. 2.

Dec. 28.
Dublin.

34. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. For payment of 500*l.* to the bearer, Nicholas Weston, Alderman of Dublin. p. 1.

Dec. 30.
Lisbon.

35. Nicholas Oseler to [Lord Burghley]. Being sent to Lisbon by order from the Privy Council to exchange certain Spaniards and Portuguese for English prisoners, he has been requested by the Conde of Portalegre, as also by Anthonie Hernandes, a Spaniard that came from Ireland, as well for himself as eight others remaining there, and who, as he says, are condemned to death, if so many English are not delivered out of the gallies by the last of next April. The Condé has written to the King urging that the request of the Privy Council may be fulfilled, but doubting that conveyance may not be so ready as that answer may be returned in time; the Conde hath requested Oseler to be a suitor to [Burghley], that if, according as you have ordained, in the time limited satisfaction be not accordingly made, that it would please your Lordship to forbear the rigour appointed, giving, if in the meantime order be not sent, some other quantity of days, wherein your Lordship shall answer the order, which is now taken by Her Majesty, in giving

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liberty to the subjects of the King of Spain, as also to the like here done by the Condé, who truly doth very largely accomplish the will of the King, in sending Her Majesty's subjects in all good order for England. *p.* 1½.

Dec.

36. Note of the entertainment of the officers of the field in Ireland newly erected: Sir H. Norreys, Col. of Infantry; Sir E. Yorke, commander of Horsemen; Sir H. Duke, commander of forts on the borders of Louth; J. Chichester, Serjeant-Major of the army; R. Bowen, provost-marshal of Leinster; Hugh Thomas, carriage-master; besides others. *p.* 1.

[1595.]

37. Privy Council to the [Lord Deputy] and Council. Instructions for receiving Tirone and O'Donnell to mercy. The patent or placard signed with Her Majesty's hand to be read to the rebels. Maguire and O'Rourke not to be pardoned with Tirone. *pp.* 4.

[1595.]

38. Articles to be required of Tirone at his submission, in Burghley's handwriting. The pardoning of captains or leaders of rebels as the Lord Deputy and Sir John Norreys shall think meet. *p.* 1.

[1595.]

39. Articles delivered to Captain Geo. Blount when he went to speak with Tirone. Tirone to pay 20,000 cows within six months. He shall set at liberty the sons of Shane O'Neill. *pp.* 2¼.

[1595.]

40. Brief declaration of the matters handled in the Province of Connaught since the beginning of June 1595, set down by Sir Richard Bingham. The Lord Deputy sends to the Bishop of Meath for copies of the old exclamations got up against Sir Ric. Bingham in Sir Will. Fytzwylliam's time. Books ready drawn and sent to the rebels to subscribe in scandal of the governor. Sir William Russell and those about him bent to run a course for gain. Commissions granted to the Earl of Clanricarde and others to run a course of restitution and pacification. Causes of the general revolt of Connaught. Connaught has defrayed its own charges for 12 years. *pp.* 9¾.

[1595.]

41. Inducements to show the Privy Council that Sir Charles O'Carrol might lawfully suffer Brian Rioghe O'More to pass freely as a subject, being so reputed and protected by the Lord General. *p.* 1.

[? 1595.]

42. The manner of the Earl of Ormond's proceedings against Sir Charles O'Carrol. *p.* 1.

[1595.]

43. Petition of Dennys Danyell, Katherine his wife, and others to Burghley. Their ruin by rebels only for taking Her Majesty's part. Pray for money to help them back to Ireland. *p.* 1.

1595.

44. Names and burthen of the shipping of Waterford. With a list of 132 masters and mariners, exclusive of the fishermen of the Passage. *pp.* 2.

1595.

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45. Estimate of the numbers of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland and of their pay for one month of 28 days. Also an estimate of the state of the revenues, casualties, composition and impost. *pp.* 7.

46. Form of a letter which George Castell desires the Privy Council to write to the Government of Ireland in his favor. *p.* 1.

[1595.] 47. Answer by John Caddell touching the forfeiture of Philip O'Reilly's recognizance. *p.* 1½.

qy. 1595. 48. Note concerning the seneschalship of Claneboy, what doth belong to it, and what rent the Queen's Majesty ought to have. *p.* 1.

[1595.] 49. Note of horsemen and footmen in bands in Ireland. *p.* 1.

[1595.] 50. Auditor Peyton's certificate of rents and arrearages due to Her Majesty by Capt. Thomas Lee. *p.* 1½.

[1595.] 51. Petition of Cormock Cartie of Blarney to Burghley to be a means to Her Majesty that the old condition and offices past in Her Majesty's behalf upon the castle, town, and lands of Blarney and Twoghneblarney may be released. The vexatious suits of Patrick Grant upon a book of concealment. *p.* 1.

52. Petition of Kahill O'Kyffe of the county of Cork to the Queen for some relief now in his great need whereby he may go over to his native soil. His three sons are in the last company of soldiers that departed out of England.

53. Warrant from Queen Elizabeth granting the sum of 300*l.* to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Waterford in return of certain sums of money advanced by them to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for Her service, and likewise by his direction have been at the charge of maintaining 20 soldiers with pay and victual in the Castle of Dungarvan for the defence of the port of Waterford since the 15th of August last past. *Draft.* *p.* 1.

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1595-6.

Jan. 1.
Chester.

1. George Beverley to Burghley. Sends 300*l.* towards Milford by John Perrie. Victual ready laden for Carlingford. *Autog.* *p.* 1.

Jan. [1].
Chester.

2. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Finds the richer sort of farmers not willing to thresh out their wheat, expecting greater prices. The treasure for Ireland remains still at Neston for wind. [This is a kind of postscript without date to Beverley's letter of the 1st January.] *p.* 1.

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- Jan. 2. 3. William Becher and G. Leycester to Burghley. For allowance of their demands for victualling Sir John Norreys's Bretagne troops lately sent to the service in Ireland. *Autog.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 3. 4. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Fears an attempt of O'Donnell to Dublin Castle. disturb Connaught. It is very doubtful whether Tirone will come to us or no. Great want of money. Five companies sent into Connaught. It is certain that the Countess of Tirone (Marshal Bagenall's sister) is dead. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloes,*
4. I. *Mayor of Waterford to the Lord [Deputy]. Spanish advertisements. A patasho said to be driven back from the coast of Ireland. Large fleet. Some sent in pursuit of Sir Francis Drake. Tirone has written for Spaniards. Thaddeus, Bishop of Clonfert, is his agent. Report that 70,000 Turks had been slain by the Prince of Transylvania. 1595, Dec. 26. Waterford. Copy.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
4. II. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. Danger of the wards in Sligo, Colmonie, Ballymote, Castlebarr, Clonigashall, the Boile and Tulske, which are like to be lost for want of relief. The rebels have taken a castle in the Reillies' country called Cloncurrie, and another called Barrindearge. O'Donnell has appointed all men to meet him at the Bridge of Assadara [Ashrow], with 15 days victuals. Dowaltagh O'Connor's sons threaten to burn this town by water. 1595, Dec. 25. Athlone. Copy.* p. $1\frac{1}{4}$.
- Jan. 3. 5. Memorial by Burghley. Observations on the letters of 26th December. Account of treasure. All victual to be sent from England. The whole realm is ready to rebel, if the wars in Ulster continue. More soldiers to be sent and better captains chosen. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 7. 6. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy and Council. Reproof for loss of Monaghan. Censures their personal jealousies. Will make it appear, by the smart of whomsoever she shall find culpable, how sensible she is of any distraction that may prejudice Her service. The treasure to pay the soldier, and not to be spent in concordatums, rewards, and other wastes. *Draft.* pp. 5.
- Jan. 8. 7. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy, Sir John Norreys, Sir Henry Wallop, and Sir Geff. Fenton. Private letter. Her general letter of January 7. Wonders at the delay of the rebels in embracing Her pardon. Permits them to dispense free pardon to Tirone, O'Donnell, and all the rest named in their letters. Good and honourable conditions. *Fair draft. Cal., Carew,* p. 131 No. 181. pp. $2\frac{1}{4}$.
- Jan. 8. 8. Rough draft of the above. pp. $3\frac{1}{4}$.
- Jan. 8. 9. Note of 83,608*l.* sent into Ireland and paid for Irish causes at several times since 25th September 1593. p. 1.

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Jan. 9.

Dublin.

10. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Confined to the house for eight days by cold. Danger of losing Connaught through the rebellion of the O'Kellies. O'Donnel has made a M'William, an O'Dowde and a M'Dermode of such as were of his own faction, being persons base and far off from that dignity. Fenton fearing Spanish invasion wishes to stay all the domestical rebels by a present large pardon from Her Majesty. *Autog.* pp. 2.

Jan. 10.

Dublin.

11. Sir H. Wallop and Sir Ro. Gardener to Burghley. Will set forward on their journey on Monday January 12th. Complaints against the general commissions to find concealed, attainted, or detained lands, being granted to base persons. The undertakers of Munster grieved. The case of Francis Shane. Boyle the Deputy Escheator, Capstock. When the ancestor of a ward is slain in Her Majesty's service, the wardship is not granted to the benefit of his widow. *Autog.* pp. 4. *Inclose,*

11. *I. Note delivered by Patrick Crosbie to Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Robert Gardener, detailing the proceedings that had taken place between him and his fellows, Francis Capstock, Morice Stacke, Nic. Kenney, James Hussy, Sir Geffery Fenton, Patrick Grant, Henry Shea, William Dougan, and Anthony Harpeny in obtaining concealed lands of great value (about 200 plough lands), at very low rates, to the impoverishing of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and the injury of the ancient possessors.* p. 1.

Jan. 11.
Dublin Castle.

12. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Mr. Treasurer Wallop and the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Bench will be sent to Dundalk on the 14th to see what Tirone and O'Donnell will yield unto. Daily advertisements from Spain strengthen them in their rebellion. Countess of Tirone's death. Connaught in much danger. The whole province up to the Castle of Athlone is burnt by the rebels. *Autog.* pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses,*

12. *I. Earl of Clanricard to the Lord [Deputy]. My very good Lord. May it please your Lordship to be advertised that since my last letters sent unto your Lordship, divers spoils and outrages have been committed by Hugh O'Kelly's sons, some of the murderers at Sligo, with divers others of their confederates now in action and upon the peace, to the great hindrance of the inhabitants and subjects in the Province, and have thereby broken the peace, and likewise do threaten to come with a far greater force into this country, to the no little fear of the country, for that we are not able of ourselves to defend us, neither have we any other force to aid us, insomuch as I doubt, my good Lord, we shall be overrun here ere your Lordship be advertised of this. These burnings and spoils were committed upon the next day after St. Stephen's day, whereupon some report of it came that day unto me after they were gone, but I could not as then write any certainty to your Lordship until this morning, some of the chief of the Kellies country came unto me, as Ric Boy O'Kellie, one of the best in that*

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country, and Dermod O'Daily, another gentleman of the same country, who have set down the effect of all as is here underwritten, and withall have made me acquainted with the great danger they stand in of their lives and goods trusting to a peace which is not kept, but I could not otherwise answer them but advise them to stand as much as they could upon their keeping, until such time as I heard further from your Lordship, and therefore do beseech your good Lordship to take such order as in such a case is necessary, all which I leave to your honourable consideration. Loughrea 28 Dec. 1595. Copy. p. 1.

12. II. Capt. A. Brabazon to Russell. Since your departure hence O'Donnell hath made Tibbot Fitz Walter Kittagh Burke M'William, and hath apprehended the Devil's Hook, John Bourke M'Richard Itermyn a pledge from Edmund Burke of Conge, and another of Davie Enrie Burke, uncle to Tibbot, that now is made M'William the youngest of the Burkes of any account; he hath likewise taken two pledges from the galloglasses, fearing they would have withstood those whom he hath placed. All those that were rebels of this Province do now in this time of peace far greater spoils than they did in time of war, and do come under colour of peace, where they durst not come before, and take great spoils. Nothing is done against them, but are suffered to use their own pleasures. There are some of the Kellies entered into rebellion since your being here, and have burned all Mr. Francis Shane's towns and corn, and have taken three preys with them; this was done the 27th of this instant month December, and they are yet in the country and may stay as long as it shall please themselves for any head I see is like to be made against them, those which murdered Captain Bingham are in company with those which burned and spoiled Mr. Shane, and have with them of shot and Scots two hundred. More of the Kellies will join with them shortly, and so we shall be all spoiled, if you do not presently take some good order for us, either in causing the Governor to prosecute them, and thoroughly to maintain him with forces, or by some other means, as shall seem best to you, but no way I assure you without good force; they are grown marvellous proud and will never come to that good stay they were at, unless a number of them be cut off, or some other way the country rid of them. I moved your Honour for Tibbott Ne Longe, who I am assured if he be countenanced by your Honour and enabled will do far better service than any that will be placed there, and especially now that O'Donnell hath made this man M'William, whose ancestors have been ever enemies to Tibbot ne Longe's ancestors. 1595, Dec. 29. Ballinasloe. Copy. p. 1½.

12. III. Sir Richard Bingham to [the Lord Deputy]. The Mayor of Galway reports news from Spain of preparations for invading Her Majesty's dominions. Desires a strong garrison may be placed in Galway. 1595-6, Jan. 2. Copy. p. 1½.

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12. iv. *Martin Linch, Mayor, to the [Lord Deputy or Sir Ric. Bingham]. Preparation of a great army at Lisbon. Pray that Galway may be strengthened with good garrison, munition, and provision of victuals. Great spoil by the rebels. 1595, Dec. 29, Galway. Copy. pp. 2.*

12. v. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. May it please your honour; this instant Saturday morning Ulick Burke, with many of the Kellies accompanied with a great number of the rebels of this Province, came an hour before the break of the day to this town of Athlone, this side the bridge, and furiously assaulted the stable, and attempted the burning of it, as well round about the same, as on the north side the Castle, but we answering the alarum beat them from it, so as they burned but a few outhouses of that side. We saved the stable, Edmund O'Fullones, and the Tamores' houses, and all the houses near the garden from burning, with great difficulty; and upon their repulse divers of them were slain and hurt, whereof one was a principal gent of Moilurge, and they killed two or three of our men; they threaten to come hither this night and burn the town of both sides, and we will provide for them, the best we can God willing; but your Lordship doth know what slender forces we have to resist them; and now that the rebels have got all the cows, and wealth of this country into their hands, and either burned or wasted the 'corn, we are like to be hardly distressed for provision, which we had heretofore for our money out of the country; and much more, shall these wards, that are beneath the Curlews, and at the Boyle, and in other places in the counties of Roscommon and Mayo be like to sustain great and extreme misery, and myself having bought certain beeves a day or two before, for my ready money, they were taken away from me this morning by the rebels in such sort as I know not how to provide meat and drink for the ward of this house, or mine own household and specially beef, but shall be driven to fetch corn as far as Dublin, and beeves in some other place. It is told me, your Lordship intendeth to send hither some soldiers, if you do so, I pray God they may be good soldiers, and such as we dare trust, wherein it shall be most requisite also that victuals be provided for them. I assure your honour by reason of these great spoils, and waste made by the rebels, they shall hardly get anything here, but what they bring or what is provided for them elsewhere; for this Province, being as it is well known an Irish country, may sometime be inhabited to day, and the next day spoiled and made waste; and therefore preparation must be made accordingly, if it be meant as I have written many times, that this country be kept for Her Majesty it is most requisite that a victualler be sent hither, and a staple of victuals be kept here for the soldiers as in other places hath been. I have at this very instant received advertisement that those who were brought to your Lordship at Galway by Mr. Malbie, namely, Hugh M'Tirlagh Roe and O'Houley being then under law are now gone out into rebellion, and O'Connor Roe's son in like manner, to whom by the mediation of Mr. Malbie you also granted peace the same time, under your*

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Lordship's correction, I said it would be so when you were here, also four or five of Mr. Malbie's own horsemen are gone out and were at the taking away of Mr. Justice Dillon's cows, and five or six hundred more out of the Muntland, near this house, in company with the rest this morning, although six or seven thousand cows were passed over this bridge the evening before. 3rd Jan. 1595-6, Athlone. Copy. pp. 2½.

12. VI. *Hugh O'Donnell to the L. Deputy and Council. My very good Lords, I received your letters concerning Her Majesty's most gracious clemency, and princely care, in recalling us from such actions, as have hitherto been cause of her indignation against us, which thing is so much the more grateful by how much it was unlooked for: but as touching my repair upwards, by reason that I was not at home, at such time as Her Majesty's pursuivant came into this country; I am humbly to crave you not to impute it unto me as a fault, if I cannot come at the appointed time, which I do not omit for any slackness, to find such Her Majesty's favour, but for want of time to make ready for such a journey, and if it may please or seem good to your Lordships to defer the day until the 15 of January, which is the same day sennight, I will not fail to attend you in the borders of the Fues. 2nd January, 1595-6, Liphe. Copy. p. 1.*

12. VII. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. My very good Lords. You should have found me most ready, to have answered your direction touching the time of meeting, if the matter had been only depending upon myself; but forasmuch as it was requisite, that O'Donnell should also be present and I could not hear from him before this present day, therefore finding the appointed day of meeting, to approach so near, as we cannot anyways despatch that journey so shortly, I thought good to request you to defer the time unto the same day sennight, being the 15 of January, and then both I and O'Donnell will not fail to wait upon your Lordship upon the borders, expecting what gracious course our noble Prince hath set down for admitting us again to Her wonted favour. Jan. 4, 1595-6, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.*

Jan. 12.
Dublin.

13. *Sir G. Fenton to Lord Burghley. It may please your Lordship. This bearer Mr. Weston, having in the beginning of the year, at the motion of the States, made a voyage to Danzig in person, with his own ship, and at his own adventure, brought from thence a lading of "Dansk rie," which gave great relief both to the country here and to the army, having in effect no other means of succour but such as came out of England, he hath now again with the privy of the State, and at their desire, sent out 2 ships to Newfoundland for fish and other provisions, the better to furnish the army and country in this hard year, and apparent towardness of scarcity of all victuals. And those ships being to touch at Poole or some other part in the west of England, he feareth they may be staid by some general restraint of shipping, and therefore he humbly desireth your Lordship's honourable favour, that his ships may be*

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free from restraint, the rather for that they are employed for provision for this realm, a matter which except by himself, is neither offered nor performed by any merchant or other in this realm; besides, he hath at sundry times, lent his money for Her Majesty's service, voluntarily, and without gain, and of late seeing the great want of money here, when others were backward he came of himself to me and made offer of 300*l.* sterling to answer the necessity of the service, saying that rather than Her Majesty's affairs should go to the ground for want of money, in this needful time, he would strain himself and stock to the uttermost. He hath now brought letters to your Lordship for repayment of his money lent, having occasion to employ it, to whom it may please your Lordship to show favour, both for speedy payment of his money, and freeing of his ships from restraint, he being a person well deserving to be encouraged and countenanced. This Weston hath a brother with the Earl of Tyrone, and of good reckoning with the Earl, of whom I have in sundry my former letters, made mention to your Lordship, of the good intelligences he gave to the State since the Earl's revolt, a matter wrought chiefly by this gent; and not known to any other than the Lord Deputy and myself, besides it was by his means that the Earl's letters written for Spain in the kalends of October last, were intercepted at Drogheda, together with the priest that was the messenger, which priest hath lately broken his neck in the castle of Dublin, making trial to escape, and the letters were sent to your Lordship by the Lord Deputy, as he told me, about Michaelmas last, such offices as this done in Her Majesty's service, and with so manifest hazard of life, I have not known in any of this country birth, and therefore am the bolder to recommend this man to your Lordship's wonted honourable countenance and favour. *Aut.* p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

- Jan. 13. 14. Richard Crosse, Sir H. Wallop's man, to Burghley. The
Neston beyond packets for Ireland have been detained more than a month for
Chester. wind. *Aut.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 14. 15. Council of Ireland to Burghley. Have determined an ac-
Dublin. count of Robert Newcomen for four years ended September 30th,
1592. Auditor Conyers to restrain a certain entertainment from
George Beverley and to charge him in super 2,000*l.* *Autogs.*
p. 1.
- Jan. 20. 16. State of Connaught. p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Jan. 20. 17. State of Connaught. p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Jan. 21. 18. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Thanks for not suffering him
Athlone. to be condemned unheard. The Lord Deputy has not supplied him
with force sufficient to keep the field against the rebels 10 days
together. Causes of the rebellion of Connaught. Thomond and
part of Clanricard still obedient. O'Donnell sends many loose men
of Ulster with some Redshanks to the Connaught rebels. Prays
for payment of his arrears out of Her Majesty's treasure. Cotton

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had been remitted two former mutinies before he was executed. Desires license to repair to England. *Autog.* pp. 3. *Incloses*,

18. i. *The state of the province of Connaught. Force of the rebels 3,640 foot and 392 horse. Her Majesty's force 471 foot, horse 86. 1595-6, Jan. 20. p. 1½.*

Jan. 21.
Dublin.

19. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Universal expectation in all parts of the realm awaiting what will be concluded with the North. Connaught is revolted even to the gates of Athlone. Roscommon burned. Ballynasloe is distressed. Sir Richard Bingham is sending his wife and children to England. *Autog.* p. 1½.

Jan. 25.
Dublin.

20. Warrant by the Lord General Sir John Norreys to the Sheriff of Dublin, touching the placing of certain horses upon the country. Sends 50 soldiers and their leader to assist the undersheriff in the execution of the commission. [See Feb. 12 below, where this is mentioned.] *Copy.* p. ¾.

Feb. 4.
Madrid.

21. Philip, K. of Spain, to Brian O'Rourke, of Leitrim. To the noble and greatly beloved O'Rourke, Philip by the grace of God King of Castile, Leon, Aragon, both Sicilies, Jerusalem, Portugal, Navar, and the Indies, &c. Noble and greatly beloved, seeing it is so notable a work to fight for the Catholic Faith, when as the enemies thereof endeavour so mightily to tread the same under foot, I may not doubt, but that you who hitherto (as we hear) in the defence of God's cause, have so well laboured, will now with might and main give yourself to the same course; for mine own part I would be a director unto you, that you prosecute the same hereafter, lest the obdurate enemies of true religion, damnify it at all, but rather they be repulsed. The which if you perform, you shall do me a most grateful work, and always find the same favour, wherewith I accustom to grace the true defenders of the Catholic Religion. *Copy.* p. ½.

There are several other dates belonging to this paper, which was formerly in the manuscript collection made by Dr. Meredith Hanmer, the historian, now placed at the end of Queen Elizabeth.

Jan. 26.
Dublin Castle.

22. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. Their letters of 29th October touching preparations made in Spain. The purpose of the rebels to win time for the Spaniards' arrival. They have made a M'William in Mayo, an O'Kelly, and an O'Rourke in Longford. 3,000 foot to be levied in England and put in readiness to embark. *Autog.* pp. 3½. *Incloses*,

22. i. *Thomas Waddyng, Mayor, to [qy. the Lord Deputy]. The examinations of Teig O'Hogan, son to Ogan O'Hogan, of Ardcrony in Ormond, and of a base son of the Earl of Ormond, who have arrived as passengers from Spain. 1595-6, Jan. 19. Waterford. Copy. p. 1.*

22. ii. *Examination of Teige O'Hogan, born in Tipperary, before the Earl of Ormond. Joy of the Bishop of Coimbra at the*

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overthrow given by Tirone to Her Majesty's forces. 40,000 men in readiness at Lisbon. Teig O'Ferral, pretended Bishop of Clonfert is Tirone's agent in Spain. The eldest of Baltinglas's sons died lately, the other is a priest in Rome. 1595-6, Jan. 18. pp. 3.

22. III. Examination of Philip Roche, of Kinsale. He saw the Bishop of Killaloe at Lisbon. 40 ships prepared to transport forces for England next spring. General Sabior was to take charge of the squadron of Biscay. 1595-6, Jan. 25. Copy. p. 1½.

22. IV. Report of [Garret] a merchant of Dublin, touching such occurrences as he learnt at Lisbon. 17 ships under the command of one Sebeau, appointed to convey the Bishop of Killaloe, and one Cahil O'Connor, of the King's County, whom they call Don Carolo, thinking that he is Lord of Offaly, with 12,000 Spaniards to Ireland, by way of St. George's Channel, to Lambay. Bernardino de Mendoza appointed to make after Sir F. Drake, who had passed by with a fleet to the Indies. 1595-6, Jan. 20. Copy. pp. 2¼.

22. V. Instructions delivered to Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Robert Gardener, on their going to parley with the Earl of Tirone and O'Donnell. To understand how far they are engaged to the King of Spain, or any foreign powers. 1595-6, Jan. [8?]. Copy. Calendared. Carew, p. 132, No. 182. p. 1.

22. VI. Wallop and Gardener to the Lord Deputy and Council. Our very good Lord. Although we cannot as yet assure your Lordship what full effect our labours will in the end receive, yet we have thought good by way of "taste," to present unto your view, what in presumption will prove the best of the same, and for better understanding thereof we are bold to send as well the letters received from Tyrone as our answer to the same in order as they were sent and received, whereby it may appear with what difficulty we had his presence, as standing upon time, place, and manner, for our meeting, grounded as he saith upon suspicion of former practices; whereupon as by one of our letters may appear (finding him to deny his coming to Dundalk) we wished him and the rest of his associates in writing to set down his and their demands, with such offers as they in duty would make to redeem Her Majesty's wonted favour, we thus thought it good the rather that by knowing the same we should be the better enabled to accept or refuse what might stand best for Her Majesty's honour and quiet of her people. Hereupon yesterday by our messenger (who had hard access unto him) the ways being guarded by his company, we received such insolent demands, with no dutiful offers of his and their parts, as by a copy of them which we have thought meet to send unto your Lordship, will appear, and thereupon they present, we finding no better means) assented to meet with Tyrone and O'Donnell, in this manner, viz., that we would come to some open place in the field, by us named one mile from Dundalk, near unto Sir John Bedlow's house, having in our company, only the sheriff, Sir Henry Duke,

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and Garrett Moore, and they to have as many, which should stand within our view all without weapon, except swords, during the time of our parley. And so about ten of the o'clock this present we went forth accompanied as aforesaid; until we did see Tyrone and O'Donnell with about two hundred horse and foot, coming towards us, whereupon we stayed sending unto them, that their coming was not according to our agreement, but after many messages on both parts, that the former conclusion should stand, and further that on either part two should be sent to search and view the ways, and what weapons either part had, and that their troops should stand one quarter of a mile distant from us, and we to have two horsemen betwixt us and their troops, and the like for them between them and Sir John Bedlows; and so we meeting made choice that one of us should parley with the Earl, and the other with O'Donnell, because we judged it the best way to deal with them dividedly. After we had laboured to remove their suspicion, and to make our coming acceptable, we thought best at the first not to make known our articles, but orderly as their demands are set down to require upon what grounds they conceived the same, and to use our best endeavour to lead them by persuasion to desist any further therein, because the grounds by them alleged were in part false, and in the rest by them in duty not to be mentioned, but rather to submit themselves to Her Majesty's mercy, and to be willing to meet your Lordship and some of the Council at Drogheda, which they should do upon good assurance, because Dundalk and borders thereof would be for many respects by us delivered, most discommodious. At which their coming they should plentifully not only taste of Her Majesty's mercies, but also receive allowances most fit for themselves and their countries, but to come thither or in any other town to your Lordship they utterly refused. In this treaty we continued this stormy and windy day, about three hours on horseback, because to alight they refused, and in the end we found them to continue very untoward, not much drawn from their former Articles of demand, and especially O'Donnell, who was most resolute. After our parley thus apart, we joined again together, and then after many reasons, with persuading courteous speeches, we wished them to better conformity setting down some hard examples, they were like with their whole countries to fall into, if they so persevered, but in the end they answered, if we would stay some reasonable time, they would return to their company, and give unto us a resolute answer, which short time of consideration by them demanded, gave to us suspicion they would conclude in their former disloyal desires, and thereupon we said it were better for them to return and take longer time of consideration in so great a cause, with some speeches to like effect, whereupon we agreed to meet at the former place again tomorrow, we also gave them some taste of one of the most easy demands in Her Majesty's behalf, partly presuming they would hardly digest the stronger until they were better prepared: but chiefly because, under your Lordship's reformation, we thought it best, if they shall persevere in

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such their undutiful course; rather to take advantage of their said disloyalties, and thereupon to insist, to their greater condemnation, than to give them cause (although without cause) to judge Her Majesty's demands over hard, except your Lordship for any respect by you to be considered, by your next shall otherwise direct, which we desire may be with speed, as well because the cessation now agreed upon doth end with the end of this month, as also because we did let them understand, we had authority to prolong the same, of which they seemed not to take any great hold: and if these our proceedings of this day be not so full as were to be wished, we trust your Lordship will impute the same to the unfitness of place, being in the field, and unseasonableness of the weather which then happened. We have thought good in this haste to give your Lordship and the rest a taste, what may be gathered by their demands, a copy whereof we send, whereby both what they intend may be known and provision in time made for the same. 1595-6, Jan. 20. Dundalk. Cal. Carew, p. 138, No. 197. Copy. pp. 2½.

22. VII. *Earl of Tirone to Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Robt. Gardener. Will attend for them on the borders nigh Dundalk. Wishes that the last truce may be cleared according to the Lord General's order. 1595-6, Jan. 13, Maherlacoo. Copy. Cal. Carew, p. 135, No. 185. p. 1.*

22. VIII. *Sir H. Wallop and Sir R. Gardener to Tirone. Hope he will repair to Dundalk. They have commission to grant him and any else safe conduct. 1595-6, Jan. 15, Dundalk. Copy. Carew, p. 135, No. 187. p. 1.*

22. IX. *Tirone to Wallop and Gardener. Will be ready to answer for anything that has been done by his people contrary to the truce. O'Donnell has not yet arrived. 1595-6, Jan. 15, Agheneskey. Copy. Carew, p. 136, No. 188. p. ½.*

22. X. *Wallop and Gardener to Tirone. Urge him to come to the conference without waiting for O'Donnell. 1595-6, Jan. 16, Dundalk. Copy. Carew, p. 136, No. 190. p. 1.*

22. XI. *Tirone to Wallop and Gardener. Will meet them on Monday next or to-morrow at the "Narrowe Acker" towards Dundalk. 1595-6, Jan. 17. Copy. Carew, p. 137, No. 191. p. ¾.*

22. XII. *Wallop and Gardener to Tirone. Urge him to repair to a conference at Dundalk. Assure him a safe conduct. The bearer, Philip Hore, Secretary to Sir H. Wallop. 1595-6, Jan. 17. Copy. Carew, p. 137, No. 192. pp. 2.*

22. XIII. *Earl of Tirone to Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Robt. Gardener. He may not satisfy their expectation of his going to Dundalk. Will attend their pleasures in any place sufficient for his personal safety. 1595-6, Jan. 18. Copy. Carew, p. 137, No. 193. p. 1.*

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22. XIV. *Sir H. Wallop and Sir R. Gardener to the Earl of Tirone. To set down in writing his offers and demands.* 1595-6, Jan. 19. Copy. Carew, p. 138, No. 194. p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

22. XV. *Demands of the Earl of Tirone, O'Donnell, and others. O'Donnell claims a service of 120 horse and 240 galloglas with certain rents out of Sligo; also certain duties in Tyrawley. They will suffer no garrison, sheriff, or officers to remain in Tironnall or Tirone except at the Newry and Carrickfergus.* 1595-6, Jan. 19. Copy. Cal. at full. Carew, p. 133, No. 184. p. 1.

22. XVI. *Wallop and Gardener to the Lord Deputy. No likelihood of a safe or honorable end of their treaty. Tirone denies having written any letters to Spain, excepting those of October which were known. Want of victuals at Dundalk and the Newry. The wife of the late Sir Hugh Magennis would not deliver the Castle of the Narrow Water to Francis Stafford.* 1595-6, Jan. 20, Dundalk. Copy. See also Carew, p. 140, No. 199. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

22. XVII. *Sir H. Wallop and Sir R. Gardener to the Lord Deputy. Philip O'Reilly, the chief counsellor, to Tirone and O'Donnell for the article requiring the recal of our troops from the Cavan. Their intention of meeting with Tirone and O'Donnell.* 1595-6, Jan. 21. Copy. See Carew, p. 141, No. 202. p. 1.

22. XVIII. *Tirone and O'Donnell to the Commissioners. Desire to be informed what they allow or dislike of their requests. Require that certain soldiers gone into the county of Cavan may be recalled or they will account the truce violated.* Jan. 21. Copy. Printed, Carew, p. 140, No. 200. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

22. XIX. *Lord Deputy and Council to Sir H. Wallop and Sir Rob. Gardener. The demands of the rebels are far more large and insolent than in reason were to be expected. Tirone's own letter to Capt. Sentleger. Commissioners must not leave the rebels desperate, but deal with them to prolong the truce two months.* 1595-6, Jan. 23. Copy. Calendared Carew, p. 145, No. 206. pp. 3.

Jan. 26. 23. *Lord Deputy Russell to Burghley. It may please your Lordship.* The former several advertisements of the Spanish preparations for these parts are once again confirmed by a merchant of this city, and that in such secret and particular manner as he greatly feareth to be discovered for the author thereof. His report I leave to your wisdom, not doubting but your Lordship will be pleased to have that due consideration thereof, which in a matter of that weight is most requisite. Our commissioners for the treaty of peace being now upon the border at Dundalk do find the traitors offers and demands most insolent, and unlike to their submissions, as may by their letters appear, the copies whereof I now send, having long time expected little better. Philip O'Reilly hath of late showed himself openly with the Earl and by him hath gotten the title of O'Reilly, meaning thereby to command all the Brenny. Bryan
Dublin Castle.

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O'Rourke hath gotten the title of O'Rourke, and meaneth to sway the whole county of Longford. One Glasney Mac Cawley according to the custom of tanistry, is made Magennis by Tirone upon the death of Sir Hugh Magennis, to the disinheriting of Arthur his son, notwithstanding he married the Earl's daughter. So that to discharge my duty and deal plainly, I protest I think all the Irishry in general are either in action or conspiracy of rebellion; insomuch as the whole kingdom will be lost, if we be not better supplied and that presently, unless Her Majesty will be pleased now whilst they are in their treaty about the peace, to send over three hundred good horse, with which we should yet make good shift to stay the Pale; being a champion country without wood or bog; and meet for the service of horsemen. Her Highness's charge need not much be increased, for that I purpose to cashier as many Irish horse and foot (which now may no longer well be trusted) as shall countervail the charge of the said horse, or at the least the greatest part thereof; though I could wish they might be allowed a groat a day more than ordinary, for else will they never be able to live, all things being far dearer here than in England; and yet must they have oats conveyed hither from thence after the rate of a bushel and a half a week for a horse, here being neither oats now nor hay to keep them, but what must come from thence. The rebels first demand touching freedom of religion is a matter so dangerous to be made known here, as I have thought fit to keep the same secret, even from those of Her Majesty's council here, assuring your Lordship that without such a number of horse, to be a stay for the Pale at the present, and some bruit of three thousand men to be drawn out of Scotland of whom they do most stand in fear, in respect of a foolish prophecy they have, that none but the Scot shall prevail against them; and of the levying of the like number in England to be in readiness upon the sudden to come over; so as they may have some reason to assure themselves that Her Majesty will proceed roundly with a war, upon their neglect of her mercy: here will neither any peace be concluded, their demands are so insolent and unreasonable: nor means to defend the English Pale, but that "all will to wrack" upon the sudden. I most humbly therefore entreat your Lordship to further the sending of the horse presently according to the necessity of time, and before the rebels do get notice thereof, in which respect I have moved it, without the rest of the Council here, that they might the more freely go on in the expectation of the peace, which hitherto they have had too great a conceit of. That money likewise and victuals may be despatched over, which with much hinderance to the service we have long wanted. *pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 26.
Dublin.

24. Lord Deputy to Sir R. Cecil. To send over 300 English horse, money, and victuals. All the Irishry are in action or conspiracy of rebellion. A bruit to be raised that the Queen will employ 3,000 Scots whom the Irish greatly fear. *p.* 1.

Jan. 27.
Dublin.

25. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. My duty used. Since my last to your Lordship of the 21st of this present, which is this day

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returned by contrary winds, a second and third letter is come from the Commissioners in Ulster, declaring their further proceedings with those traitors, but little or no change or alteration from their first immoderate demands, by which I gather, that they are bent to avoid all conclusions of peace, unless they may have their own will. The State hath returned to the Commissioners three letters in answer of theirs, with advice to be more resolute to propound to those traitors Her Majesty's conditions, and not to give them so much way as they have done, to insist so wilfully upon their own demands, which have no coherency with their submissions, but are merely contrary to the same. The copies of these letters I send to your Lordship herewith which is all in my hand to send, the residue remaining with the Lord Deputy, whom I have put in mind to transmit them unto your Lordship if they shall work an enlargement of the time of the cessation, as they are directed by the State, it will be some commodity to us, to put in order those weak forces we have here, and divide them upon places most needful for defence, besides Her Majesty may have thereby some advantage of time, to make provision for the war, if Her Highness will take that course, and likewise the small remain of corn in the English Pale, which lieth open in the haggard without cover or defence, may be preserved from burning under the benefit of the cessation prolonged. I cannot consider what may carry these traitors into this height of wilfulness and stomach, except it be their expectation of the succours of Spain, or that they think Her Majesty will not long bear the burden of a resolute and sharp war, which is an old opinion retained from hand to hand by the traitors of this realm, and gathered chiefly of Her Majesty's princely custom, to take in offenders by mercy, thinking thereby to bind them faster in duty and obedience afterwards, which rare virtue in Her Majesty hath been always lost upon them, who have no feeling of the due end and purpose it was used for. They have no reason to be confident in the support of Spain, considering how vain and fallible the Spanish promises have been heretofore, both to them and others in this realm, and it may be thought that the uttermost that Spain will do at this time, is to bear up the quarrel with money, whereby a war may be kept on foot, to the end to divert Her Majesty from the aid of the Low Countries or Brittany, or to hold her engaged in Ireland, that she may have the less means to trouble the Spaniard in some parts of his own territories. But whatsoever may be gathered of their hopes or helps out of Spain, I pray God all means may be used by Her Majesty, either to eschew the war, or at least to put it off till a more commodious time, for besides that the main charges of the war will rest upon England alone, this country being not in case to minister any helps, no not to answer their ordinary risings out, yet the calamities and sequels of the war cannot but put in hazard to shake the whole State, the most part thereof being either ready to stagger, or not in hope to be stayed, other than by a present peace. The people are discontented, and from discontentment they begin to grow to contempt, which will soon sort to disobedience, if it be suffered, and if the

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Commissioners now employed to Tirone and O'Donnell do return without making a good conclusion with them, I see not but many of the borderers of the English Pale will be driven to patch with the rebels, if they do not worse, and the dearth and scarcity of corn and victuals is so great in the Pale, as if they should but hear of the preparation of another war, it would be enough to make them think they should starve and perish under the burden thereof. These matters are sour, I know they cannot be acceptable to your Lordship to read them, no more than they are pleasing to me to write them, but the vow and law of duty must be kept by me howsoever the matters I write do savour either sweet or sour. *pp. 2. Incloses,*

25. I. *Lord Deputy and Council to Wallop and Gardener. Jan. 23. Copy. pp. 2. Cal. above, p. 456, No. 22. XIX.*

25. II. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Commissioners to impart Her Majesty's Articles of conditions to Tirone and the other rebels. To use special care for prolonging the cessation for two months in any wise, always forseeing for their own safeties if they cannot get the time enlarged by returning before January 31. Answers for Brian M'Hugh Oge and Ever MacColley. 1595-6, Jan. 26. Copy. Cal. Carew, p. 148, No. 212. pp. 2.*

25. III. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Commissioners for the Northern causes. Wish the cessation may be made for two months, but not till Michaelmas. 1595-6, Jan. 27. Dublin. Copy. Cal. Carew, p. 149, No. 214. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

Jan. 28.
Dublin.

26. Sir Geff. Fenton to Sir R. Cecil. Right Honourable, I have this day received from your Honour, by the hands of Sir John Norreys's secretary, a packet closed with three seals in hard wax, directed on the endorsement to me, wherein, touching the charge committed to me by the spirit of authority, I will not fail to use the same secrecy and fidelity in the carriage of it, as I would do for the preservation of my life. But where I am commanded not to deal in the sovereign point of that charge till Tyrone be come to the Lord Deputy, and not before, not being directed what to do in case he shall not come in. I beseech you that by your motion, I may be likewise directed in this point, by the same rare and sacred fountain of authority, or by yourself signifying Her pleasure for, by the observations I have and still do make of Tyrone and his doings, I can find no probability of his coming in at all, at this time, neither will the Lord Deputy (as I think) draw up in person to meet with him upon the borders, seeing he hath and doth refuse to confer with the Commissioners elsewhere than in the wild fields, upon his own frontiers as the Commissioners, who are now in that negotiation, have advertised, it may please your Honour therefore that I may receive speedy commandment either to suppress, or how to proceed in the said main point of my charge, being confident for mine own part, that he will not come at all into any walled town or other place meet for the Lord Deputy to commune with him. I think

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myself infinitely bound to your honour for your grave advice and caution given me in this matter, without which I might have erred though not of will, yet by infirmity, and as well for this, as for your further honourable help to increase Her Majesty's trust and opinion of me, I will retain it as a perpetual bond of my duty towards you so long as I live. *p. 1.*

Jan. 29.
Chester.

27. Beverley to Burghley. Victuals sent into Ireland. A brew-house finished at Carlingford. Rate of wheat, 40 shillings the London quarter. His writing to Mr. Henry Wallop touching 600*l.* appointed for provision of corn. *Autog. p. 1.*

Jan. 30.
Dublin.

28. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The articles with the whole proceedings of the Commissioners for the Northern causes are now sent to the Privy Council. Hopes that there may be a new meeting with Tirone appointed. Will inquire as to the manner of executing young Cotton. *p. 2.*

Jan. 30.
Dundalk.

29. Francis Stafford to the Lord Deputy. Right Honourable and my singular good Lord, before the receipt of your letter the 28th I had upon your former direction entered into an examination of the offences of Sir John Dowdall's soldiers, and finding matters more plainly delivered than formerly I had done. I have fulfilled your Honour's commandment, and caused to be executed three as I deem of the principal offenders, in that bad action, and have respited the rest still in prison, to abide your Lordship's pleasure, and I most humbly beseech you that I may not taste of your displeasure, for a little forbearance of time, for my intention is and ever was, to obey your commands and by all dutiful regard and service to insinuate myself into your favourable conceit. And for your honours determination for Russell, I must with pardon impart unto your Lordship the truth, I have not as yet used that public punishment decreed for Russell, the cause is that he hath been extreme sick this 14 days of a very bad and loathsome disease and thereby so feeble that he is not able to go or stand. I thought upon so good a ground I might tolerate his punishment until his better recovery, for the which if I have offended I must with all humility submit myself to your honourable judgment. *Autog. p. 1.*

Jan. 31.
Dublin.

30. Lord Chancellor and others of the Privy Council of Ireland to the Privy Council. Recommend the pains of Christopher Peyton Her Majesty's Auditor. To have allowance for the foreign accounts. *Copy. p. 1. Incloses,*

30. I. *Concordation for payment of 365*l.* 14*s.* sterling, to Thomas Jenyson, the auditor for his travel in the foreign accounts of Ireland. 1569, July 16, Dublin Castle. pp. 24.*

[Jan. 31.]

31. Rough draft for the letter from the Privy Council to the Lord Deputy, for granting an allowance by concordatum to Christopher Peyton Her Majesty's auditor for his pains in making up the foreign accounts and extraordinaries. [To be obtained by means of Sir R. Cecil.] *pp. 2.*

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Jan. 31.
Dublin.

32. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Promise a state of the country together with the opinions of such as are of the Council at Wars, touching what shall be done to "redress" the rebellion. The Commissioners for the northern causes had good ground of reason for enlarging the time of the cessation for two months. Our weakness to make good a defence against the rebels. pp. 2. *Inclose,*

32. I. *Sir Hen. Wallop and Sir Rob. Gardener to the Lord Deputy and Council. Tirone's secretary Nott has brought in the several demands of Tirone, O'Donnell, Maguire, M'Mahon, Philip O'Reilly and O'Rourke. They seek the disherison of the crown. Jan. 25. Cal. Carew, p. 147, No. 211. Copy. pp. 3.*

32. II. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Commissioners for the Northern causes. Send the copy of a special letter from Her Majesty concerning those traitors. Directions for their declaring Her Majesty's resolute pleasure. 1595-6, Jan. 28, Dublin. Copy. Cal. Carew, p. 154, No. 220. p. 1.*

32. III. *Commissioners for the Northern causes to the Lord Deputy and Council. Our very good Lords, by our last of the 25th of January sent by John Birmingham the pursuivant, we signified that we had agreed to have another conference with the Earl and O'Donnell the day following, being Monday last, and what we should gather by the same we would with speed advertise, and so from time to time as occasion should be offered and thereby require a speedy resolution to the effectual parts of our said letters, which as yet we have not received, but have received yesterday at 11 of the clock as we were going to a further parley, your Lordship with the Council's letters in answer of ours of the 23rd, whereby amongst many your Lordship's grave advices you wished we had at the first imparted Her Majesty's articles unto them, which would have been a means to have driven them from insisting so stiffly upon their own frivolous demands, and to have inclined to Her Majesty's conditions when they should have been brought to see they had been drawn from their own submissions, and thereby a good ground to work a continuance of a cessation for two months or more, if it please your Lordships to review our former letters it will appear we did intimate all the reasons by your said letters wished, with some others as we thought fit for such a purpose, except the showing of Her Majesty's articles, which we reserved until we might compass a new cessation fearing they would seem to them too hard, and not alterable being sent from Her Majesty, and thereby not to have agreed to any such cessation, yet as we formerly noted we imparted all the easiest of them, as from ourselves in Her Majesty's behalf devised, whereby they would the rather have been inclined to conceive full hope of some change of them, as we judged, which they would not so readily have done, if we had said they came from Her Majesty neither then would they have suffered any*

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further addition or alteration as might probably have been conjectured, and fearing the worst, and finding O'Donnell's often disposition to depart, have since our last letters unto your Lordships laboured as well by divers conferences as by letters, messengers, and other devices, to draw them first to a cessation, and thereupon to impart Her Majesty's demands and merciful disposition towards them, by granting unto them free pardon for life, lands, and goods, which cessation for two months certain, and further for a third month, if it so shall please your Lordships, with many difficulties we have obtained, the copy whereof we send, and fearing that O'Donnell would depart immediately after yesterday's conference we thought good to devise certain articles in Her Majesty's behalf, for by the articles from England little is said touching O'Donnell, which we delivered unto him, immediately after his hand obtained to the cessation, and we perceiving he had great dislike of the said articles, notwithstanding our many reasons and long persuasions, in the end we advised him to consider thereof against this morning before his departure, at which time he intended to depart, which as we think he performeth accordingly, and to set down by way of postile or quotation, his liking or disliking, which we promised presently to impart unto your Lordship; to the end that within the time of cessation Her Majesty might be made therewith acquainted, and signify thereupon Her full pleasure; from whom we said they needed not to doubt but to obtain bountiful mercy, and in likelihood some change of our demands to his good liking; but now the cessation being obtained, and your Lordship's pleasure by your letters signified we may without the danger before conceived, offer unto the Earl such articles as came from Her Majesty with some few additions of our own which we are agreed upon, and according our promise have sent the same unto the Earl this morning requiring him to signify by quotation, or other writing, to how many thereof he shall assent, and to how many dissent, which may be transmitted to Her Majesty as we formerly promised to O'Donnell, whom we find to continue as arrogant and insolent, as formerly we have signified, but the Earl in terms submissive which shows conformable, but still persisting he could not conclude without the consent of the rest according to his oath to them formerly made. The Earl yesterday did press us for his departure this morning, by want (as he said) of provisions, but in the end at our earnest motion he said he would stay until Friday if he might find means so long to relieve his company, at which time if he shall depart by your Lordship's favour we mind the next day to return homeward. 1595-6, Jan. 29, Dundalk. Cal. Carew, p. 159, No. 225. Copy. pp. 2½.

32. IV. Articles for the cessation of arms concluded on between Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Robt. Gardener, Commissioners for the Northern causes, and Hugh Earl of Tirone and Hugh O'Donnell, their adherents and followers. With the points objected to by the rebels in the margin. 1595-6, Jan. 26. Copy. Cal. Carew, p. 149, No. 213. pp. 2.

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Jan. 31. 33. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Hopes the 12,000*l.* come, and
 Dublin Castle. 20,000*l.* to come will give new courage to Her Majesty's forces,
 which have long dropped through want. *p.* 3.

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 Dublin.

34. Sir J. Norreys to Lord Burghley. Right honourable, my very good Lord. I have not had commodity to write unto your Lordship these many weeks, by reason there was no shipping, and that such despatches as the Lord Deputy hath sent over, were secretly sent by two small boats pressed upon the coast, without my knowledge or any of the Council's; by which two despatches I doubt not but the Lord Deputy did advertise how little appearance there was that any conditions would be received from the rebels that might be honourable and safe for Her Majesty's country; for long since there appeared great alteration in his proud and arrogant answers, which was certified from those that have the commanding of the garrisons of Armagh and the Newry. Whence this alteration should grow, I can but deliver your Lordship my conjectured opinion, yet grounded upon such true advices as I have received; after I had so far dealt in this pacification as there was likelihood it should have been brought to an honourable end, some of the best here, not desirous that such a work should have been finished by me, entered into secret treaty with the rebel, and by their instruments, it was given him to understand that he took a wrong course to depend upon any treaty from me, for that I was presently to be revoked, and that if I did remain here he could not look for the performance of any goodness towards himself, from me, who depended upon your Lordship, his chiefest enemy; but that if he would come unto the Lord Deputy he should have what pledges he would desire and after receipt of his pardon have the government of the North, this cross manner of dealing bred in the rebel unexpected effects, for first it made him extreme jealous, doubting it was but a bait laid to intrap him, but the continuance of this wooing course, made him grow proud, and to set himself at a higher price, for all his speech and proposition to the Commissioners, tended to have the whole government of the North, contrary to the submissions and protestations that he had formerly made. I do nothing doubt, but that this information is true, and myself can avow many presumptions, but the informer being not willing to be brought in question, it may please your Lordship to use the matter as shall seem best unto your wisdom. What may be looked for from these insolent rebels, or what course is fit for Her Majesty to hold, I defer to deliver my opinion, till the Commissioners have made relation of all their proceedings; but I was ever of opinion that no such conditions would be had from them that would be safe for Her Majesty, but that the managing of any conclusion, must be Her Majesty's advantage, and by that means a pacification will be little diminishing of Her Majesty's charges, for whatsoever the rebels do agree unto, they will never yield to abate their forces, and when Her Majesty shall be weak they will be the stronger. The continual alarm that the Spaniard will hold Her

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Majesty in, of invading this country, will put Her Majesty to great charge, which being well handled may serve both turns, both to defend her realm and extinguish her rebels; and this prevention of invasion must not be neglected, for then it will make the discontented and yet undiscovered rebel to animate the stranger to his attempt. Whether Her Majesty should resolve of war or peace, there must be supplies of men and victuals sent over, which were requisite to be here before the end of March or rather sooner, and certainly 2,000 footmen and 200 horse, will scarcely fill up the companies already in entertainment; in such sort as would make them able to do service, and of these men there would be better choice made than of the last, which proved in effect an unprofitable charge to Her Majesty's country. *Holog. pp. 3.*

Jan. 31.
Dublin.

35. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Your Honour will marvel, I am sure, at so great alteration in the rebel's disposition, who now insolently and contrary to his vehement protestations, doth seek to embrace the commanding of all the North, such conjecture as I have cause to make of the occasion thereof, I have written to my Lord your father, to the which it may please your Honour to be referred, and withal to remember that I was never of opinion that any safe conditions would be drawn from him; for I assure myself he will never yield to diminish his forces, nor to separate himself from such as are combined with him; but advantage must be taken of him in the well managing of such treaty as shall be made with him, which likewise will never be made to good purpose if Her Majesty be not the stronger; I know not how you will allow of the continuance of the cessation, but necessity caused us to consent unto it, for at that time, we neither had forces, money, nor victuals, and the sudden falling away of Philip O'Reilly, with all the Brenny, the most part of the O'Ferrals in the Anneley, and the (almost) general revolt of Connaught, had made the rebels so strong, as our force would have but weakly served to make a defensive war, which would have been no honour to the State; and for Connaught it is now in that state that whosoever shall have the charge of it, shall well deserve the profit that shall rise by it, and I think Sir Richard Bingham would not be sorry to be rid of it, his reputation saved, for he is not in state for such an action as the reducing of that Province to obedience, for the which he will look for little less force than for the war of Ulster, having already 15 companies of foot and 4 of horse with him, and yet calleth for more, not having to do but with the Provincial rebels. Her Majesty's sharp reprehensions would much trouble us, if our guiltless consciences did not comfort us, for myself I assure your Honour there can be nothing written or said, that can add anything to the desire I have to do Her Majesty service; which I have testified by so good proofs as I trust none will doubt of it; the answer to those Her Majesty's letters will be sent by the next, and most of the Council are of opinion, that myself should come into England to inform Her Majesty of the perfect state of all this country, but whether my Lord Deputy will assent unto it I know

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not, yet thus much I thought good to advertise your Honour to the end it may please you to prepare Her Majesty if it fall out so, not to mislike of it; and then I shall myself fully satisfy Her Majesty how more unable I grow every day to follow this service. *Holog. pp. 2.*

Jan.

36. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. The wind being contrary and having put back the messenger gives me this means to advertise your Honour that my Lord Deputy will not in any sort agree that I should come over, but hath made choice of Sir Robert Gardener, by whom or before, there will be sent to my Lords of the Council, a plot or estimate of such forces as shall be necessary for the compounding of armies and placing of garrisons, for the utter overthrow of the rebels, which though it may seem to your Honours to be very large, yet in respect of the general revolts, and suspected discontentment of the nobility and inhabitants of the Pale, it was not thought fit to make a lesser demand, and besides I was unwilling to urge a lesser rate, because I doubt I shall not be able to be an actor in this matter and then it would have been said that I was willing to put other men to the service with less number of men, than I would have required for myself; and if there should come any strangers whereof there is here an assured expectation, then must a greater force be sent; and it is true that the soldiers here have taken such taints under these leaders, as it will not be good to venture them any more with those leaders, except they be strong; whatsoever Her Majesty resolve on, it is most necessary that that 2,000 footmen and 200 horse for supplies be sent over as soon as may be, and good choice made of the men and conductors, and if they were here, I am yet of opinion, that with good handling, the Earl would be drawn from the combination with the other rebels and made an instrument to break their necks, and if my Lord Deputy cross me not, I will prepare the matter till I may have your Honour's advice; which at the least may serve the turn to entertain the rebel, that he take not the start of us, by breach of the cessation, whereunto O'Donnell doth vehemently urge him. Some of my Lord Deputy's friends do give out that I shall be revoked which in truth should be for the good of Her Majesty's service, for I protest I look not that it shall be possible for me to do Her Majesty service as long as I shall have such a counterpoise; and perhaps he would do better if being alone he did put his wits to it; and thus leaving your Honour to take further light by Sir Robert Gardener's despatch. I take leave. *Holog. pp. 2½.*

Jan.

37. Note of the companies 15 foot and four horse now in Connaught. *p. ¾.*

Feb. 3-16.

Lisbon.

38. Cornelius Laonensis Episcopus [Cornelius the titular Bishop of Killaloe] to Brian O'Rourke. General report that his Lordship [O'Rourke] has dealt valiantly in these wars, and obtained victory against the enemies of the Catholic Faith. The King of Spain sends certain arms and munition to O'Rourke to carry on the war. The King of Spain's inclination to afford assistance. Exhorts O'Rourke to

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obey the Earl of Tirone in everything. O'Rourke to get some principal learned man of Irish birth to write a letter for O'Rourke to send to the Pope, and beseech him to separate Ireland for ever from under the English domination and to appoint the Earl of Tirone for King of Ireland. *Holog. Latin.* Seal with arms. There is an English translation of this with other letters on a paper placed at 1595-6, Jan. 25-Feb. 4. p. 1.

Feb. 5.
Dublin.

39. Lord Deputy and the rest of the Council at Wars in Ireland to the Privy Council. Desire that 300 horse may be sent with all speed for the guard of the English Pale. p. 1. *Inclose,*

39. I. *Declaration set down by the Council at wars in Ireland of horse and foot, together with victuals and other provisions meet to be sent out of England against the traitors.* 1595-6, Feb. 5. pp. 7.

Feb. 5.
Dublin.

40. Warrant from Sir John Norreys to the Sheriff of Dublin, that certain horses, boys, and grooms placed in the parish of Swords be removed to the barony of Castleknock. *Copy.* p. 1.

Feb. 6.
Dublin Castle.

41. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Recommends the suit of the bearer Mr. Harvy to have his eldest son Philip joined in his office of Constable of Maryborough. His 43 years service. p. 1.

Feb. 6.
Dublin Castle.

42. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Favourable report as to the suit of George Stone to make glass in Ireland. Relief by the consumption of superfluous woods which harbour traitors. p. 2.

Feb. 6.
Dublin.

43. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. In favor of the bearer Captain Harvy. p. 1.

Feb. 6.
Dublin.

44. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Sir Robt. Gardener to repair over to declare the broken estate of Ireland and report on the late treaty with Tirone and O'Donnell. Fenton's writing to Burghley is likely to draw on him both envy and displeasure. Many of the best inhabited parts of Ireland will be left abandoned if the war be renewed. p. 1. *Incloses,*

44. I. *Declaration by the Council of War, of horse, foot, victuals and other provisions meet to be sent out of England. (Copy indorsed by Fenton and noted by Burghley.)* 1595-6, Feb. 5. pp. 7.

44. II. *Report of Richard Fitz Symons delivered to Sir G. Fenton. Sir Francis Drake has taken the Havannah, the chief port of the West Indies. 26 great ships belonging to merchants of Seville stayed at Cadiz till the King's pleasure were known.* 1595-6, Feb. 7. p. 1.

Feb. 6.

45. List of all such companies of foot as are in Her Majesty's pay, under the hand of Sir Ralph Lane. pp. 2.

Feb. 6.

46. Proportion of victual for 1,000 horse and 5,000 foot for six months. p. 1½.

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Feb. 7.
Chester.

47. George Beverley to Burghley. Touching the provision of victual. John Perrie placed at Milford. Desires a privy seal of 4,000*l.* that may be left in the custody of Sir Henry Killigrew for providing victual. *p. 1.*

Feb. 7.
Chester.

48. George Beverley to Burghley. Has received intelligence from John Morgan touching the loss of certain corn and cheese passing up the river from Carlingford to the Newry. *p. 2.*

Feb. 8.
Dublin.

49. Lord Deputy and certain others to Burghley. It may please your Lordship. Where by a late letter from Her Majesty of the 8th of the last month, containing a special authority given to us, more than the public letter of the 7th of the same, to proceed speedily to the pardoning of Tirone and O'Donnell, and the rest named in the said public letter upon condition that they do, either severally, or together with all expedition come in and submit themselves, forasmuch as by the overlate arriving here of the said particular letter, which was upon the point of the departing of those traitors from the Commissioners, their treaty being ceased, nothing could be done touching the execution of that letter, neither could anything be done therein if it had come sooner, for that those traitors could not be drawn by any means, to come in to the State. We have thought good to signify thus much to your Lordship, for our excuse in this matter for the present, having a purpose after a small time, to do what we may to draw them to another meeting, whereby we may work with them accordingly; or else in case they shall refuse that, to let them know by some other means, what we have received from Her Majesty on their behalf, and our authority to perform the same, so as they will come in and accept thereof, as becometh persons in their condition; although we have small hope that by this or other peaceable course, we shall do any good with them, to draw them to the point that is required, yet besides the discharge of our duty touching Her Majesty's purpose in that letter, we shall by this manner of temporizing, hold them in a good conceit of Her Majesty's favour towards them, and put them from thinking of any preparation of force intended against them. Whatsoever shall follow of our endeavours therein, your Lordship shall understand from time to time as occasion shall happen, humbly praying your Lordship in the meanwhile to acquaint Her Majesty with thus much. *Autogs. p. 1.*

Feb. 8.
Dublin.

50. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Acknowledges Burghley's letters of 8 Dec. and 8 Jan. Need of large imposts to the victuallers. Beef might have been had for 1*d.* per lb. which Her Majesty will now have to pay 3*d.* for. Glad that his books of accounts have satisfied Her Majesty. Wallop is many times grieved to think how troublesome his writings must be to Burghley. The charge of the rebellion will be far greater than of any that has been prosecuted in Ireland. *pp. 3. Incloses,*

50. i. *Certificate of the issue of 12,000*l.* received by Privy Seal of the 3rd of Sept. 1595. 1595-6, Feb. 10. pp. 19.*

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Feb. 9.

Dublin.

51. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Disloyal resolution of the rebels to shake off Her Majesty's government, and a settled wilfulness to bring in foreign rule. Have made choice of Sir R. Gardener to attend Her Majesty and their Lordships touching the treaty with the rebels. Endeavour to bring back the former Irish customs and law of tainistry. Faction between O'Ferral Boy and O'Ferral Ban. Have given authority to the Baron of Delvin to make head against the rebels. The rebels have sworn publicly to shake off English laws and keep out English officers. Divers of the Nugents and Plunkets have run out. O'Donnell challenges the whole county of Sligo as his inheritance. Intreat Her Majesty's mercy to Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. *pp.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Feb. 9.

Dublin.

52. Sir H. Wallop to Sir R. Cecil. Right Honourable. I hope you will excuse my seldom writing, which proceedeth of no want of good will and devotion to do anything that might be acceptable unto your honour, but because partly I am loath to be troublesome unto you with needless scribbles and partly for that I am so overlaid with business here, especially by being charged with the overseeing of victualling causes, and that lately I have spent three weeks, in treating with the rebels in Ulster, that I have very little or no time afforded me to do almost any office of duty or friendship, or to tend mine own private affairs: and albeit now I have thought it good to write these few lines to your honour, yet I must but briefly perform this office to declare myself mindful of my duty, which I doubt not but you will take in good part since the occasion of Sir Robert Gardener's coming over (who carrieth with him full instructions touching the state of the realm) may well excuse me from "dilating" our occurrences here. Only thus much I will be bold to say unto your Honour in generalities, that the state of the realm was never so dangerous in the memory of man as it is at this present, in regard of the uniting of O'Donnell, and all the chieftains of Ulster and Connaught with Tirone, and the great combination which they have drawn together, stretching itself unto all the parts of this kingdom, and the strength of the traitors through Tirone's wealth, who is well furnished with all the habiliments of war, and have so trained their men, as in sundry encounters that they have had with our men, they seem to be other enemies, and not those that in times past, were wont never to attempt Her Majesty's forces in the plain field, but in some passes or straits, wherefore if there be no further doubt or peril but of the domestical conspiracy, there is great cause in my opinion for Her Majesty to give speedy direction for the suppressing of this rebellion, but since there are also many reasons to suspect foreign assistance to be intended for their aid, and that they expect it, so much the more will it be needful that such a strength may be appointed for this action, and with such expedition, as the pride of the traitors may be abated, and they punished before any aid from abroad come unto them. We have here presumed to debate upon a course to be proposed to Her Majesty for that purpose which is, that by

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three sundry ways they may be assaulted, viz., by the Lord General in Ulster, through Connaught, by Sir Richard Bingham to divert O'Donnell and re-establish that Province, and the third by sending a force by sea to Lough Foyle to infest the inward parts of Tyrone and Tirconnell: by which means it may be hoped, the overthrow of the Earl will ensue, even as it succeeded to Shane O'Neill by the like planting of forces at the Derry and Lifford by Sir Henry Sydney in his first government; besides 500 at Carrickfergus and garrisons in divers other places. The particulars hereof I will beseech your Honour to receive as well by view of the said plot as by the report of Sir Robert Gardener himself, and so likewise of the success of our treaty with the Earl and O'Donnell, together with his opinion of their disposition, which censuring altogether with mine, in hearing the one, you shall hear both. *Autog.* pp. 1½.

Feb. 9. 53. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. Recommends the suit of Mr.
Dublin. George Harvey. p. ½.

Feb. 10. 54. Lord Deputy to the Lord High Admiral. Tirone, O'Donnell,
Dublin Castle. and the other rebels have granted the two months' cessation from arms, to win time for the coming of Spaniards. Desires 300 English horse to stay the English Pale which is champaign country meet for the service of horse. Captain Thornton's advice worthy of consideration. *Aut.* pp. 2.

Feb. 10. 55. Lord Deputy to Sir Rob. Cecil. Thanks for the continuance
Dublin Castle. of his love. p. 1.

Feb. 11. 56. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. Ferdorough O'Kelly dwelling
Dublin. at Aughrim and other tenants in Connaught spoiled by the rebels of 2,400 kine and plough horses. p. ¾. *Incloses,*

56. 1. *Robert Pigotte, Justice of the Peace, to Capt. Warhame Sentleger. Information that Brian Reogh is joined in friendship with Sir Charles O'Carrol. News of Brian Reogh and Faregh M'Tirlagh being in O'Madden's country. Soldiers to lie at Bal-linacor. 1595-6, Feb. 5, Disert. Copy.* p. 1.

Feb. 11. 57. John Bingley, servant of Sir R. Bingham to Burghley.
Athlone. Sends a brief writing of the proceedings against his master. Thanks for Burghley's consideration in the postscript of his last letter to Sir R. Bingham. *Holog.* p. 1.

Feb. 12. 58. Lord Deputy to Burghley. It may please your Lordship.
Dublin Castle. Your Lordship's letters of the 8th of January were here delivered me by my servant Hoy, the 27th of the same, who besides the said letters did make report of your Lordship's willingness to give him hearing, in what he had to say, concerning myself and these services, so as I have very good cause to acknowledge myself greatly bound for the same, and for your Lordship's favourable acceptance of my willing mind, occasioned by the new year, which

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was rather a token of my desire, not to be thought forgetful, how much I am bound to your Lordship, than that I deemed the same of any worth answerable thereunto, but that I will still rest ready to do your Lordship any service. For the public causes here under my charge, and specially for pacifying of the rebellion, I find your Lordship referreth me wholly to Her Majesty's letters, and the letters of the Lords of the Council, and yet have favoured me so much, as to write privately unto me in answer of my private letters of the 26th which have I perceive in part satisfied your Lordship touching my unwillingness to proceed in the pacification, otherwise than by special direction from Her Majesty, for the sundry reasons I laid down, whereof your Lordship makes a brief repetition; though in regard of the said directions it might appear by the Earl's letters to me, wherein he offered 20,000 cows, to rebuild Blackwater, and to receive Her Majesty's officers into his country, that I have done most in that course of pacification, if that sincerity had been meant which he made show of to the world. Where your Lordship doth advise the prosecution of this matter of pacification with speed, and not to stick upon every point of difficulty, but to yield unto them as much satisfaction as may be, to stay the rebellion, and to ease Her Majesty in her excessive charges, for that Her Majesty may better hereafter recover them to obedience, when they shall have laid down their arms: the Commissioners being returned from them without concluding anything but a cessation for two or three months, urged thereto in regard of the present weak state of our forces, which they found very unable to make head against them, it is manifest they never had purpose to lay down their arms, but only to win time to join with such forces, as by their letters which I intercepted they desired out of Spain, and do now daily expect, as the late advertisement doth import, which with my last despatch was sent unto your Lordship. In the meantime it may appear, I have been very careful to ease Her Majesty's excessive charge, both by discharging the officers of the field, so soon as ever they left the field, whatsoever there is conceived, by cashiering divers companies, as I could take any apt occasion, and by reducing the rest of the companies of foot, from hundreds to sixties, though with the great dislike of the Captains, whereof divers had been Captains of hundreds and fifties, and therefore did exceedingly repine and murmur at this course; but yet it saved Her Majesty above a third part, yea almost half her charge, with much hatred to myself. And where your Lordship seemeth to take my forbearance to deal, since I gave the charge to Sir John Norreys (and thereby took myself to be discharged) to be a conceit to the hindrance of the cause, which your Lordship is sorry to perceive, noting that Sir John Norreys had never any other authority to deal therein, than under me, and by such warrant as I did give him, so as the whole power did continue still in myself. To that point with your Lordship's good favour, I reply, that I meant not any forbearance to deal in the pacification with those rebels, according to Her Majesty's

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directions, for therein, as I alleged before, I have brought them to more than any other; or any such kind of forbearance as might any way hinder the service for martial causes, wherein I was ever ready to give him assistance when he required the same, but that Her Majesty having specially sent over him, to manage those matters in my absence, and for that purpose given him, an honourable entertainment to her great charge by the day, besides his horse and foot in her pay, which together I do not take to be inferior to mine own. I conceived that thereby it was meant, that he should have kept residence and abode in those parts, with more expedition to give directions for the service, as the necessity or convenience thereof might require, than by any means could be done from hence, or such other place as I might be occasioned to be at, for otherwise his coming hither was not so necessary, as I thought would draw Her Highness to so great a charge, and therefore thereupon did I remit unto him, as to one who should soonest discover any defect, and be able to apply remedies thereunto; the whole care and charge of those matters, agreeable with the largeness of his patent, which I did afterwards the rather allege, upon the treacherous loss of Monaghan, to clear myself from any blame, being then in my journey for Connaught, yet without purpose to cast it on him, though he had taken the charge accordingly upon him, as his warrants for his preacher and chaplain do show; and that both Henshaw and the Lieutenant Flower do affirm they had license of absence from him, here are some other warrants of his which go current even here about Dublin, for though they be done whilst myself am here present, and that the country doth thereof complain, yet take I no knowlege of the same, so willing am I to provide that the service be not hindered by dissention, which for your Lordship's satisfaction only, I do make repetition of, wishing it might so die and be no more thought upon, so myself might not have the blame thereof, for I know these imputations of discord and disagreement, together with Her Majesty's excessive charge here, for all my most careful endeavours present my services still so displeasing, as to me is most grievous and discomfortable, and makes me desirous rather to be removed, than not to perform that good service I affect. Touching the 2,000 Scots mentioned in my former, seeing your Lordship conceiveth some danger of usurpation; I shall need no further to reply, but leave it to your grave consideration, though I still think they were fittest for these services in the North, and doubt they will be entertained by the Earl, if they find Her Majesty will not employ them. As to the rest of your Lordship's letter in answer of another from me, the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary Fenton, touching our late proceeding in Connaught; it well contenteth me that Sir Richard Bingham hath there procured as I find by letters from the Lords of the Council, that both himself and his adversaries should have hearing before us all here at the table, for what I did in that matter was only in regard of Her Majesty's directions, wherein though I carried myself with all the indifferency I could devise,

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I found yet that it was very displeasing to him to see, that any should look into his government, which he counted a disgrace to him, and therefore with much offence and impatience indured, as I think your Lordship might perceive by his servant, but that there came none in to us out of Sligo, but such as before had been with him, and from him had received Her Majesty's protection as is informed, and that the pledges of those others of the county of Roscommon were of no account; as also that O'Flaherty in the county of Galway did never offend, I do assure your Lordship in all these things he did us wrong, and so I doubt not but it will hereafter be proved. Where Byngley allegeth to have been here from his master, Sir Richard Bingham, for forces which were denied him; it was upon this ground, his demand being 600, we required to see what direction he had from his master, and he acknowledged to have none, yet would accept of no less number; so that this being before the arrival of the last 1,000 foot and 100 horse out of England, we could by no means furnish him with that number at that time, though afterwards we did with more; but then for aught I ever heard, little or nothing was done with them. By your Lordship's other letter of the 9th which with the former I received it appeareth your Lordship had received mine, of the third of the same, with the advertisements and letters from the Mayor of Waterford, Sir Richard Bingham and others; and that Her Majesty being made privy to the contents of all those, did find no cause to alter or change the course prescribed by her letters, but rather to hasten the discovery of the rebels' purposes by pressing to have a meeting with them, which your Lordship may see hath been performed accordingly, and Sir Robert Gardener now sent over to report their proceedings. The Latin letters were the same that in mine of the beginning of October, were sent unto your Lordship as I then certified, being taken from the priest, Piers O'Cullan, as he was at Drogheda, bound for Spain, by a man of mine own whom I used therein, myself then being there, or else the priest had passed away with the said letters, no officer being willing to be used in the apprehension of any such person. The same man of late, as I likewise certified your Lordship, broke his neck in essaying an escape over the Castle wall here. There was another letter of your Lordship's of the 18th of December, touching the matters of Connaught which came not unto me till Hoy's return hither; seeing they are countermanded by these later, they need no other answer, than that we have given thanks to the Earl of Clanricard, according to Her Majesty's pleasure therein signified by your Lordship. Here is a bruit that the Earl of Clanricard hath had the killing of divers of the rebels in Connaught, and that himself should be hurt, but for that I find yet no certainty thereof, it being about ten days ago, I forbear to trouble your Lordship therewithal. I send your Lordship an advertisement out of Munster, finding it somewhat strange that in this time of trouble both my Lord President and his brother Sir Thomas do remain here in this city, neither of them respecting their charge either in

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Ulster or Munster. I send likewise a letter of Tirone's lately sent me whereby your Lordship may perceive, that he standeth now upon his adherents, and would fain pick some quarrel to the breach of the cessation which he will surely never observe, unless we be better enabled with new supplies from thence, wherefore I humbly beseech your Lordship that expedition be used in sending over the forces. *Autog.* pp. 6½. *Incloses,*

58. 1. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council.* Hears that 400 or 500 soldiers are coming to the Brenny. *Expects the Articles of Cessation to be faithfully observed. Beseeches to have restitution for the hurts done him and a strict course for the surceasing of preys hereafter as he desires only to be righted by their Lordships' means.* 1595-6, Feb. 5, *Magherlocow.* *Copy.* p. 1.

Feb. 12.
Dublin.

59. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Tirone and O'Donnell pretend that all the traitors in Ireland are within their peace. The difference between Sir John Norreys and the Lord Deputy. Sir Robt. Gardener has a concordatum of 30s. per diem during his mission to England. p. 1½.

Feb. 14.

60. Lord Deputy and Council to Lord Burghley. Earl of Ormond's claim to Ely O'Carrol. Have restrained Sir Charles O'Carrol to safe keeping, and given the Earl of Ormond 14 days to bring in his proofs of treason against him. p. 1. *Inclose,*

60. 1. *Articles of high treason preferred by the Earl of Ormond against Sir Charles O'Carrol.* 1595-6, Feb. 11. *Copy.* p. ¾.

Feb. 14.
Dublin Castle.

61. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. Philip O'Reilly has entered into rebellion with Tirone. The 240 beeves out of the Cavan yearly answered for the provision of the Lord Deputy's household lost. Deputy to be relieved out of 2,000*l.* forfeited bonds. p. 1.

Feb. 14.
Dublin.

62. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley. Wishes that the 2,000 foot and 200 horse may be sent over. Sir Richard Bingham has left certain wards in Connaught at the mercy of God. The rebels will never suffer them to be relieved by virtue of the cessation. 1,000 men to be sent to Galway by sea. *Holog.* pp. 2.

Feb. 14.
Dublin.

63. Sir John Norreys to Sir Robert Cecil. Since my others to your Honour there hath not happened any great alteration, the opinions and advices from every place do import that the rebels look and prepare for wars, and therefore it is very needful that Her Majesty do hasten such supplies as it shall please her to send, for in truth the weakness of Her Majesty's force hath made many fly to the rebels, that otherwise would have continued good subjects; I do not know what report Sir Robert Gardener will make of my particular carriage of myself, but because he is reputed a man that is not easily to be led to direct his speeches to please other men's humour I trust he will do me no wrong. I must excuse myself to

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your Honour that I did not acquaint you with that which passed between my Lord of Essex and me, which proceeded of that I was unwilling your Honour should have been troubled, with mine and his Lordship's *mal entendus*; by this last passage I received a letter from his Lordship that he was in some manner satisfied; but in such terms as I have a cause to doubt, that his Lordship will not be an indifferent interpreter of my actions, and for this cause I have reason to seek to be rid of this service, in which I shall meet with store of accusation from hence, and that being seconded with so great authority there, cannot but breed me Her Majesty's dislike; your Honour mentioned in your last how this country was full of the division between my Lord Deputy and me, I assure your Honour all the country do see how extremely "he maliceth me," but if they or himself could allege any pretence of occasion of fault in me it would not be concealed; upon the receipt of Her Majesty's letter of reprehension, I did urge that it might be examined who had offended, and where the fault was, that every man might bear the burden of his own offences, but that my Lord Deputy would not agree unto, and only would have the matter folded up in a general confession of error, which I protested I would never set my hand unto; whereat if his Lordship taking offence, shall make any complaint, I humbly pray your Honour to answer in my defence, for I should be sorry that having in this action served Her Majesty as carefully, and with as much travail and danger as in any other service, I should by my own confession make myself worthy of her Highness's displeasure, as no doubt some of us are. His motion for Captain William Warren. *pp.* 2.

Feb. 14.
Athlone.

64. Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley. The revenues and rents of Connaught are wholly withheld by the rebels. To send direction to the Lord Deputy to supply him with money. He never troubled them at Dublin for a penny of money during his 12 years' service. The rebels do not observe one jot of the truce. *Seal, arms. pp.* 24.

Feb. 15.
Dublin Castle.

65. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The Earl of Ormond's charge against Sir Charles O'Carrol will be found but passion and malice. *p.* 14.

Feb. 15.
Dublin Castle.

66. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Request of James M'Donnell, commonly called Sorleboy's son, to be exempted from any rule of Tirone's. A brother of this James now depends upon Tirone. Here is a letter come from Sir R. Bingham, which importeth that in Connaught there is little or no regard had of the cessation already, which no doubt groweth by our weakness, which giveth me fresh occasion to solicit the speedy sending of the forces, as also of more money, for that the sums already appointed will make payment but for the last month, as by Mr. Treasurer's certificate may appear. If your Lordship like of any other course for the issuing of the treasure here than hath hitherto been used since my time, either by imprests or otherwise, I will most willingly observe the same upon notice given me from your Lordship. *Autog. pp.* 14.

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Feb. 15.
Dublin.

67. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. In favour of the bearer, Cormock M'Dermott M'Carthy of Muskrye, whose cause is honest and just. He is much hindered and impoverished by Charles M'Cartie's continued sleights and devices. p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Feb. 16.
Dublin.

68. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Recommends the bearer, Capt. George Harvey, as a gentleman of very good desert. p. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Feb. 17.
Dublin.

69. Auditor Chr. Peyton to Burghley. The Treasurer's book of receipts for Anno 37 Reginæ is not yet delivered into his hands. p. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses*.

69. I. *Declaration of the revenue account of Sir Henry Wallop for one year ended Michaelmas 36^o Reginæ. 1595-6, Feb. 16. Latin. p. 1.*

Feb. 17.

70. Opinions of sundry persons called before the Council to confer upon the service of Ireland. Faults in the prosecution the last autumn. The hire of 3,000 Scots. The Lords of the Pale to furnish themselves with 1,000 horses. pp. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Feb. 17.

71. Collections out of Sir Henry Wallop's letters, with a note of money and men sent into Ireland in 1594 and 1595. pp. 4.

Feb. 18.
Dublin.

72. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. His opinion for a provision to be made of 2,000 quarters of Dantzic rye. p. 1.

Feb. 18.
Dublin.

73. Sir Charles O'Carrol to Burghley. The murder of the best gentleman in Ely O'Carrol, named Donogh M'Rory O'Carrol, by Piers Butler of Roscrea. Ormond's accusation of him touching one Brenie Reogh O'Moore, whom Sir Charles O'Carrol had left in the Compter Prison at London four years ago. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses*,

73. I. *Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy, to appoint some Commissioners to enquire into the matters in dispute between the Earl of Ormond and Sir Charles O'Carrol. The trial of Sir Charles for the slaughter of some of the Cantwells to be deferred until the matter for the difference of the title be determined. 1595, Aug. 20, Palace of Westminster. Copy. p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

73. II. *Petition of Sir Charles O'Carrol to the Lord Deputy and Council to release him from restraint, as the Earl of Ormond's charge against him proceedeth of known malice. Desires to be used in a certain employment. His bond of 2,500*l.* for appearance in the Queen's Bench. Copy. p. 1.*

73. III. *Notes to show that there can be no such friendship between Sir Charles O'Carrol and Brian Reogh O'More, as is objected by the Earl of Ormond. He was reputed as a subject and protected by the Lord General. 1595-6, Feb. Copy. p. 1.*

Feb. 18.

74. Sir Charles O'Carrol to Sir R. Cecil. Rests restrained at his lodgings with a keeper. 700 men with weapons are cessed on

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the county of Tipperary. Desires some strict order for observance of the peace between Ely O'Carrol and Tipperary. *p. 1. Incloses,*

74. 1. *Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy. For a speedy trial of the charge against Sir Charles O'Carrol touching the slaughter of some of the Cantwells. 1595, Aug. 20, Palace at Westminster. Copy. p. 1½. Calendered above, No. 73. 1.*

Feb. 18. 75. Abstract of the numbers in Her Majesty's pay in Ireland out of the Muster Book of 29 Sept. 1595. *p. 1.*

Feb. 20. 76. Project by Sir Henry Bagenall for the prosecution of the Earl of Tirone. To infest him by several garrisons in March and April. Pinnaces to scour the land along Tirconnel and ransack the islands. To send numbers on a sudden to Glancomkein, the greatest and strongest fastness of all Ireland. To employ Irish Scots of several factions. *pp. 3.*

Feb. 22. 77. Sir John Norreys and Sir Thomas Norreys to Burghley.
Dublin. That the proceeding in the composition of Munster may be stayed for six months. Murtagh Oge M'Sche, who with divers mutinous and ill disposed persons lately troubled the Province, has delivered up all his arms. Desires that the English undertakers may be commanded to inhabit nearer together. *pp. 2½. Inclose,*

77. 1. *Petition of Edmund Purcell and other gentlemen to the Vice-president and Council of Munster to accept of the submission of Morogho Oge M'Shye and Edmund M'Morrogho. Copy. p. 1.*

Feb. 22. 78. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Sir H. Wallop requires a large
Chester. proportion of victuals. The money he had is disbursed. Has sent 21 barks into Ireland since the beginning of April last. *p. 1.*

Feb. 23. 79. Lord Burghley to Sir R. Cecil. I send you herewith two bundles of Ireland letters and writings containing a chaos of matters to be metamorphosed as I think into some perfection by Sir Robert Gardener, but when he will be here I know not. I wish my Lord Chief Justice of England had ended his circuit of assizes, to assist him of Ireland. I see these and other infinite matters to grow on, as though I may venture my life by coming thither, I will not forbear, if Her Majesty shall so appoint me, and though at my return from that house I may follow my Lord Chancellor Hatton in saying and proving that I shall never see Richmond again. Make me answer, what is there looked for me to do. With a weary hand of your loving father. W. BURGHLEY.
Holog. p. 1.

Feb. 24. 80. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. In behalf of the bearer, Mr.
Athlone. John Bingham, for payment of so much as was due to his brother, Capt. George Bingham, who was murdered at Sligo. Bearer has lost two brothers in the service of Ireland. *p. 1.*

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Feb. 25. 81. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Many courses held in Ireland
Dublin. prejudicial to Her Majesty's revenue. Sir Robert Gardener's good
judgment and discretion for Her Majesty's service. Has not seen
his like in just dealing. The composition in Munster. *Holog.* p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Feb. 25. 82. Memorial for Ireland. Her Majesty's warrant to the Arch-
bishop of Canterbury for 300 horse and 285 foot, and to the
Council for 1,208 foot. Chiefly in Burghley's hand. *pp.* 2.
- Feb. 26. 83. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Cunning practice between
Dublin. Boyle and Capstock, the Deputy Escheator and Deputy Surveyor.
The bearer, John Rawson, can declare their misdemeanors. The
letters from the Privy Council to the Lord Deputy Russell and
Council in favour of Deane broken open and torn up by Boyle.
Many heinous abuses grieve Wallop. Her Majesty is deceived of
1,000*l.* annually. p. 1.
- Feb. 27. 84. George Beverley to Burghley. Where large provisions may
Chester. be had for many soldiers. Account. Letters of exchange. Want
of money. Medicinal value of bean flour. Bark appointed for
Carrickfergus. Treasure embarked. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Seal with device.*
Incloses,
84. I. *Proportion for the victualling of 6,000 foot and 500 horse
for four months.* p. 1.
84. II. *Privy Council to the Mayor of Chester and Justices of
peace of Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales, for their assistance
to George Beverley in the providing of corn and other victual for
Ireland. 1595, Dec. 6, Richmond. Copy with remarks by Geo.
Beverley.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Feb. 28. 85. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. A great part of the treasure
Dublin. which arrived yesterday must be issued for payment of the country
for dieting of soldiers and likewise to the inhabitants of Lecale and
others for beeves. 600*l.* sent to provide corn in Munster. Beverley
must send a provision of victual before the forces arrive, or the
service will go slowly forward. *Autog.* *Seal with device.* p. 1.
- Feb. 29. 86. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. The rebels
Dublin Castle. of Connaught, although they have had notice of the cessation, will
by no means suffer any of the wards to be relieved. They have
murdered most of the ward of Ballymote. O'Madden and certain
Scots in the King's county have joined the rebels. Feagh M'Hugh
O'Byrne stands upon terms. Daily losses of Her Majesty's good
subjects, together with their castles and holds. Supplies of men
and victuals to be sent over. *pp.* 3. *Inclose,*
86. I. *Capt. Humphrey Willis and Lieutenant George Flower to
the Lord Deputy. The Castle of Ballathene and all the houses
belonging to it is burnt by the rebels. All the gentlemen of the
country refuse to come in; they will never suffer soldiers nor law
in the Brenny more. Brian O'Rourke is in the Cavan with a great*

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force ready to invade the English Pale. 1595-6, Jan. 22, Dorvie, upon the borders within the Brenny. Copy. p. 1.

86. II. *Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught to the Lord Deputy.* The reason that the boat which was sent up to Galley to convey away Mr. Malbie's children and superfluous people arrived not. His children brought from Roscommon by Capt. Montague and Capt. Dillon. Weakness of Mr. Malbie's horse. 1595-6, Jan. 24, Corroghboie. Copy. p. 1½.

86. III. *Captains Humphrey Willis and George Flower to the Lord Deputy.* Brian O'Rourke has drawn near to the borders of the Pale. Parley with Edmund O'Reilly and the gentlemen of the Brenny. They are all upon Philip O'Reilly's word. Plunkett of Loughcrewe threatened by Edmund O'Reilly. 1595-6, Jan. 25, Castle Corre. Copy. p. 1½.

86. IV. *O'Rourke to the Lord of Killeen.* Hearty commendations remembered; to my remembrance it never happened, but friendship and courtesy betwixt your nation and mine in all times and specially the good will my father hath borne towards your father-in-law, I do not forget you, in brief I am to make suit unto you this time of disturbance, for the good horse you have, the which is accounted the best in this land of Ireland; for the same I will bind myself yours to command in every thing I may during life, and will warrant to save you and yours from all the nobility of Ireland, not doing you any hurt if this rebellion do endure this twenty years, assuring you if you do not send me the same horse, that I will try, whether I be able to go, with the help of my best friends to your house, where I will not in the way of courtesy crave anything at your hands. 1595-6, Jan. 26, Sliaw Carbrrie [Slew Carbery]. Copy. p. 1. This letter was written from O'Rourke to the Lord of Killeen, who sent it to the Lord Deputy.

86. V. *Sir Ric. Bingham to the Lord Deputy.* Have victualled Mr. Malbie with all the biscuit and cheese sent. James Roe O'Galchore lately hanged the constable of Coolooney and his brother in the county of Sligo. Her Majesty's forces are quite insufficient to keep the field. The wards of Castlebar, Clooneecashill, Tulsk, and the garrison at the Boyle, left to their own shifts. There are none subjects but the Earls of Thomond and Clanricarde. Last despatch intercepted. 1595, Feb. 5, Athlone. Copy. p. 1½.

86. VI. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy.* To be imprested with 500l., out of Her Majesty's treasure. Sends by Hugh Collier a particular of the money issued out to espials, &c. The Ulster truce not kept in Connaught. Walter Walsh, with his brother, and N. Lovett hanged by James Roe O'Galchoore. 1595-6, Feb. 7. Athlone. Copy. p. 1.

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86. VII. *Thomas Wadding, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Sir Francis Drake has taken a castle in the Havannah. A fleet of 30 sail sent from Lisbon in pursuit of him. Report left at Clandorr [Glandore], near Castlehaven, by one of Her Majesty's pinnaces, that a fleet of 36 sail had passed into the Narrow Seas. Tirone has received two millions from Spain. Desires license to sell some powder to the Mayor of Galway. 1595-6, Feb. 14. Waterford. Copy. p. 1½.*

86. VIII. *Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. His practise to victual the garrison at the Boile. Dowaltagh O'Connor's sons intercepted the same. Castle of Ballinderry surprised by the rebels. Bingham's reasons for not attacking them. 1595-6, Feb. 20. Athlone. Copy. p. 1.*

86. IX. *Earl of Tirone to . The siege laid to the Castle of the Cavan. Has despatched a message to O'Reilly not to proceed in anything that shall be a breach of the cessation. O'Reilly claims the Cavan as his inheritance. 1595-6, Feb. 21. Dungannon. Copy. p. 1½.*

86. X. *Capt. Henry Malby to . For a convoy of horse and foot to fetch him away. The Lord Deputy expects him at Dublin these 4 days past. The rebels have sure intelligence that Her Majesty mindeth to prosecute the war. An Earl in Scotland has promised great store of Scots and much munition to Tirone. O'Connor Roe has entertained many of the Clandonnells. 1595-6, Feb. 21. Roscommon. Copy. p. 1.*

86. XI. *William O'Comyn to Sir Richard Bingham. Forces gathering to attack Tulske. The rebels affirmed that Tulske was the Pope's, and would not suffer any provision to pass for Her Majesty's garrison. 1595-6, Feb. 21. Roscommon. Copy. p. 1.*

86. XII. *Sir Richard Bingham to the Lord Deputy. If Connaught had not been laid under the Ulster Articles of Cessation, it would not have been in so evil estate as now it is. The rebels of Connaught perform no articles of the truce, but daily commit murder. Desires certain forces may be sent that he may be enabled to march to the different holds and bring the men away. 1595-6, Feb. 22. Athlone. Copy. p. 1½. Incloses,*

86. XIII. *Lieutenant William Martin to [Sir R. Bingham]. Fears his letters have been intercepted. Most part of the ward of Ballymote killed by Manus Reogh's brother and Tomultaghe Oge M'Call Duffe. Ballenahowe taken by Connor Oge. His distress for corn, wood and grass. 1595-6, Feb. 20. The Boile. Copy. p. 1½.*

86. XIV. *Ulick, Earl of Clanrickard to Sir R. Bingham. Letter lately directed to him by Ulick O'Madden, i.e., Ulick Burke. His false scandal that he took the house of Sligo to Clanrickard's use. There never was any motion made by O'Donnell to have his Lordship's daughter in marriage. Redmund Burke's sons have*

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spoiled Clontoskarte, Ballanavan, and the castle and town of Meeleke in O'Madden's country. 1595-6, Feb. 18. Loughcrewgh. Copy. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

86. XV. Ulick Burke to the Earl of Clanrickard. Has received letters from Tirone [O'Neill] and O'Donnell that they had concluded upon a respite till May with the English. Desires the Earl to let him get his own. 1595-6, Feb. 10. Monaster O'Garmackan. Copy. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

86. XVI. Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. The rebels commit more spoils and murders under the favour of the cessation than they could do in open war. He wrote to Deputy on the 18th to send word to the wards to leave their garrisons and escape with their lives, but now they can only be withdrawn by force. 1595-6, Feb. 23. Athlone. Copy. p. 1.

86. XVII. C. Lord Delvin to [the Lord Deputy]. Return of his messenger with plausible letters from Philip O'Reilly. The chief of the ward of the Cavan murdered, and the castle delivered to Sir John O'Reilly until Tirone's pleasure were known. 1595-6, Feb. 24. Kilton. Copy. p. 1.

86. XVIII. Philip O'Reilly to . He will suffer the victualing of the Cavan when he has learned from Tirone [O'Neill] whether it is included in the Articles. The ward there is victualled till May. 1595-6, Feb. 20. The Cavan. Copy. p. 1.

86. XIX. Declaration of Cahil O'Gone, a clergyman of the Brenny, before the Bishop of Meath. A fair horse sent by the Earl of Ormond to Mulmorry M'Shane O'Reilly. The Earl of Ormond's advice to him to make himself strong. Tirone's advice to Philip O'Reilly to usurp the power over Sir John O'Reilly, who was no good man of war. Sir Robert Dillon not to be made acquainted with the intelligence. 1595-6, Feb. 24. Copy. pp. 2.

86. XX. Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. Peter Cragg and his wife murdered by one they had brought up from a child. The like intended against all the English who keep any holds for Her Majesty. 1595-6, Feb. 28. Athlone. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Incloses,

86. XXI. Ursula Brabazon to Sir Richard Bingham. Ferdorough O'Kelly of Anghrim is now in the Callow. The ward of Ahaskar has promised to give the house to the Kellies. Her distress. Saturday. Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

86. XXII. Companies of horse and foot appointed to be at Ballymore and Athlone by Friday the 5th of March next. 1595-6, Feb. 26. p. 1.

86. XXIII. Reports of John Lambert and Francis Hamman. 40,000 men ready in Lisbon to go for some place. Sir Francis Drake has taken the Havannah. 1595-6, Feb. 28. Copy. p. 1.

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Feb. 29. 87. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The daily revolting of the Irish.
 Dublin Castle. Combination of all the traitors with Tirone. Not one point of the
 cessation kept in Connaught. Deputy is going into Offaley and
 Leix to stop the passage of Scots and rebels over the Shannon.
 Arrival of 20,000*l*. *Holog.* pp. 2.

Feb. 29. 88. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. The rebels take all
 Dublin Castle. advantages of our weak estate, Deputy intends to go to Mullingar.
 Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne has just sent in his pledge. *Seal with*
arms. pp. 1½.

Feb. 29. 89. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. The rebels lose no day but
 Dublin. they take some castle, murder some subject or burn some towns in
 the Pale. The Lord Deputy tendering Norreys's health makes no
 mention of his going with the expedition towards Connaught.
 The Lord Deputy's last journey was the cause of the loss of a
 great part of the province. It is impossible that anything can
 prosper under Russell's careless direction.—Dr. Doyley. *Holog.* pp. 3.

Feb. 29. 90. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Tyrone sets on the M'Mahons
 Dublin. and the O'Reillies to make havock of the Brenny. 400 rebels
 have come over the Shannon to kindle a fire in Leinster. Wishes
 the Lord Admiral would write to the Earl of Kildare to repair to
 England. pp. 2.

Feb. 29. 91. Examination of William Flynn, Master of the galleon Weston.
 News from Spain that there would be no Spaniards to trouble
 Ireland this year. They will send the armies to see if they can
 win the Havannah again. p. 1.

Feb. 29. 92. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne to the Lord Deputy. Has delivered
 Knockedreht. in his pledge to Sir Henry Harrington. Prays for warrant to
 Sir H. Harrington, Mr. Briskett, and Mr. Harpoole, to restore such
 of his goods as may be proved, or warrant to take meat and drink
 without breach of his protection. *Copy.* p. 1.

Feb. 93. Estimate of 13,713*l*. 2*s*. 4*d*. required to make a full pay to
 the end of December 1595. p. 1.

Feb. 94. Warrant to the Archbishop of Canterbury for 300 horsemen
 and 285 footmen to be sent into Ireland by way of Chester.
Minute. p. 1¼.

Feb. 95. Warrant from Queen Elizabeth to the Lords of the Council,
 to give order for 1008 footmen already in readiness and 200 more
 to be presently levied and sent to Chester for Ireland. *Minute.*
 p. 1.

Feb. 96. A summary of the demands and answers of Tirone, O'Donnell
 Maguire, Brian M'Mahon, and Shane M'Brian. pp. 5½.

Feb. 97. Note of certain articles of petition of the Earl of Tirone,
 whereunto Her Majesty's answer is to be made, with some notes
 by Burghley. p. 1.

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Feb. 7.

98. Directions apparently from the Privy Council in England to the Lord Deputy and Council, touching the petitions of probably Sir Charles O'Carrol that he might not be tried for his life by the Earl of Ormond. Ormond to be made acquainted with the petition. *Draft.* p. 3.

Feb.

99. Special causes to be considered concerning the propriety of issuing a writ of melius inquirendum to find a better value for the Queen on Nicholas Kenny's concealed lands. Hard usage of John Rawson. p. 1.

Feb.

100. Peter Proby's offers to [qy. Burghley] of service at Chester in the provision of victual. p. 1.

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Mar. 2.

1. Instructions for such of Her Majesty's Council in Ireland as shall be deputed to meet with the two rebels Tirone and O'Donnell to deliver Her Majesty's resolution in answer to their demands. *Draft.* p. 1. *Indorsed:* March 2. Answers made to the four rebels. *Calendared more fully Carew, p. 167, number 234.*

Mar. 2.

2. Answers to be made to the Earl of Tyrone upon his petitions. No good respect wherfore one good subject should keep another as a prisoner as Tirone does Shane O'Neill's sons. *Draft.* pp. 3.

Mar. 2.

3. The Queen's answers to O'Donnell's petitions. Services to be yielded by O'Connor to O'Donnell. *Draft.* pp. 3.

Mar. 2.

4. Answers to Maguire's petition. If his request for liberty of conscience mean that he shall have liberty to break the laws, Her Majesty never meaneth to grant that liberty to any subject. *Draft.* p. 1½.

Mar. 2.

5. Answer to Brian M'Mahon's petitions. The unjust execution of Hugh Roe M'Mahon and the distribution of the country to Sir H. Bagenall and 8 or 9 more Englishmen. *Draft.* pp. 2.

Mar. 2.

6. Answer to Brian M'Shane's demands. There shall not be any officer appointed over his country, but when it shall be found profitable for the government of Her Majesty's subjects there. [See also March 11.] *Draft.* p. ½.

Mar. 2.

Blarney.

7. Cormock M'Dermott M'Carty to Burghley. Sends his agent, Robert Terry, to make suit to Her Majesty to pass to him a new grant of the Manor of Blarney with a release of all conditions. p. 1.

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Mar. 3. 8. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Has sent Capt. William Warren
Dublin Castle. to expostulate with Tirone. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*
8. 1. *Capt. J. Morgan to the Lord Deputy. The victualler sent 78*
garrans laden with victual and munition towards Armagh. They
have been carried into Maherlocowe by Con Mac an Earl. 1595-6,
Feb. 28, Newry. Copy. p. 3.
- Mar. 3. 9. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Finds fault with Sir W.
Dublin. Russell's government. *Holog.* p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Incloses,*
9. 1. *John Morgan to the Lord General. The victuals sent to*
Armagh under a convoy appointed by Tirone intercepted. Tirone
caused the victuals to be taken in pledge for garrons taken from
him by Nealle M'Art's men. Seneschal O'Hagan's cows. Edmund
Grom M'Donnell committed. His readiness to be a Commissioner.
1595-6, Feb. 28, Newry. Copy. p. 1.
- Mar. 3. 10. Chr. Peyton to Burghley. The letter from the Privy Council,
Dublin. dated 6 July 1588, ineffective in his behalf. He desires a recom-
pense answerable to his pains and charges. *Autog.* p. 1.
- Mar. 3. 11. Chr. Peyton to Burghley. Desires some recompense answer-
Dublin. able to his pains and charges. *Indorsed:* "for Sir R. Cecil." *Copy.*
p. 1.
- Mar. 4. 12. Lord Deputy to Sir J. Puckering. It may please your Lord-
Dublin Castle. ship. Since the cessation from arms agreed upon, our forces here
daily decaying, the rebels both in Ulster and Connaught take all
advantages thereof, without regard to observe any part of the said
cessation, but every day commit new spoils by burnings, preyings,
and murdering, as by our joint letters, sent now to the table, more
particularly will appear to your Lordship. The forces desired by
our last despatch we cannot but earnestly wish to have here; but
if the whole may not be transported, so soon as our necessity doth
require them, I humbly beseech your Lordship to further the speedy
sending over of 200 horse and 1,000 foot, for a stay to the Pale till
the others' arrival, otherwise I protest I see no likelihood but the
whole kingdom will be presently endangered. The due considera-
tion whereof I recommend unto your Lordship as to the rest. *Autog.*
Seal, with arms. [Sir J. Puckering, Lord Keeper, died 30 April
1596.] p. 3.
- Mar. 4. 13. Mr. Attorney-General Edward Coke to Burghley. My duty
Temple. most humbly remembered. Upon direction from your Lordship to
peruse certain letters patents made to one Barret of certain rectories
in Ireland as concealed, I signified mine opinion to your Lordship
by my letters that upon consideration had of the same I did take the
said letters patents to be void for the causes and reasons then also
signified to your Lordship, whereupon your Lordship commanded
me to consult with the two Chief Justices concerning the same, and
if they should concur in opinion with me that they should sub-
scribe their names to a case to be drawn upon the said letters patents,
which accordingly I have done, and both the Chief Justices have

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subscribed their names to a case drawn by me according to your Lordship's direction, and have resolved that the said letters patents be void, and for that I perceived your Lordship to have an honourable care in relief of this bearer, and because this course of proceeding is unusual in that country, I have caused a scire facias and a declaration thereupon, and the return and other proceedings thereupon, to be advisedly drawn and set down, so as no exception or hindrance can be had to the proceeding, which is prescribed for repeal of the said letters patents. *Holog. p. 1.*

[Mar. 4.] 14. Informations on the behalf of Her Majesty touching the patent lately passed to one Edmund Barret of concealed lands wherewith Mr. Francis Shaen findeth himself grieved. *p. 1.*

Mar. 5. 15. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. In favour of the
Dublin. bearer, Mr. John Bingham, for payment of the entertainment due to his brother, Capt. George Bingham, who was murdered in the Castle of Sligo. *p. 1.*

Mar. 5. 16. Francis Shaen to Burghley. Fears that Warren, Mr. Attorney's man, has come over to sue for Barret's pardon. Shaen having sought 20 miles about Dublin could not get one lawyer to plead for the Queen and himself, at the day appointed for his hearing. *Autog. p. 1.*

Mar. 5. 17. Opinion of Robert Ardern for victualling the army in Ireland. Bristol is the fittest place for a staple. Some wine vinegar for the soldier to mingle with his drink. Sack, white wine, and oil for the sick and hurt men. *pp. 2½.*

Mar. 8. 18. Francis Shaen to Lord Burghley. Declares many deceits in Barret's patent of 16 June 1595. *pp. 2.*

Mar. 9. 19. Sir John Dowdall to Lord Burghley. Right Honourable, if
Fort at you will give me hearing and pardon my boldness, I will show you
Duncannon. my knowlege of the nature of the Irish nation, howbeit the same is known unto your Honour in a larger measure than I can deliver, yet I think it my duty to put you in mind of the same; they are a nation bred idly and in looseness of life, men full of agility and strength; they can endure hardness of diet, they care neither for good lodging, cold, nor wet, the most of them can swim, both men and women, they were fit to be made soldiers if they were faithful, but yet have always been rebellious, and hate to be governed by civil laws, howbeit by the same, peace and tranquility which they have had, by the space of ten years past, they ought to embrace the same; they are grown to great wealth and riches, as the like they never attained unto for the space of these three hundred years. Who is it of them but hath felt of Her Majesty's mercy, and a great many that have been rewarded by her bounty for small deserts or none, if they be governed by a mild hand and accounted of, and so rewarded, they swell in pride and say that the Governor standeth

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in doubt or feareth them; but if he be severe with justice in one hand and the sword in the other to use it according to equity, they say he is a tyrant, and desire to have such a one removed, being most meet to govern this nation. And what good soever they have received of the Queen or her ministers, they have for the most part requited with a double evil. For example, the arch traitor, the Earl of Tirone, one whose fortune the greater part of this nation do depend on, as it may be seen by their courses, speeches, and behaviour as far forth as they dare: he being at the first a rascal horse-boy, was fostered by the heat of Her Majesty's favour unto "nobility and counsellors" with other great men and captains, blew the coals whereby he is become a firebrand to his country, as it hath been long since foretold by them that are wise, discovered his ambition and pride when he hanged O'Neill's son; his arrogancy in going into England to excuse the same, and under a colour of dutifulness deceived the State, and to have the better opinion held of him, he married the Marshal's sister. He made another discovery of himself when he desired to be Chief Captain of the North, whose request was heard, and so placed by the state at Dundalk; and poor Turlough Lynagh became his pensioner, since which time, as you know, he hath practised, and drawn in arms the whole North, or rather the greatest part of the kingdom, and hath surely made a combination against Her Majesty with all the evil disposed in the same, and practised foreign assistance as it is known.

He made Maguire a forerunner of his rebellion, and professed himself dutiful, and to do service, the same was discovered at Belleek, notwithstanding he received there a wound. If the opportunity that God gave us there had been then followed, it would not have been with the North as it is now. After which time he made an assembly at Lifford in O'Donnell's country, of all the gentlemen of the North, and there established the rebellion, he being their Chief and giving their oaths, and receiving the sacrament of the altar by the hands of a Jesuit sent for that purpose. I can say somewhat in it, for that I was left commander there nine months in Maguire's country, of a remnant of Her Majesty's forces, and how he sent Maguire sometimes five hundred shot and sometimes more, but by his cunning excused the same, and was holden honest till his actions deserved to be proclaimed traitor. Being my Lord Deputy and General Norreys assembled to make an invasion on him, the weather being ill, Her Majesty's forces weak, and ill provision of victuals was the cause (as I think) that little service was done. After which time there was a parly had, and certain offers, whereupon were certain days for forbearance of wars, which was kept on Her Majesty's part. Presently hereupon he addressed the greatest part of the northern force under the conduct of O'Donnell and O'Rourke's son to invade the province of Connaught, and by which means well nigh the whole province became traitors with the two Annelaghes and the country of the Brenny. Likewise afterwards he practised with the sheriff of Monaghan one M'Arte Moyle, and sent him seven hundred of his own shot to distress a hundred of Her Majesty's soldiers that lay there,

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by surprising their victuals and other annoyances, by which wants they were compelled to surrender the place, and this he accounted a good forbearance of wars, by the which he is grown stronger at least three or four thousand men well furnished. He hath been the cause of sundry petty Robin Hoods in Leinster, and in Munster to annoy the quiet of Her Majesty's subjects. They do but burn and kill some of the English of both these provinces. It is said of some that it will grow to a pacification, whereby he may receive his pardon. But I hope so wise a Queen and Council will not be deceived. If he do incline himself to Her Majesty's will, it shall be but to gain time till a better opportunity to do a further mischief. I doubt not God will bless Her Majesty and put it in her mind to revenge so great treasons, rebellions, and combinations as have been by them put in use; if he be not made an example, farewell the good of Ireland for ever. For they are grown to such a pride that it was doubted amongst those that are wise, lest there would have been a general massacre of our nation, but the Lord hath prevented it hitherto. If Her Highness will prosecute these traitors, she must be at the charge of ten thousand men for a time, there must good choice be made both of captains and soldiers, and such as have a conscience and knowledge to do faithful service, they must be well provided of victuals and apparel, lest they fall weak for want of the same, this army must be divided into two parts, the one must be transported unto some haven in the north, as Lifford, Strabane in O'Donnell's country, or some other convenient place for shipping, where they must raise a fort to receive their victuals, and the other part to enter Tyrone by the Blackwater, and after they have broken the rebellious forces, they may divide their army unto smaller regiments as their wisdoms shall think fit (but always provided) that there be certain boats upon Lough Neagh which the Blackwater falleth into, and the said Lough into the Bann and so to the sea, but shipping cannot come in neither to the Lough nor Bann, by reason of a bar over a rock in the Bann; and likewise upon Lough Erne, which divideth Connaught and Ulster, if there were five hundred men on either of these Loughs, with good provision of boats and victuals, they will annoy the traitors more than three thousand men any other way employed, for they may do service in one place, and the next day be thirty or forty miles from it upon the sudden by night as the cause shall require, these cannibals have drawn the greatest part of their kerne to be musketeers, and their Galloglass pikes, they want no furniture neither of muskets, fowling pieces, calivers, swords, graven murriens, powder and shot great store, which these traitors were not accustomed to have in this measure, how cometh it they are so furnished even by the permission of our government, the towns and merchants being well commanded and furnished, are very necessary for Her Majesty's service, but as they have had their will they are very unprofitable members, for all the towns and merchants of Ireland become storehouses to sell muskets, calivers, fowling pieces, swords, murriens, powder and shot, which is a thing not fit to be used by merchants in such a broken commonweal. Wherefore I

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would wish, that it were high treason for any merchant to sell any provision for the wars. Then will they say that subjects cannot be furnished, and under that colour the enemy is supplied. I would wish that no implements of war should be issued, but out of Her Majesty's office of the Ordnance, and so to be sold to them which are known to be good subjects or rather none, let them fight with stones, casting spears and galloglass axes, as they have been accustomed, in any wise restrain them from powder, it will be said they make powder; assure yourself it is a very small quantity, and Ireland yieldeth no brimstone. The Earl of Tirone hath freighted ships to Dantzic for powder, and to England for lead, out of Her Majesty's civil towns, when he was holden a loyal subject, such merchants as oppose themselves against God and his word, what will they leave undone for gain, and what will they leave undiscovered under confession. All the towns in Ireland have been bountifully rewarded by Her Majesty and her predecessors, and have had privileges given them under letters patents to be searchers, customers, comptrollers, and all other officers that appertaineth, with all forfeits and privileges unto themselves, which was a reward when they deserved well, but considering their hollow hearts it were meet they were restrained, or at the least men authorised that fear God to look into their doings. What is the cause and the very root of these rebellions? Even the towns and townsmen of this land. For in the tenth of Her Majesty's reign and since, they came very orderly to the church, but first their women grew weary of it, and that being unpunished their men left it, and they being unpunished the mayors, sovereigns, and portreeves for the most part have left it: if some of them come for the year, the year following they refuse it. Every port town and upland town, and also gentlemen's houses for the most part are furnished with superstitious seducing priests. The townsmen and merchants do transport them from Spain to Ireland, and so from Ireland to Spain again, and likewise to France, which swarm up and down the whole country, seducing the people and the best sorts, to draw them from God and their allegiance to the Prince. Every town is established with sundry schools where the noblemen and gentlemen's sons of the country do repair; these schools have a superstitious or an idolatrous schoolmaster, and each school overseen by a Jesuit, whereby the youth of the whole kingdom are corrupted and poisoned with more gross superstition and disobedience than all the rest of the popish crew in all Europe. The townsmen do transport into Spain, Italy, Rheims, and other places, young men both of the Irish and English nation, in the company of Jesuits to be brought up in their colleges; and so when they have been thoroughly corrupted they return them again with letters of commendation, with instructions to seduce the people to disobedience and rebellion; what town did first refuse to come to the church and to be partakers of the rites thereof as God's word doth allow, even the good town of Waterford, Her Majesty's chamber (as they term it themselves) which were never but loyal as they likewise say, but it is well known they have in their town seminaries, Jesuits, popish priests and friars, and they were the first

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that refused the church as aforesaid, they being not punished another followed their example, and another and another, and now all the townsmen of the kingdom are become apostates and do oppose themselves against God and Her Majesty's laws, it is said that Waterford is not clear of a Legate from the Pope, it is hard to have Irishmen accuse one the other, or to give evidence in matters of felony or treason, one against the other, except there be such hold taken of them that they may not deny it, and this Satan hath wrought in their hearts by the mouth of Jesuits. Device to reform religion in Waterford now wholly given up to Rome. *Autog. pp. 6½.*

March 9.
Court at Rich-
mond.

20. Sir Rob. Cecil to the Lord Deputy. Inconvenience of his private quarrels with Sir John Norreys. Sir Robert Gardener has not been admitted to Her Majesty's presence, because he and Sir Hen. Wallop had used too gentle subscriptions in treating with the rebels as "your loving friends" and "our very good Lord." *Copy. p. 1½.*

[March 9.]

21. Petition of Chief Justice Robert Gardener to Queen Elizabeth. His ten years' service in Ireland. He has lost his wife and all his children but one there. He has wasted 1,000*l.* of his poor estate there. Prays to be allowed to surrender the patent of his Chief Justiceship and to be fined by the Privy Council. *p. 1.*

March 10.

22. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy and Council. Their letters of Feb. 9 contained nothing acceptable. Traiterous intent of the traitors to continue in their rebellion and in their barbarous demands. Fears all the helps by them demanded will come but to a smoke as the late charges have. Has caused answers to be made to the demands such as shall be fit for rebels to receive. Commands answers to be returned her both jointly and severally. *Draft. Cal. Carew, p. 166, No. 233. pp. 3.*

March 10.

23. Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Norreys. Knows not in what stile to write to Ireland. Compares the contrarieties of the submissions he sent over with the arrogance of these articles now presented. Warrants him in the company of Secretary Fenton to summon the rebels to attend him and understand Her Royal pleasure. Recommends to him discretion as that which shall be most acceptable to her, and which may deface the late records of others' folly. *Draft. pp. 2.*

March 10.
Court.

24. Sir Robert Cecil to Sir John Norreys. The Queen troubled that Wallop and Gardener kept no manner of greatness with the rebels as her Commissioners. She has refused good countenance to Sir Rob. Gardener herself merely on that ground. Advice as to his deportment with the rebels. None could remove the commission to summon the rebels from Norreys. Cecil can no more procure his returning "than the man in the moon." *Draft. pp. 3.*

March 10.

25. Note of Her Majesty's great mislikes that the Commissioners Wallop and Gardener should keep no manner of greatness in their communing with the rebels. *In Sir R. Cecil's hand. pp. 2½.*

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- March 10. 26. Sir Henry Wallop to Burghley. Many captains much discontented for want of payment of the arrear due the last of December. *p.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses*,
Dublin.
26. 1. *A dividend of the issue of 20,000*l.* by the Privy Seal of 8 January 1595-6. pp.* 22.
- March 10. 27. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Powder, calivers, and muskets brought to Loughfoyle from Scotland for Tirone and O'Donnell. Tirone hath set at liberty the victuals which was being convoyed to Armagh, but retains the 78 garrons. Need of using force.
Dublin. *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
- March 11. 28. Instructions for such of Her Majesty's Council in Ireland &c. like the Drafts at March 2. *Cal. above, p.* 482, *Nos.* 1-6, *and Carew, p.* 167, *No.* 234. *pp.* 8.
- March 11. 29. An Article added in the end of the Instructions, and mentioned in Sir Robert Cecil's private letter to Sir John Norreys, which letter Sir Robert Gardener promised to see burned. *p.* 1.
- March 11. 30. Errors and defaults apparently committed which concern the government of Connaught. *p.* 1.
- March 12. 31. Mr. Justice Nicholas Walshe to Burghley. His opinion for reducing the inhabitants of Ireland to quietness and civility. The endeavours of the Lords and the English captains to revive the two corrupt roots of the evils of Ireland. The good subjects spoiled nightly by the rebels and daily by the Lords or soldiers. A son of M'Coghlan and some of Fircal in Westmeath have newly revolted. Need to encourage the good subjects, and put out the great fire of Ulster. *pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Waterford.
- March 13. 32. Hugh Bellot, Bishop of Chester, to Burghley. The poverty of his diocese. The proverb in Cheshire better be hanged at home than die like dogs in Ireland. Craves that his diocese may pay a contribution in money to certain Commissioners instead of sending men to Ireland. *p.* 1.
Chester.
- March 13. 33. William Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. The controversies between the English and Welsh soldiers to the danger of the city. The inhabitants greatly grieved by the late companies sent for nearness of shipping, although they were truly paid after the Queen's rates. *p.* 1.
Chester.
- Mar. 14. 34. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. It may p'ease your Lordships. Since my last letters despatched from Dublin a little before my coming from thence, I did presently set forth towards Mullingar, according to my purpose made known by those my letters, whither coming upon Sunday night the 7th, I had certain intelligence that Sir Richard Bingham was departed with the forces contained in the late list for relieving of the garrison band at the Abbey of Boyle, and other wards distressed in that province, through
Castle of Cloghan, in O'Madden's country.

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the practice of those rebels, who would not suffer them to be victualled but by force, from which time I have heard no more of him. At the same time I had intelligence likewise, that the rebels of Connaught with the Scots, which I advertised your Lordships of before, lying lurking all that while in O'Madden's country, to enter and spoil MacCoghlan's country, together with the King's and Queen's counties, and so to have joined with Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne; whereof MacCoghlan having given me notice, I presently drew down towards the Shannon, attended only with Sir George Bouchier's band, Captain Lee's and 40 others, of Sir Henry Norreys's and Captain Fitzgerrald's bands of foot, mine own horse, Sir Dudley Loftus's, Sir William Clerke's, and some few of the pensioners. The report I found confirmed by the firing of divers towns all along MacCoghlan's country, which the rebels were most busy about, as it should seem doubting nothing of my coming; and for that the horse could by no means pass so soon, as the present occasion did require them, by reason of an exceeding great fastness, the like whereof hath seldom been seen, and therefore no doubt the less suspected. I sent first Sir George Bouchier's band of 100, and afterwards three other bands coming to me, which were directed to fall this way out of Munster, and very luckily fell in for that purpose, I sent Captain Thomas Lee with six score more, both which with the help of MacCoghlan lighted on them, and before I could come in with the horse, had broken the whole number of the rebels, and put seven or eight score of them to the sword. The rest got over the Shannon by flight, and are returned again into Connaught; saving some five or six and forty which were gotten into the castle of Cloghan, being the principal castle of importance in O'Madden's country, whither we followed so fast as we made stay of them, and besieged them on all sides as we wished. This being but at the fall of the night upon Thursday the 11th of this present; the next morning we found the means to set fire on the castle, and to put them all but the few women to the sword, or at the least to perish by that fire, by this means these rebels are debarred from joining with Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne, and from doing of such other spoils both in Leinster and in Ormond, as they had a purpose to proceed in, and that speedily, and made certain account to draw a great party with them, of the O'Molloys, O'Dunnes, and the MacCoghlan's; though myself taking this opportunity, MacCoghlan hath served very commendably, and all the rest now make show of the like, in regard of the present terror that this hath planted in them, and that being now entered into blood themselves there is the greater hope had of them, especially if your Lordships will be pleased to hasten over the forces desired by my last, being 1,000 foot and 200 horse, which I humbly beseech you to consider how greatly we stand in need of, till the other forces come. *Autog. pp. 2.*

Mar. 14.
Castle of
Cloghan.

35. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council, for Sir Edward Herbert to have the seneschalship of the King's County with 6s. 8d. per diem, which fee is now ceased by the late decease of Sir Henry Duke. *p. 1.*

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Mar. 14.
Camp at the
Castle of
Cloghan.

36. Lord Deputy to Burghley. It may please your Lordship. The late intelligence I sent your Lordship of the purpose of the rebels of Connaught, to have entered into the King's and Queen's counties to make spoil, and so to have joined with Feagh M'Hugh, appeareth now to be confirmed for a truth by experience. For no sooner were Her Majesty's forces passed for Connaught, according to the list I sent with my last letters, and myself come as far as Mullingar, according to my purpose then signified, but those rebels and Scots in O'Madden's, to the number of 500 as was advertised, which there had lyen lurking till that time, from their coming over the river of Shannon in their cots, began to prey and spoil M'Coghlan's country which bordered next upon them and that river, thereby to make sure work behind them, so as myself entering presently to relieve them found many places of his country on fire, insomuch as I was forthwith enforced to send Sir George Bouchier's company then being with me, and the horse unable to pass by reason of an exceeding great fastness, to entertain them if it might be till our coming in, and that the three bands we expected out of Munster might fall in likewise, as they did very luckily according to appointment, and then Captain Lee being sent after with six score of those and of his own foot, the former company lighted on them, and the other coming in fast after, the whole number of the rebels, after some small fight did break, so as we had the killing of some seven or eight score, at the least, and put the rest to flight, saving such as for their safety did take the castle of Cloghan which was O'Madden's principal house of strength, whom that night we besieged, it being grown late ere we came thither, and in the next morning being the 12th we found the means to set it on fire, and either burned or put to the sword, all that were therein, being some five or six and forty in all, but only two or three women whom we spared. This hath stricken such terror into many who before stood wavering in their affections, and thought likely to enter with them into action, as I am persuaded they will now be better advised, for they make all good shows of duty, and are besides upon this occasion entered into blood, which I am not a little glad of. I beseech your Lordship's good furtherance in hastening over the 1,000 foot and 200 horse, until the rest may be transported. And so sending your Lordship here inclosed the petitions of M'Coghlan, and the freeholders of Fircall, whereby it may appear both what they all desire, and M'Coghlan offereth, if Sir Charles Carroll were at liberty, to join with him therein. *Aut. Seal with arms. pp. 14.*

Mar. 14.
The Camp near
the Castle of
Cloghan.

37. Lord Deputy to Burghley. The bearer, Sir William Clerke, able to make report of the overthrow lately given to the rebels near the Shannon in O'Madden's country. *p. 1.*

Mar. 14.
Camp near the
Castle of
Cloghan.

38. Lord Deputy to Sir Rob. Cecil. Sir, Inasmuch as since Sir Robert Gardener's departure, we have hitherto heard nothing of any forces, either coming, or in any readiness, as the dangerous estate here doth require, if it might be to prosecute a war, before the

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expiration of the cessation, which we find they observe not, but to serve their own turns, or at the least some 1,000 foot and 200 horse, in the meantime to be a stay to the Pale. It hath occasioned Sir William Clerke to repair thither at this present, to solicit with some earnestness a speedy regard of us; who being a gentleman that since my coming over hath been with me in every journey, is very well acquainted how matters have succeeded here, and very able to make report thereof, and of the overthrow we have now given those rebels of Connaught, which with certain Scots lately found a passage over the river of Shannon, and coming over into O'Madden's country did there join with O'Madden and his people. I beseech your Honour give him hearing and credit, and I make no doubt but he will yield your Honour that particular satisfaction in many things that may answer your expectation and liking. *Autog. Seal with arms.*
p. 1.

Mar. 14.
Chester.

39. George Beverley to Burghley. There would be some store of money offered to be repaid at London if he could show Burghley's warrant for taking it up. Is unfurnished of money to proceed in the provision of corn. p. 1. *Incloses,*

39. 1. *Declaration of sundry portions of grain and other victuals for victualling causes sent into Ireland between 1st April 1595, and 31st March 1596. Signed by George Beverley. Indorsed. 1595-6, Mar. 13. pp. 2.*

Mar. 18.
Wexford.

40. Michael Haye to Sir Geff. Fenton. Right worshipful my duty remembered, &c. Forasmuch as I have been in Portugal and Spain, I thought good to certify your worship of such things as I heard there. At my arrival at Lisbon I was taken to the Conde de Portalegre, chief governor of Portugal, he demanded me presently how the wars went in Ireland, I told him I did not know for they were far distant from me, and again he asked me if I did not hear that Sir John Norreys was hurt and a great number of Englishmen killed, I told him I heard of no such thing, then he said he knew it well, I told him that I did hear that the Earl did make suit to get his pardon and other news I heard not, he said there was no such matter. There is one Cahil O'Connor, an Irishman, which threatened that I should have gone to the gallies for reporting such news, I was stayed there six weeks, and as I could learn it was by that knave's means, during which time it chanced me to come in talk with a Biscayan who is one of the Generals of the King's fleet there, he can speak English for he was in London five years as he told me, being in some familiar talk with him (after the departure of some 28 sail which was said to go after Sir Francis Drake) seeing store of great shipping there, I said it was marvel that they had not prepared all their fleet together that way, no said he we mean to go with aid to the Earl of Tirone the next spring, at which speeches I durst not enquire any further lest I should have been taken for a spy, this was before Christmas last, and therefore I thought good as duty bindeth me to certify your worship of the

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same whereby the Lord Deputy might understand of the same. I beseech your worship let it not be known that I bring any news except only to my Lord Deputy, for if it should, my trade is lost for ever to my undoing, therefore I do commit all to your worship, to whom I would commit my life; what I do write is true, and if your worship think good I will come before my Lord Deputy to prove the same to be true, but I hope this my letter shall suffice for my presence, assuring you that your worship shall never find me false in any matter concerning the State. *Holog. pp. 1½.*

Mar. 19. 41. Peter Proby to Burghley. Has written to the Lord Deputy to return over all such shipping as there is on the Irish side of the water. Troops from the west parts of England to be shipped at Bristol. *pp. 3.*

Mar. 19. 42. W. Aldersey, Mayor, and P. Proby to Burghley. One Chester. Broughton will needs press the poor mariners already taken for the transporting of soldiers and grain to Ireland. *p. ¾.*

Mar. 19. 43. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Has seen the instructions to Chester. P. Proby for expedition to be used in the embarking of soldiers. Will send corn from Milford. *p. 1.*

Mar. 20. 44. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. My former letters to your Dublin. Honour will carry so stale a date, as makes me send them only to show they were written, to continue my last advertisement Captain William Warren despatched to the rebel of Tyrone is returned, and brought with him letters to the Lord Deputy and Council, and to myself apart, the copy of mine containing in effect as much as the other I send your Honour by which it should seem that the expostulating of the said Captain Warren with him, declaring to him the misery of his estate, according to such instructions as I had given him (for my Lord Deputy refused to give him any), hath made him more pliable than he was before; by this voyage he confirmeth the certainty of the cross dealings which were used before to hinder the treaty, and hath discovered thus much more to that effect, that he met a letter to himself from the rebel, wherein he declareth his own mislike of the Lord Deputy's dealing, to urge him to alter his submission from Her Majesty to the said Lord Deputy; as by the copy of the said letter your Honour shall see; the Lord Chancellor, and the rest of the Council, have despatched Captain Warren with his letters to the Lord Deputy, and by him I have written to his Lordship, that fitly he may be sent back to the rebel, to let him know that Her Majesty is pleased to have him spoken to again, which I know not whether his Lordship will allow of. The 11th of this present I received a letter from your Honour by my Lord Deputy's man, and the 17th another by the post of Chester, by both of them I find it is Her Majesty's pleasure that unprofitably I shall consume myself in this service, and by Her Majesty that it is intended, that I shall be employed, for the conclusion of this treaty. I was never unwilling to do Her Majesty any service, neither will be in this. And I would not despair to bring the matter to good effect, if I were not sure to find all the

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malicious devices that may be invented, laid for stumbling blocks in my way; although in the first point which is the place and manner to parley, there will fall out an extreme difficulty, for either the rebel must come unto me upon protection or assurance, which by reason of the jealousy he is in, and especially that he will fear it should offend the Lord Deputy, I doubt he will not be brought unto, or else it must be in the field, where each party will seek to be guarded by their own forces, in which manner there will be small commodity to debate and compound so many several matters, with those timorous rebels; besides there will fall out a great difficulty, for the compounding of Connaught, which may in no sort be suffered to be embraced by O'Donnell, and in the general opinion of all men, the governor shall never be able to reconcile them; and that not being comprehended, the rest will never be concluded. If I had seen the instructions I could have given your Honour some light, whether anything contained in them would have been by the rebels refused; and for fit commissioners to have dealt in Connaught, I dare not nominate any, knowing that other men's partiality would answer my opinion, with suspect of partiality. But let me admit unto your Honour that Her Majesty's princely mercy is embraced by these rebels, what assurance can we have of them, or what course can be held, presently to diminish their forces, whereby the safety and quiet of the realm may be established, concerning which points it may please your Honour to know the opinion of such there, as take upon them to understand the state of this country, if they will say by taking of pledges, a fresh example will explain unto us how little that will prevail, for Philip O'Reilly's son by the wife he now hath, being Maguire's sister, being with us, restrained him not to enter into rebellion though upon slight cause, if they shall propound the disarming of their people, they reckon without their host, and the very motion will breed in them a new suspicion, and if Her Majesty shall be compelled to keep continual garrisons, in such numbers as shall be able to overtop their force, the charge will be insupportable, and therefore I must still remain of opinion, that the quiet and safety of this realm, will not depend upon the manner or conditions of this treaty, but upon the wise and provident managing of the Government hereafter, for the which if Her Majesty do not provide, all her past and future charges will prove to smoke, as it pleaseth Her Majesty to doubt. Now to satisfy your Honour for the complaint made of me for cessing of my horses, it may please you to understand that the Lord Deputy, finding himself aggrieved with it, I brought my commission before his Lordship, and the whole Council, where it was found and allowed that I was fully authorised to place my horses in such sort as I had done, and the repiners at the placing of them, would have been committed to the Castle, if myself had not been an intercessor for them, neither did it seem fit to anybody that these being but my household and carriage horses, which almost every day I have occasion to remove, I should be forced upon every replacing to seek for my Lord and Council's warrant, which findeth

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no speedy despatch in matters that concern myself, and this answer already made here, it might have pleased his Lordship to have sent over as well as the complaint. For the other matter of the greatness of my entertainments and smallness of my numbers of my companies, to the first I wish that I were excused with double so much as Her Majesty doth allow me, and then I should not be so beggarly as I am, and for the other I will concur with the opinion of those men of war, that it is not fit that such governors as most part of those, that I know employed in Her Majesty's service are, should have companies, if they will turn them only to their private gain, but for myself I am very well content to abide the report of the world, whether in all places where I have served, my companies have not been the grace of the rest, whereof this instance I can give your Honour, that those that are held the greatest soldiers now in England, have been my private soldiers; and for my companies now here, I will refer myself to those that are most my enemies, to say whether they be not the fairest and strongest companies in the land, and in my foot company since Michaelmas that it pleased my Lord Deputy to grace me with cutting off 30 of them, I will make good proof that I have entertained more men in it than I am allowed, and let Ireland report whether there hath been seen in it, so fair a company as my company of horse, of which I assure your Honour, I would make more account if I should continue these wars, than of half the rest of the horsemen in the realm. I may not be sorry that this cup could not be removed from me because it tends to Her Majesty's service, and my conscience shall witness with me that there shall be no fault in me, but whatsoever the issue be I dare look for no honour by it, for disgraces have ever been my rewards, I have often remembered your Honour's application of the news sent from me this last winter of the rebels submission, which arrived the 17 of November as that of the Spanish fort did, which to me will prove of one nature, gaining me as little thanks for the one as for the other, but so long as my service shall be acceptable to Her Majesty I shall think it well employed, and when I shall have some time of respiring from it, I have put my last hope in a little ship, that with the help of my brothers and friends I have made, by which I will either get means to maintain me in my future time, or else it shall hasten me to my end, if by reason of this intended expedition my brother, or any other from me, shall have cause to intreat your Honour's favour about her; it will please you to afford it. *Holog. pp. 4. Incloses,*

44. 1. *Earl of Tirone to Sir John Norreys. My very good Lord. By the letter which I now received from the Lord Deputy and Council at the hands of this bearer, Captain William Warren albeit I have answered the same in one general letter unto their Lordships, yet I thought good to send the effect thereof unto your Lordship, and where I am charged that I have done contrary to my letter sent by the pursuivant and the word of Philip O'Reilly,*

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as also against the articles of cessation, in defacing the castle of the Cavan, I do assure your Lordship that I was not consenting unto it, neither was I acquainted with their purpose, and before I received the letters sent unto me by Nolan, the pursuivant, which came so late as the place was yielded up unto the enemy before I could prevent it; but if it shall be found to be any breach of peace in the last articles of cessation agreed upon between the late commissioners and me, I will undertake upon mine honour to cause as good or a better castle to be built there than that was, if it shall please Her Majesty of her accustomed clemency to receive me into her former favour, and where your Lordship received information from them of the Newry, that my son Con intercepted such victuals, men, and garrons as were sent unto Armagh to victual the garrison there, I doubt not but before this time your Lordship is acquainted with my manner of proceeding therein, for as soon as ever I heard of the detaining of those victuals and munition, I caused present restitution to be made, and sent them to the Abbey; but the garrons only I do detain, until I know the further pleasure of the State in the matter, the cause I have delivered unto this bearer by word, lest I should be too tedious. Further, I am charged by Captain Warren that my people have committed many spoils and outrages upon them of the Pale in these times of cessation, of which I cannot altogether clear them; yet to avoid any evil conceived opinion, my request is that it will please the Lord Deputy and your Lordship with the rest of the Council, to appoint commissioners, and send them at your pleasure to Dundalk with absolute authority to make present restitution of anything. I can justly prove, and by the honour and faith I bear unto God I will immediately perform the like, and for any other place I have undertaken in these last articles of agreement. Lastly, where I am further charged by Captain Warren, to make dutiful and reasonable demands in seeking to have Clandeboy, M'Mahon's country, with other countries as heretofore my ancestors have enjoyed, I do assure your Lordship that I do utterly disclaim and altogether refuse them, and do desire no more but to enjoy that which Her Majesty of her bounty hath bestowed upon me by letters patent, whose gracious favour I do most humbly and earnestly crave, protesting unto your Honour I will not do anything that may give Her Highness any cause of offence, if by sinister practice I be not urged as heretofore I have been, and for the better performance whereof I will be contented to put in such pledges as shall be to the liking of the State, and withal to yield Her Majesty a fine to manifest my willingness the more herein. Dungannon, 1595-6, March 13. Copy. pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

44. II. *Earl of Tirone to Captain William Warren.* Captain Warren. You shall understand that after I made my submission unto Her Majesty in as dutiful sort as I could devise, which was sent by you and Captain Sentleger to the Lord Deputy, the Lord General, and the rest of Her Majesty's Council, and not disliked of

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by them ; yet, nevertheless, I see a new course holden towards me, by the Lord Deputy, which seemeth very strange to me, and when the Queen's Majesty's pleasure was to accept of my submission, I thought it sufficient, and not for any other to desire the like at my hands. The Lord General having authority to deal with me by way of treaty or otherwise, yet he never demanded any such thing at my hands. I wish that some end may be made of our troubles, the effect whereof I desire may be finished by the Lord General in respect of my long acquaintance with him, and for that I know him to be just and honourable, otherwise if it be Her Majesty's pleasure to appoint any other I am contented. Dungannon. 1595-6, March 13. Copy. p. 3.

Mar. 20.
Dublin.

45. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. This only shall serve to make your Honour a short report of my Lord Deputy's journey, whereof I made some mention in my former letters, whereto he was moved by a bruit of Scots and other rebels to be passed the Shannon, as his Lordship with the Council's letters do import, which nevertheless proved not so ; but as his Lordship was upon the borders of Offaly some of the Burkes with about forty Scots passed the river into MacCoghlan's country, and made some spoils and burnings, whereof M'Coghlan gave his Lordship notice, but his Lordship, upon better advice, changed his mind to go himself to the assailing of those rebels, and sent only Sir George Bowrchier's Lieutenant with about 100 soldiers and some kerne, who, guided by M'Coghlan's men, fell upon the rebels in their camp as they were out of their arms, and had a good killing upon them ; my Lord Deputy following after came before one of the rebel's castles, and took it in sort as by the letter herewith sent your Honour may see ; which service his Lordship taketh as a good presage that he shall do greater hereafter, and hath sent Sir William Clarke to grace it with the delivery, whom otherwise he might ill have spared, being the only sound Counsellor that his Lordship hath, as himself saith ; your Honour shall much advance Her Majesty's service to help him to the speech of Her Highness, for he saith he will tell Her Highness such a tale as no doubt but the general reformation of all Ireland shall follow it. I note in Her Majesty's letter to the Lord Deputy and Council a mention of a collection of disorders in these later governments, if it be meant by bribery and selling of offices I will assure your Honour that there never was so general an exclamation of the excessiveness thereof, those matters being so apparently used and earnestly intended as though they were the only causes of their sending hither. I do not write this to complain of the Lord Deputy, but to let your Honour understand that if I would be an informer, I could find better matter than the placing of my horses ; and to end withal I will beseech your Honour not to think this style to proceed from an envious humour, but that in charity I am bound to use my friends as they use me. *Holog. pp. 1½.*

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Mar. 20.

Dublin.

46. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Your Honour never received letters that had so cross a passage as these are like to have before they come unto you; for now again the post being ready to embark the wind is turned, which gives me means to write thus much unto your Honour, that although my Lord Deputy's letters passed to his Lordship four or five days ago, yet we understand nothing from his Lordship of his return, which makes me fear that there will not be that expedition used for advertising the rebel of Her Majesty's pleasure as were fit, and therefore I have written to Captain Warren that if my Lord Deputy will not despatch him that then as from myself he take his journey to the north to warn the rebel to prepare himself and such other as he will have with him to be ready to receive Her Majesty's final pleasure and resolution upon his late demands, by which means we shall be the readier at Sir Robert Gardener's arrival to proceed according to Her Majesty's instructions. I will put your Honour also in mind that I may have some authority deferred unto me in the distributing of these horsemen and footmen, which cannot be thought an unreasonable demand, since it pleaseth Her Majesty that I shall [venture] my life with them, that I have [some over]sight in the bestowing of them [that they] be not chopped nor changed into Irish and since it pleaseth Her Majesty to incline [towards a] pacification, if there were but 100 horse . . . 600 footmen which will serve to fill up the "Brittain" companies, on whom with [the] old companies (that need no supply) I can assure your Honour the whole service doth depend, it may fall out that Her Majesty may save the charge of the rest, the others notwithstanding to be kept in a readiness till the issue of this parley be seen; but if it be not expressly written to his Lordship, that these men are only to be employed for the filling up of the said "Britton" bands, his Lordship will employ them amongst the new erected companies, which serve only to put Her Majesty to charge, and are fit for little service; the experience whereof appeared in this late journey of Sir Richard Bingham to victual Ballimote, where he having but three of the Britton companies amongst ten or twelve of the rest, at the passing the mountain of the Curlews, there were slain and hurt of those three companies four or five officers and about 30 soldiers, and none of the rest touched; neither do I hear that the others ever stayed to know what became of their fellows till they were passed the mountain, but I am sure they left the bodies of those that were slain at the devotion of the rebel, which disreputation I wonder is no more respected of those that take themselves to be soldiers; they are gone forward to the revictualling of some other houses, where I pray God send them better fortune. It is also very necessary that I put your Honour in mind that good choice be made of such men and horse as are to be sent over, lest they prove altogether as unfit for service as the last; to which effect some person of knowledge and experience would be appointed to have the care and oversight, that no unserviceable man or horse be

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shipped, wherein if it shall please Her Majesty to employ my brother Henry, I doubt not but he will have good regard unto it. [Torn.] *Holog.* pp. 2.

March 20.
Dublin.

47. Sir Geff. Fenton to Sir R. Cecil. Has been vexed by a fever 20 days. Will faithfully discharge the part of an assistant to Sir John Norreys in dealing with Tirone and O'Donnell. p. 1. *In-closes,*

47. I. Mr. John Lye to Sir Geff. Fenton. *Right worshipful so it is that according your choice made of me to attend the Lord Deputy this journey, I hope I have well performed the same trust in wishing his Lordship to come to this place, where Deputy never was before; nor yet now looked for, but yet notwithstanding the traitor over below O'Madden's castle of Cloghran here, betwixt two rivers in Losmagh and upon the edge of the Shannon, and in the strongest place in Ireland, which was fortified in such sort as the ward thought themselves safe against all men uttering great words, that they did not care a rush for my Lord Deputy and all his forces. But my Lord Deputy most honourably and most courageously went in the face of the enemy's shot, and beset the castle on every side; so that in the end it was most honourably won, after two days and one night's siege. And before that after the burning of M'Coghlan's country, there was seven score of the rebels slain, among whom there were of the leaders of the Scots and of the best of the rebels the O'Maddens slain, whereat M'Coghlan with the aid and help he had of Sir Charles O'Carrol's men played their parts well; for want of time to write, I refer all the rest of our proceedings, and the ways that we passed through, to be declared unto you by this bearer, John Birmingham, Her Majesty's pursuivant. But to be short my Lord Deputy hath made an honourable journey to his great pains in travelling a foot in passes where his Lordship could not ride, nor yet did he lie in bed all this time, but this his journey hath broken the heart of the rebels. The least is 44 men of the ward put to the sword and burned, if not fifty. From the defaced castle of Cloghran in Losmagh. 1595-6, Mar. 13. *Holog.* p. 1.*

March 20.
Athlone.

48. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. It may please your good Lordship: since my last unto your Lordship I have performed a journey to Ballimote and the Boyle in manner following. The 6th of this month such companies of soldiers coming hither as the Lord Deputy had appointed out of the parts of the Pale, for my assistance to relieve our distressed wards, I did presently set forward to Roscommon and being come to the Boyle where I understood all the M'Dermonds, O'Conors, and Brian Oge O'Rourke's force were gathered to impeach my passage over the mountain of the Curlewes, the said traitors standing within our view, I sent one of our corporals to them to signify that I purposed nothing against them, but only according to the articles of the cessation meant, God favouring me

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to relieve Her Majesty's ward in Ballimote; but notwithstanding they charged us violently, especially our rearward, to their loss of 22 men and above 30 hurt, and of our side we lost eight or nine men and some 12 hurt, which loss of theirs thanks be to God lighted for the most part upon their leaders, and gentlemen. After this I victualled Ballimote for three or four months, and supplied some more men to the ward there; and in our return over the said mountain saw not any one rebel. And taking the like order for the Boyle, in which I left 22 warders and a constable, (all English) I brought away the garrison foot company, and casting off some 160 men into O'Connor Roe's country to bring in some beeves, for our victualling, they happened upon the most part of the said rebels with whom having some little bickering, they killed their new Captain of their Bonnaught or hired men (as we did their old captain before upon the Curlewes) with divers others, and brought away some 500 or 600 cows which served us for victualling of the forts; and this done, with sufficient order likewise for the ward at Tulske, as also a hundred of our cows put into Roscommon for the relief of Mr. Malby's ward there; I sent hither to Athlone for some more provision to meet me at Ballinasloe, thinking to have proceeded into the county of Mayo, for the relieving likewise of our holds there, but within one day that I had passed beyond Ballinasloe, the soldiers fell to eating of such provisions as I had provided for the said wards, not contented with far better fare which the country plentifully yielded, being set on by some of the captains who had before told me myself their unableness to go further, alledging their wants (although they had been but eight days abroad) that I was forced to take some other course for the said wards in Mayo, and dismiss those companies home again to their garrison places in the Pale, being even then cautioned so to do by letters from the Lord Deputy, in respect the Pale was unguarded against the northern traitors. And in this meanwhile it happened so luckily that the traitor Ulick Burke with Feriagh M'Hugh, one Owen O'Madden, and others, provincial rebels, being passed over the Shannon out of this Province into the King's County were met by M'Coghlan and some soldiers which the Lord Deputy had sent to M'Coghlan's aid, that they killed and drowned some 120 of the said rebels, and afterwards his Lordship took a castle of the said Owen O'Madden's, called Cloghan, beyond the Shannon, upon the edge of M'Coghlan's country, and put 20 or 30 to the sword which were within it. And touching our holds in Mayo, as Castlebar and Clonigashall, I took order with the captains who were appointed by the Lord Deputy to remain with the Earl of Clanricard, viz., Captain William Mostyn, Captain Parsons, and Captain Baptiste, that they should relieve the same together with the Earl's assistance, which the Earl faithfully promised unto me, although I doubt of the performance thereof in time convenient. And thus (right honourable) we rest in hope of such assistance as may pull down the pride of these Irish traitors, whose insolencies and daily treacheries are intolerable, desiring in the meanwhile to keep our

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holds if it may be which now are not many, for most of the English left their castles so slenderly warded, and those warders Irish, that by treason they are lost almost all and broken down by the rebels, those excepted only, which myself and my brethren do keep to Her Majesty's use and our great charges. As the rebels have already made a M'William, a M'Dermond, and O'Conor Roe, according to their old Irish and duncical tainist law, so am I now advertised that they are in hand to make an O'Kelly; not respecting the observation of the truce or cessation at all; but a reasonable force now to prosecute them, would in two months do more good than a double force in summer could do in four months, for the winter wars punish the Irish, but the companies are all so weak and converted from English into Irish, as the Lord Deputy cannot both assure the Pale and supply to me hither, and therefore have I returned all the said forces to his Lordship again, to be disposed at his pleasure. And so hoping to advertise your Lordship of some better news if I might once see a sufficient force here with munition and victuals, I take my leave. *Autog. pp. 3½.*

March 21. 49. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Answer to his of 5 March. Accounts.
Dublin. Defends the negociations with Tironc. Unless fresh forces arrive a new cessation will be thought needful. Peace might with less charge have been procured before the traitor knew his force than now. Dependence on Burghley's honourable favour in the Irish service. *pp. 3½.*

Mar. 23. 50. Sir J. Norreys to Cecil. It may please your Honour, contrariety of winds breeds us every day new matter to overtake our former letters, I wrote to your Honour in my other, how the Lord Chancellor, myself and Sir Geffry Fenton had despatched Captain Warren to my Lord Deputy, and in our letters recommended him as a fit man to be sent again to the rebel, in respect of his care and diligence, that he had used in his journey and brought so good a despatch, but his Lordship would not return him, but gave him an uncertain answer that either he had or would send some other, and willed the said Captain Warren, to attend him at this place; where he meant to be tomorrow or next day, and told Captain Warren that himself would go down into the North; whether his Lordship mean any such journey or not, the bruit thereof will be a great cross to our proceedings, and besides this I am sure to be encountered with as many other blocks in my way as any invention can find out. Nevertheless seeing that his Lordship hath made no more haste to send Her Majesty's pleasure to the rebel, I have myself sent to summon him to come to receive Her Majesty's resolution with all the expedition that he can, according as I was directed by Her Majesty's letter; this much I protest to your Honour, that I know the Lord Deputy will not spare to do anything that might bring me in disgrace and remove me from troubling his conscience here, fearing much his own continuance in this his government whereof he hath taken so good a taste as he will try the whole

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credit of all his friends before he will leave it ; I wrote some weeks past to my Lord your father how Morrough Oge M'Shee, a pestiferous rebel that had done great spoils upon the English inhabitants in Munster, by the apprehending of many his favourers and relievers, who were executed, was brought to submit himself, and yield up his arms and those of his followers ; earnestly sueing to have their pardon granted in some convenient time ; because they could not assure themselves to be safe under protection, the matter being recommended to my Lord Deputy by my brother, his Lordship hath refused to grant these pardons, so that the submitted rebels begin again to stand upon their guard and this much I may say to your Honour that in this government there hath been so gross violating of protections as few will trust them ; it may therefore please your Honour to procure that letters may be written to the Lord Deputy that such in Munster may be pardoned as the Vice President and Council shall certify to be fit to have their pardons, for the quiet of the country, in this dangerous time ; which course is "far more safer" for the country, than to let them live under protection, for that receiving their pardons they shall find better surety for their good behaviour, than whilst they are protected. From Connaught we hear that Sir Richard Bingham went not forward to revictual some other castles, as he was purposed, upon advice that they were not in so great want, this morning there is another packet gone towards my Lord Deputy, of the former the Council here have yet not heard anything. *Holog.* pp. 2.

Mar. 23.
Chester.

51. Pet. Proby to the Privy Council. The pressing of mariners by Broughton. Sir Robt. Gardener has gone to Mr. Massy's in Werall. Cheese, biscuit and beer at high rates. Charges for transportation. Need of Captains to take charge of the soldiers after their muster. Sir E. Yorke. Four barks have been sent over with special packets. pp. 3. *Incloses,*

51. I. Robert Moore, Mayor, to the Mayor of Chester, Aldersey, and to Mr. Peter Proby. The Scottish bark that is stayed and one fisherboat is all the shipping at Liverpool. The return of numbers of sick and poor soldiers from Ireland has so infected the town that a number of very honest householders are dead and their houses dissolved. Difficulty in finding supplies for the soldiers going into Ireland. 1595-6, Mar. 20, Liverpool. p. 1.

Mar. 23.
Chester.

52. P. Proby to Sir R. Cecil. The despatch from the Earl of Essex at Richmond with a gallows thereon sent. Wishes to know what he shall do with regard to the pressing of mariners. p. 1.

Mar. .

53. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy. Has yielded to the repair of Donough O'Connor to Dublin. He is to be allowed to tender his traverse of the office found against him, and to be established in Sligo Castle as constable with like allowance as George Bingham had, who was lately there murdered. *Rough draft.* pp. 1½.

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Mar. 54. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy. For Donough O'Connor Sligo, the son of Cahil O'Connor to have present possession of all the lands, seignories and services whatsoever, which Sir Donnell O'Connor held, excepting the Barony of Carbury, &c. The custody of Sligo Castle to be committed to him. His great charges and long suit. *Fair draft.* pp. 2½.

Mar. 25. 55. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Deputy excuses his long
Dublin. absence. Deputy much troubled with the late despatches, till the later packet from the Earl of Essex hath relieved him. Difficulty as to the treating of Connaught, and by whom. To be resolved from England whether Shane O'Neill's sons shall remain with the rebel, Brian M'Hugh Oge. *Holog.* pp. 2.

Mar. 25. 56. Questions concerning the treaty with the rebels, moved by
Sir John Norreys. p. ¾

Mar. 26. 57. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Intention to send Captain War-
Dublin Castle. ham St. Leger and Capt. William Warren to draw the rebels to Dundalk. p. 1.

Mar. 26. 58. Sir G. Fenton to Burghley. Desires that the instructions to
Dublin. Sir John Norreys and him, may be enlarged to include the rebels of Connaught and the Brenny. p. 1½.

Mar. 26. 59. P. Proby to Burghley. For his Lordship's letter to Jeffrey
Chester. Jonson and William Bycknell as assignees and servants for Sir Henry Wallop to deliver up certain money to Proby. *Seal.* p. 1.

Mar. 26. 60. P. Proby to Sir R. Cecil. Mr. Broughton has departed
Chester. without any of our mariners. Provision for the soldiers to be sent over. Sir Robert Gardener is still at Helbree. p. 1½. *Incloses,*

60. 1. *Certificate by Sir H. Wallop that he had not paid anything to the bearer, Edw. Bennett, nor to the Master or owner of the bark that brought the despatches from Chester.* Mar. 20. p. ¼.

Mar. 26. 61. Declaration of the disbursement and remain of 1,000*l.*
received by George Beverley, 26th March, 1596. p. 1.

Mar. 27. 62. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Deputy victuallers appointed at
Chester. Carlingford, the Newry and Carrickfergus. p. 1.

Mar. 29. 63. Sir Robt. Gardener to Burghley. Understands that the
Helbree. Master of the Rolls and the Chief Baron repair into Munster about the composition. If they deal with concealments their labour will be more dangerous than profitable to Her Majesty. Fears Burghley has forgotten to stay such proceedings. *Holog. Seal.* p. 1½.

Mar. 29. 64. P. Proby to Burghley. Certain of the soldiers sent last year
Chester. to Ireland now returning with the Lord Deputy's passport discourage the troops now to go over. Warrant for issue of money.

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Because I had here a commandment by M. Mervelack, the French gentleman that came last with the letters from my Lord Deputy, that no letters out of Ireland should pass to your Lordship or other in post, without his Lordship's hand thereunto, therefore I humbly beseech your Lordship to let me know what I shall do therein, for that General Sir John Norreys and Sir Geffery Fenton require me in Her Majesty's name that their letters do pass to your Lordship and to Sir Robert Cecil, as I will answer the contrary. *Seal broken.* pp. 2.

Mar. 31.
Dublin.

65. The Lord General to Sir R. Cecil. Your Honour shall perceive by my Lord Deputy and Council's letter what resolution is taken for the proceeding in this treaty, in which there will fall out a great difficulty for the meeting, for although there was never any assurance of his coming unto me, yet now that my Lord Deputy hath made known that although he do not come neither to himself nor any other, yet nevertheless he shall be pardoned; it is like he will take the benefit of that liberty, and it hath seldom been seen that any of the Irishry will come to a parley between indifferent forces: what answer he hath made to my letter signifying to him Her Majesty's pleasure will appear to your Honour by the copy of his, which I received even now, wherein the time limited for his repair to the Borders, will seem long to Her Majesty, but cannot be mended by us, and yet I presently wrote to Captains St. Leger and Warren, being on their way towards him, to hasten their pace, that they might overreach him before he met with O'Donnell, and to urge his sooner coming to the borders, if it may be possible. I could not induce my Lord Deputy to send for Sir Richard Bingham, but hath only written to him to send his advice, how those Connaught rebels may be treated withal, which I fear will be an extreme cross to all our proceedings, for there is so little appearance that any of them will come into him, as contrariwise of that small remain which were yet subjects there daily falleth from him some of those that were supposed the most assured, and this we may resolve upon that if by some commissioners more agreeable to those rebels they be not drawn from their dependency upon O'Donnell, there can nothing be concluded with any of them. One of the greatest charges given to Captains St. Leger and Warren is to induce the Earl to think O'Donnell well used, if he may enjoy the country in like sort as his father did, which being brought to pass, we shall separate the Connaught men and O'Rourke from him, and so if the Earl may be brought to think himself discharged of the oath of combination with O'Donnell, and compounded withal without him, we shall have better reason at O'Donnell's hand and theirs of Connaught also, whither I will myself, if your Honours there shall like of it, after this treaty in Ulster finished, make a journey to the compounding of the Connaught and Tirconnell causes; for I protest to your Honour I would leave no pains undertaken that might bring this service to the expected end; there is an underhand course continued still to hold the Earl in jealousy of my Lord

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your father and myself, which I think might be cleared if I did receive some favourable letter from his Lordship about the Earl that might be showed him, which point I will refer to your Honour's wiser handling. *Holog. pp. 2. Incloses,*

65. 1. *Tirone to Norreys. I perceive by your letter of the 18th inst. that you are appointed from Her Majesty to signify Her resolution unto me and others. I will presently repair to O'Donnell and acquaint him with this matter. And by the 19th prox. we will be gathered together and then attend your Lordship towards Dundalk. I would be glad to know if this time be to your liking, or otherwise attend your further pleasure therein, which we will be ready to follow. After I have recovered Her Majesty's most gracious favour, which I desire most in this world to attain unto, and am heartily sorry ever to have offended so merciful and gracious a Prince, I will make known by my service unto Her how much I desire to purchase Her favour. 1596, Mar. 27. Dungan-non. Copy. p. 1.*

Mar. 31.
Dublin.

66. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The Lord Deputy and Council have resolved to send Sir John Norreys and him to the borders upon the instructions. Tirone maketh show to be ready to redeem his fault with any reasonable fine. *p. 1.*

Mar. 31.

67. Muster Book for the half year under the hand of Sir Ralph Lane. Sum 39,817*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.* sterling. *pp. 45.*

March.

68. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. In favour of Francis Shaen touching certain leases. *Draft. pp. 2.*

March.

69. Note of the foot companies in Mayo.

The front, Captain Hugh Mostyn, Captain Joshua Mynce, Captain Thos. Heigham, Captain Geo. Piggott, Captain George Nowell, Captain John Parsons, Captain Tutchter Parkins, Captain William Mostyn.

The foreward what numbers. Foreward, Capt. Hugh Mostyn, pikes 7, shot 33; Capt. Joshua Mynce, pikes 24, shot 43; Capt. Thos. Heigham, pikes 14, shot 34; Capt. George Piggott, pikes 18, shot 28.

Rearward. Capt. G. Nowell, pikes 19, shot 27; Capt. John Parsons, pikes 25, shot 18; Capt. Tutchter Parkins, pikes 37, shot 30; Capt. Wm. Mostyn, pikes 23, shot 33.

In all pikes 167, shot 246, pikes and shot 413, in 8 companies, of which there is reckoned 35 shot which were utterly unserviceable. And so serviceable 211 shot. *p. 1.*

70. Privy Council to the Lord Deputy. The trial of Sir Charles O'Carrol for the slaying of James Cantwell and others in pursuit of a felony by them committed to be according to justice. *Minute. pp. 5.*

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1596.

Apr. 1.
Dublin.

1. Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. The President of Munster and Sir G. Fenton to go to Tirone. The answering of the book of collections of errors and defects in government, put off till there may be a more full assembly. Thanks for the speedy levy of the 300 horse and 1,500 foot. A further supply of money to be sent with all speed. *pp.* 2½.

April 1.
Dublin.

2. Capt. Thomas Lee to Burghley. Tirone would come in if he had assurance from Her Majesty of life and liberty. His fear of Burghley. Lee doubts not to be able to bring him in from the base and savage beggars he now relies on. Essex and Buckhurst to write joint letters to Tirone. If that which Lee spoke to Her Majesty when in England had been suffered to take more effect these wars would not now have been. [Stayed by the East wind till May 24, see Sir R. Lane's letter, *p.* 521, *No.* 42.] *Autog.* *pp.* 2½.

April 2.
Dublin Castle.

3. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. The dealing with the rebels. Deputy has always been an enemy to the inquisitions of concealed lands. The captains claim the armours and weapons of such soldiers as are dead or cassed. *pp.* 2½.

Apr. 2.
Dublin Castle.

4. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Some breach between Tirone and O'Donnell about Tirone's daughter. Newcomen cannot leave the victualling causes to repair to England. Captain Street rather cleared than accused at the hearing of the manifold complaints of the country against him. *pp.* 3.

4. 1. *Breviate of the petitions and offers of Philip O'Reilly under the hand of Robt. Hyll.* 1596, Mar. 31. *pp.* 2½.

April 2.
Dublin.

5. Sir J. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. The reasons why he would not sign the postscript to the letter from the Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. *p.* 1.

April 3.
Dublin.

6. Sir Geff. Fenton to Sir Robt. Cecil. It will be about April 12 before the Commissioners will be at Dundalk to meet Tyrone and the rest. The two capital traitors deeply possessed with fear and distrust of false measures. *p.* 1.

April 3.
Chester.

7. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Has laden a bark for Carlingford. His great care and travail in the victualling business. *p.* ¾.

April 3.
Drogheda.

8. John Blakney to the Baron of Dunsany. Mr. John Barnewall has not yet perfected Blakney's father's lease of Dunsany. Urges his Lordship to interfere in his behalf. *pp.* 2.

April 3.
Knockfergus.

9. Capt. Charles Eggarton to Shane M'Brian has taken 300 cows from the inhabitants of Killroute and the neck of the Island Maghee, which be the nearest inhabitants to this

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town. He seeketh to match with Agnus M'Connell's daughter, his wife being lately deceased. The Mayor of Knockfergus to be written to with sharp words for the speedy repairing of the walls. *Copy.* p. 1.
- April 4. 10. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Complains that the books of
Dublin. the issue and dividend of two Privy Seals of 32,000*l.* with an estimate of 18,000*l.* of debts due to the army were not produced at the Council table. Fenton will refuse hereafter to subscribe any certificate unless he may be first made acquainted with the issue of the money contained in it. p. 1.
- April 4. 11. Answers to the difficulties moved to the Privy Council by
Sir John Norreys in his letter of 25 March 1596. [*Apparently a draft.*] pp. 3.
- April 5. 12. P. Proby to Burghley. Has ordered the soldiers to embark-
Chester. ment by proclamation upon pain of death, which they care not for. Some imprisoned. p. 1.
- April 6. 13. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. The Lord Deputy has imparted
Dublin. to the Council the uncomfortable letters lately sent from Her Majesty. Hopes to clear himself of every imputation in the exercise of his office. Recommends the project of Capt. Thomas Lee (April 1) for staying the rebellion. (Sent with the letter of May 24.) pp. 4.
- April 7. 14. Sir J. Norreys to Burghley, in favour of the bearer, whose
Dublin. husband, Capt. Piggot, was lately slain in Connaught. His well deservings for twenty years. p. 1.
- April 7. 15. Names of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors of Ireland, as they
sat in Council before Sir William Russell, Lord Deputy. pp. 3.
- April 8. 16. P. Proby to Sir R. Cecil. His care and success in shipping
Chester. the soldiers. Defects. Gentlemen to be thanked. Mr. Wm. Maning made General Commander over all the soldiers to have a letter of thanks and a good turn. No armour to be bought at Chester. Mr. Gravener is bound to serve armour. pp. 5½. *Incloses,*
16. 1. *Lord Deputy to P. Proby. To allow Capt. Edward Russell to pick out for himself the 25 best from the 300 horse appointed for Ireland. 1596, Mar. 29. Dublin Castle. Copy.* p. ¾.
- April 8. 17. George Beverley to Burghley. Touching the victualling
Chester. causes. Some one to be appointed purveyor at Milford. p. 1¼.
- April 9. 18. Mr. John Frauncie to Mr. Peter Proby. The Carmarthenshire
Neston. men driven back by wind. To send no more horse nor foot till these be shipped away. p. ¾.
- April 9. 19. Peter Proby to the Privy Council. Reckons to have shipped
Chester. 1,000 foot and 100 horse for Ireland. pp. 4.

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April 10. 20. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. Recommends the suit of the
Dublin. bearer William Harpole, for Catherloughe (Carlow). His father's
long and faithful service. *p. 1½.*
- April 10. 21. Lord Chancellor to Sir R. Cecil. Mr. W. Harpole has
Dublin. obtained license to repair to the Baths for the recovery of his
health. Has written to Mr. Maynard in his favour. *p. 1.*
- April 10. 22. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Poverty of the country. The
Dublin. soldiers' miserable nakedness for want of clothes. Will make
further certificates of the state of the army. Stayed for wind till
the 1st of May. *p. 1. Incloses,*
22. 1. *Certificate of the issue of 7,675*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* pp. 14.*
- April 10. 23. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The suspicion entertained by
Dublin. Tirone and O'Donnell of false measures, will prevent their entering
any town to meet Norreys and Fenton. Doubts in the interpreta-
tion of the instructions. The Lord Deputy and Council have no
power to add, diminish or alter them. *p. 1.*
- April 10. 24. Henry Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, to Burghley. Utter
Drogheda. havock of the primacy by Mr. John Long, who was preferred by
Sir John Perrot. Burghley's favour against such as may complain
of him for overthrowing unreasonable leases of the church livings
granted by his predecessor. *p. 1.*
- April 10. 25. P. Proby to Burghley. Has shipped away 1,269 foot by the
Chester. help of many helpers. 221 foot yet behind, of which some are
not arrived, some sick, some mad, some in prison, and some run
away. Horse. *pp. 4¾. Incloses,*
25. 1. *Rob. Moore, Mayor, to P. Proby. Despatch of soldiers for
Ireland. 1596, Apr. 8, Liverpool. p. 1.*
- April 12. 26. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. Some victuals
Dublin. bought in Munster at a far better rate than in England. To have
2,000*l.* sent to Ireland for victualling causes. Newcomen is ignorant
of the prices of victualling in England, as he has never been
employed for victualling out of Ireland. Arrearage. *pp. 2.*
- April 12. 27. The effect of Her Majesty's pleasure directed to the Lord
General Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton to be signified to the Earl of
Tirone. *pp. 3¼.*
- April 13. 28. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Never saw a more foul dis-
Athlone. order than the last which Cotton onely procured and died for.
Earl of Clanricard and Mr. Brabazon employed to deal with the
septs upon a pacification. Bingham wishes a peace as much as
any. Desires the continuance of Burghley's good opinion till it be
heard what he can answer for himself against his accusers. Lennan's
complaints. The people have always striven for the recovery of
their tainist laws. *pp. 2¼. Incloses,*

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28. 1. *Captains William Mostyn and Jenkin Conwaie to the Privy Council. Declare the violent and dangerous mutinies of which Cotton was guilty, having wounded ten persons and broken two halberts with his own hands. Captain Mostyn having been stricken down and barely delivered from slaughter. His execution imperative. 1596, Apr. 12, Athlone. Copy. p. 14.*
- April 13. 29. Sir Robt. Cecil to the Lord Deputy. Answers and opinions of the Privy Council on the particulars of the difficulties found by those who were appointed to speak with the rebels. Burghley too sick to sign. The treaty not to be broken off for any small particulars. *Holog. Draft. p. 3.*
- April 13. 30. Sir R. Cecil to Sir John Norreys. How he moved Her Majesty on the particulars of Norreys's letter touching difficulties likely to grow out of the Instructions. Her Majesty sent him to Burghley who wrote these answers by way of discourse as a mean to help Norreys. Her meaning is not to break off treating with the rebels for any particle not of main importance. This letter Burghley not being able to sign shall be Norreys's warrant for action. Essex is gone with 6,000 men to save Cadix. *Holog. Draft. p. 13. Incloses,*
30. 1. *Answers to the difficulties moved by Sir John Norreys. The revolt of Connaught. The composition. Houses of the Burkes. The governor to show more courtesy to the people and be required to yield somewhat in his own stomach. 1596, Apr. 13. A duplicate is calendared below, p. 524, No. 48. 1.*
- April 13. 31. Answers written by Lord Burghley to the difficulties moved by Sir John Norreys in his letter to Sir R. Cecil. The griefs of the people of Connaught declared to the Lord Deputy and Chancellor at Galway. The placing of wards in the houses of any of the Burkes. *Copy. p. 1.*
- April 13. 32. Florence McCarthy to Sir Rob. Cecil. His favourable reception by the Lord Deputy. He abides at Dublin for ten days to see if Sir John Norreys shall need his service in parleying with O'Donnell. His suit for some command of soldiers. *Printed in the Life of Florence McCarthy, p. 142. p. 1.*
- April 14. 33. The Lord General Sir John Norreys to Burghley. Suits of the bearer Sir Edmund Fitzgerald, whose father worthily lost his life like a faithful subject in his endeavours to suppress the rebellion raised by Baltinglas. *Autog. Seal with arms. p. 1.*
- April 14. 34. Sir R. Bingham to Sir R. Cecil. Cotton was the first Englishman that in these twelve years was put to death under him. The malice of some who seek his overthrow undeservedly. *p. 13.*
- April 14. 35. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Remain of wheat at Milford Chester. Wheat cheaper there than at Chester. Want of money. *p. 3.*
- April 15. 36. Sir R. Napper to Burghley. The forwardness of the Master of the Rolls and himself to have proceeded in the execution of the

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two commissions for Composition and the Undertakers, if they had not been stayed by the Lord Deputy's letters. *p. 1. Incloses,*

36. I. *Lord Deputy and Council to Sir Rob. Napper. Letters from the Privy Council in England to stay any further proceedings in the matters in Munster concerning the Undertakers. 1596, Mar. 26, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.*

April 15.
Ranelagh.

37. Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne to Burghley. For furtherance in obtaining Her Majesty's most gracious favour, as well for his pardon, as also to be restored to his poor living, being such as is not to be accounted of for badness of soil. Desires license to repair into England to present himself before Her Majesty. *p. 1½.*

April 15.
Chester.

38. P. Proby to Burghley. Embarcation of the troops. His often writing. Despatch of the soldiers to the sea before the arrival of the following inclosure of March 29. *Seal with arms. pp. 3. Inclosing,*

38. I. *Schedule of the soldiers arrived and shipped. 158 horses returned as not worthy of their passage. They of the parts nigh Chester are willing to pay any sum of money in lieu of horses which for money they can not get. 1596, April 14, Chester. pp. 2.*

38. II. *Lord Deputy and Council to P. Proby, touching the muster of the soldiers to be shipped for Ireland. 1596, March 29, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.*

April 18.
Dublin Castle.

39. Lord Deputy and Council to Burghley. For payment to the bearer Samuel Molyneux out of the entertainments of Capt. Gregory Rigges and Capt. Henry Moyle for certain imprests and victuals by them received last year for Her Majesty's two pinnaces the Charles and the Moon. *p. 1.*

April 18.
Dublin.

40. Robert Newcomen to Burghley. Touching rates for a proportion of victual. Mr. George Beverley is a gentleman thoroughly experienced in these services. A good quantity of grain might have been had in Ireland at easy rates. *pp. 2. Incloses,*

40. I. *Account of the disbursement of 600*l.* bestowed in corn in Munster and Leinster for victualling the garrison. 1596, Mar. 31. p. 1.*

40. II. *Remain of victuals in Her Majesty's store in Ireland. 1596, Mar. 31. p. 1.*

April 19.
Dingle.

41. John Walshe, Sovereign of Dingle Cush, to Sir Thomas Norreys, Vice-President of Munster. News of a bark about 20 tons burden suspected as a spy. *Copy. p. 1.*

April 20.
Dublin.

42. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. Commends the bearer Sir Edward FitzGerrald. *p. 1.*

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- April 20. 43. Note of such lands as Sir Edward FitzGerald holdeth of the house of Kildare, with the names of the parcels; with petition for the reversion of the said lands after the death of the Lady Mabel Countess Dowager of the late Earl of Kildare. *p. 1.*
- April 20. 44. George Beverley to Burghley. Of victuals for Ireland. *p. 3.*
Chester.
- April 20. 45. Theobald Burke, called M^cWilliam, to the Earl of Clanricard, Mr. Brabason and Mr. Darsey. He cannot agree to be severed from O'Neill and O'Donnell without breach of honesty, which should be dearer to men than anything else. Objection to the Bingham's. *Copy. p. 1.*
- April 21. 46. Lord Deputy and Sir Robt. Napper to Burghley. Recommend Joan Grimsdich, widow of the late farmer of Her Majesty's Customs in the port of Dublin, to have a lease of the said Customs. *p. 1.*
- April 21. 47. Thomas Wadding, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Money and powder sent from the King of Spain to the Earl of Tirone. *Copy. p. 1.*
Waterford.
- April 21. 48. Tirone and O'Donnell to the Lord General. Invite Norreys to repair into Connaught for the establishing of Her Highness's peace in that Province. *Copy. p. 3.*
Camp at Hugh-nesceaughe.
- April 22. 49. Lord Deputy to Sir R. Cecil. Touching a wardship granted by him, wherein Sir Walter Rawley is prejudiced. *p. 1.*
Kilmainham.
- April 22. 50. Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley. The re-edifying of Sligo and placing a garrison there will recover Connaught to its former obedience. How he has always been cramped for men or victual or the pretence of a pacification, when he has marched to the borders of Sligo. Divers of the best of the Burkes and every other sept have sent secretly offering their services, if only a sufficient force might be set on foot to expel the strangers of Ulster. No manner of provocation offered to the people but all gentle and temperate usage. *pp. 5.*
Athlone.
- April 22. 51. P. Proby to Burghley. Shipping of troops and horses. Has acquainted Sir Richard Shuttleworth with Burghley's letters concerning the fugitives. Sir H. Harrington has this day arrived at Helbree. Sir Ed. Yorke has gone with the packet yesterday night. *Holog. Seal with arms. pp. 3. Incloses,*
Chester.
51. I. *Note of the times and places that the 150 horses were shipped, and to whose care they were committed. p. 1.*
51. II. *Abstract of the numbers of horse, 150, and foot, 1,418, shipped for the service of Ireland. 1596, April 18. pp. 2.*
- April 22. 52. P. Proby to Sir R. Cecil. The packet he sent by Sir Edw. Yorke is ere this in Ireland. *p. 14.*
Chester.

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April 23. Dundalk. 53. Sir J. Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton to the Privy Council. They eschewed the rebels' barbarous manner of parleying in the fields. The rebels wrought to consider what might be their portion in the end, if they should persist to provoke Her Majesty. Have assured to the rebels their several pardons. Upon signing the conclusion, Maguire, M^cMahon, Sir John O'Reilly, Philip O'Reilly, Shane M'Brian, and Ross O'Ferrall, made their personal submissions in the market place upon their knees. pp. 5. *Inclose,*
53. I. *Order of the Earl of Tirone's answer to the several instructions delivered to Captain William Warren. Tirone's desire to be received into Her Majesty's favour. Cal. Carew, p. 173, No. 238. 1596, April 9. p. 1.*
53. II. *The effect of Her Majesty's pleasure directed to the Lord General Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton to be signified to the Earl of Tirone. Cal. Carew, p. 172, No. 237. 1596, April 12. pp. 3.*
53. III. *A qualification of some of the articles, made by the Earl, whereunto the Commissioners do agree. p. 1½.*
- April 23. Dundalk. 54. The Lord General Norreys to Burghley. The rebels although to show their conformity they have embraced Her Majesty's pardon are fully resolved not to abandon any of their confederates in Connaught before they be likewise pardoned. The Deputy's purpose to settle Sir William Clark in Connaught. Norreys will move Her Majesty to bestow the fine to be placed on all these late rebels on himself to rid him of debt. Doctor Doyley to solicit that business. Captain Warren's Company to be made up 50 horse. pp. 4½. *Incloses,*
54. I. *The Lord General Norreys and Sir Geffery Fenton to the Lord Deputy for instructions touching the request of O'Donnell to have remittal of arrearages. O'Connor Sligo to have possession of Sligo. O'Donnell's claim upon O'Connor for uriaghs. For powder and munition to be sent. 1596, April 15, Drogheda. Copy. p. 1½.*
54. II. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Lord General and Sir Geff. Fenton. Answer to their letters of April 15. 1596, April 17, Dublin. Copy. p. 1½.*
54. III. *The Lord General Norreys and Sir G. Fenton to the Lord Deputy. The removal of the garrison of Armagh is the most difficult matter in the treaty. Desire to be informed what fine was agreed on by the late Commissioners, Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Robert Gardener. Deputy to name the pledges to be demanded of Tirone. He refuses to deliver in Shane O'Neill's sons. 1596, April 20, 5 in the morning, Dundalk. Copy. pp. 2.*
54. IV. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Lord General and Sir Geff. Fenton. Answer theirs of the 20th. Not to stand over nice*

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about withdrawing the garrison from Armagh. No fine concluded by Wallop and Gardener. Nature of the pledges to be demanded. 1596, April 21, Dublin. Copy. pp. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

April 23.
Dundalk.

55. Lord Gen. Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. The fear and jealousy of Tirone as to the danger of his life is almost irremovable. Tirone prays that the command of Armagh, the Newry, and the Claneboys, may not be given to his professed enemies. He has said he will be a suitor to repair into England to make plain to Her Majesty the cause of his offences. To be encouraged in sending his sons to be brought up in England. Norreys prays that the old Bretagne Companies may not be discharged. *Holog. pp. 3.*

April 23.
Dundalk.

56. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The whole realm is glad of this conclusion of peace. The people do wonderfully honor Her Majesty for having vouchsafed to take them out of the desperate calamities of war. There will not want wicked spirits amongst the English to incense a new war. Tirone will attempt to redeem Armagh of Her Majesty with a large fine. *Autog. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

April 23.
Dundalk.

57. Sir Geff. Fenton to Sir Robert Cecil. Their stay to redress stealths and outrages wherein somewhat must be done for the satisfying of the subjects.

April 23.
Athlone.

58. Mr. John Bingham to Richard Harvy. To burn the great bag of letters in the trunk at Clingashell. To bury the plate and money in a safe place. Not to let the rebels get intelligence thereof. [Copy of a letter intercepted by the rebels.] *p. $\frac{1}{4}$.*

April 25.
Drogheda.

59. Lord General Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Has received Burghley's notes which will be useful for Connaught. His wish for a conference with Sir Richard Bingham. Thanks for favor to his brother in the enterprise for the saving of Cadiz. Twenty companies of foot may be discharged. The sending over of these supplies has much abated the pride of the Irish. *Holog. pp. 3.*

Apr. 25.
Abbey of
Killahogh.

60. Thomas Springe to Sir Thomas Norreys. Certain Scots have entered the town of Ballineskillick, and murdered Mr. Bleake and all his men. The constablenesship of Limerick is now void. Will gather the country and encounter the Scots who have murdered Mr. Bleeke. *Copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.*

Apr. 25.
Abbey of
Killahogh.

61. T. Springe to Sir T. Norreys. *Another copy. p. $\frac{3}{4}$*

Apr. 26.
Drogheda.

62. Lord General Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton to Sir R. Cecil. Question who shall be employed to compound the revolts of Connaught. Tirone and O'Donnell say that if the same course be taken with Connaught as was with them, they doubt not of a thorough pacification. *Autogs. p. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

Apr. 26.
Drogheda.

63. Lord General Norreys to Burghley. In favour of the suit of Sir Edward Moore, Constable of Philipstown, for payment of his entertainment out of his own rents. *p. 1.*

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April 26. 64. Joshua Alymer [prob. Aylmer] to Sir Thomas Norreys.
Kilfeny. Edmund M'Morough and others have murdered Peter Mares and parson James, in Kilcornon in Kenry, and left Gamble and Parker past recovery. Prays for Sir Thomas Norreys's care to protect the country from further spoil of the said Edmund, who has sworn he will not leave an Englishman's house unburned. *Copy.* p. 1.
- April 26. 65. Petition of George Castell to the Privy Council. His losses five years past. p. 1.
- April 26. 66. George Castell's requests and offers of service. p. 1.
- April 27. 67. Lord Deputy to Burghley. He is dissatisfied with the
Kilmainham. proceedings of the Lord General and Sir Geff. Fenton. Treasure coming to the rebels out of Spain. Wants money. The few horses arrived are the worst that ever came to serve in Ireland. p. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Seal with arms. Incloses,
67. I. *Lord General Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton to the Lord Deputy. The agreement with the Earl of Tirone, O'Donnell, and the rest, finished this day. O'Rourke, in his wonted pride of mind, did start away to his country after he had signed his submission. 1596, April 24, Dundalk. Copy. p. 1.*
67. II. *John Walshe, sovereign, to Sir Thomas Norreys. Arrival of a certain bark, which they suspect, by reason of the behaviour of the crew, to be a Spanish spy bound to the North. 1596, April 19, Dingle Cush. Copy. p. 1.*
67. III. *Thomas Wadding, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. News that a bark laden with treasure, muskets, powder, and munition, had departed from Sant Andero [Santander] to the Earl of Tirone. Eighteen months' pay from the King of Spain to Tirone. 1596, April 21, Waterford. Copy. p. 1.*
67. IV. *James MacConnell to [prob. the Lord Deputy]. Agnus M'Connell's son is coming out of Scotland with 1,500 Scots to aid O'Donnell. Prays that he may not be put on O'Neill's peace. Sends his youngest brother Eudar, and desires that Randall his brother, now in Dublin Castle, may be sent down with this bearing servant. 1596, April 13, Dunluce. Copy. p. 1.*
67. V. *Capt. Charles Egerton to [the Lord Deputy]. A base son of Agnus M'Connell's, named Gillaspicke, in readiness to come over with 1,500 Scots of the Clandonnells to aid O'Donnell. Has put Neale M'Hugh in the Castle of Belfast, and appointed him four shot forth of this garrison. This will be a great gall to the enemy, being upon the passage between both the Clandeboys. 1596, April 22, Knockfergus. Copy. p. 1.*
67. VI. *Certificate how the new recruits were divided into the sundry troops and companies by order of Sir William Russell. 1596, April 26. pp. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.*

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- April 27. 68. Lord Deputy to Sir R. Cecil. The Commissioners have made
Kilmainham. some agreement with the rebels, although without any meeting with the two principals. Deputy has given order for Caddell's apprehension, notwithstanding his promise to the Lord President to perform some service. *p. 1.*
- April 27. 69. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Tirone has put in two pledges,
Dublin. his brother Cormock's eldest son and a son of Turlough M'Henry. They will give better neighbourhood to the Pale than they would if we had taken any other pledge in Ulster. *pp. 2.*
- April 27. 70. Geo. Beverley to Burghley. Purpose to attend his Lordship
Chester. to solicit allowance for himself and such others as have daily travailed in the victualling affairs. *p. 1.*
- April 28. 71. William Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. His concurrence
Chester. with the bearer, Mr. P. Proby, in the transporting of soldiers to Ireland. Desires to know what he shall do with 7*l.* 19*s.* received for two horses which were sold. *p. 1.*
- April 28. 72. Samuel Molyneux to Burghley. Some imprest to be allotted
to the victualler in Ireland for making provision of grain. *p. 1.*
- April 30. 73. Lord Deputy to Burghley. O'Donnell has undertaken to
Kilmainham. bring in, to the Commissioners, all such as have adhered to him in this action of rebellion. Deputy does not like that O'Donnell should be used therein. Norreys means to take into Connaught at the least 2,000 foot and horse. *Seal with arms. p. 1½. Incloses,*
73. 1. *Earl of Clanricard, Anthony Brabazon, and James Darcy to the Lord Deputy. On receiving their Commission they sent to Tibbot Burke, called M'William, to parley on the edge of the county of Mayo. O'Donnell's brother with 400 men and all the O'Kellies, likewise Redmund Burke's sons with 200 have come to aid the said Tibbot Burke. Their treachery to trap the Commissioners. Clanriard, Brabazon, and Darcy, failed because the Commissioners for want of victual had been obliged to draw away. Tibbot Ne Long's state. Recommend the sword. 1596, April 23, Galway. Copy. pp. 2.*
- April. 74. The Queen to the Lord Deputy. To encourage the bearer,
Marshal Sir Henry Bagenall. *Draft. p. ½.*
- April. 75. Certificate of certain monies issued out of the Exchequer, for
transportion of some portion of 300 horse and 1,500 foot into Ireland from Chester. *p. 1.*

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1596.
May 2. 1. Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. Does not think that
Athlone. many Spaniards have arrived. *Copy. p. 1. Incloses,*
1. I. *Mrs. Brabazon to Sir Ric. Bingham. M^cWilliam has gone to the ships which are landed in his country with the Spaniards. Copy. p. 3. Incloses,*
1. II. *Owen M^cShane to Mrs. Brabazon. He has to repair to his master, Capt. Brabazon, to meet the Earl of Tirone. Spanish ships come to Tirawley. Copy. p. 3.*
- May 2. 2. Sir R. Bingham to the Lord Deputy. News of Spaniards
Athlone. having arrived. *As above, No. 1. Copy. Incloses,*
2. 1. *Mrs. Brabazon to Sir R. Bingham. M^cWilliam has gone to meet the Spaniards. Copy. Incloses,*
2. II. *Owen M^cShane to Mrs. Brabazon. Prays her to keep good watch and trust nobody. Ferdorough O'Kelly. The Scots. As above, No. 1, II. Copy.*
- May 3. 3. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. In behalf of the widow and
Dublin. seven children of Capt. Geo. Piggott, who was slain in Connaught.
p. 1.
- May 3. 4. The Lord General Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. If any supply of
men be come with the Spanish ships, it may overthrow the course now begun for the pacification. *Holog. p. 1. Incloses,*
4. I. *The complaints of the Burkes that were ready to come in, to the Lord Deputy and others at Galway, if they had not been stayed by O'Donnell, 1595. pp. 6.*
- May 4. 5. Lord General Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. The Messenger with
Dublin. their despatches of April 23 driven back by contrary winds. Their conclusion with the traitors receives no favorable interpretation, but is sought to be disgraced. Tirone insists very much to have his fifty horse again. Norreys recommends that he may. Lord Deputy's hard usage towards Sir John Norreys. *Holog. pp. 2.*
- May 4. 6. Captain Walter Hovenden to ————. The truce which
The Disart. Sir Daniell M^cMurtagh Vickar has made with the rebels. Proffer to send Lisaghe Oge with William Sokes upon good security to treat or a peace. *Copy. Same as the following. p. 1½.*
- May 4. 7. Capt. Walter Hovenden to ————. The rebels have
The Disart. burned three villages in Galin. Three villages of the Bishop of Leighlin's and Patrick Crosbies burned by Brian Riaghe. Truce for 10 days. The Land near the fort since burned. *Copy. p. 1½.*

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May 4. 8. W. Aldersey, Mayor, to Burghley. For direction as to allowance of money required by the Mayor of Beaumaris for the victualling of soldiers. *p. 3. Incloses,*
Chester.
8. i. *Account of the Mayor of Beaumaris for the victualling of certain soldiers. May. pp. 2.*
- May 5. 9. A brief of the whole number of men and horses gone over, and of the whole charges, viz., 1,526*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* *p. 1.*
- May 5. 10. A brief of the foot and furnitures for Ireland. *p. 1.*
- May 5. 11. Richard Stanton, master of a ship of Cork, and another, to Ballania. ———. Three principal Spanish captains and Mr. Ryan with 60 soldiers ready to depart Lisbon for the Earl of Tirone's country on the 20th March. A million and a half of Treasure, and 8,000 Spaniards to assist the rebels. *Copy. p. 3.*
- May 6. 12. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. Compares his service in the Dublin. checks at musters with former precedents. Complains that he has been condemned as negligent or remiss upon base supposals. *pp. 2½.*
- May 6. 13. Tirone and O'Donnell to Norreys. A gentleman arrived from Lifford. Spain with a message. *Same as No. 14. Copy. p. 3.*
- May 6. 14. Tirone and O'Donnell to Norreys. To assign a time when Lifford. O'Donnell shall attend him towards Connaught. *Copy. p. 3.*
- May 6. 15. Captain Anthony Brabazon to ———. Ferdorough O'Kelly Balanasloy lately made O'Kelly. He doth draw down John Burke's son, to [qy. Bally- take Melleeke. Ambrose O'Madden and Connor O'Kelly ever nasloe]. taken for perfect good subjects, to be looked to in this matter. Doubts the rebels will not observe any peace, unless they have the sword first. *Copy. p. 1½.*
- May 7. 16. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. In favor of the bearer Capt. G. Piggott's widow. *p. 3.*
- May 7. 17. Petition of George Beverley to Burghley. His coming to London. London. to pass his account. Wishes to encrease a remainder of corn at Milford to make a bark's lading. *p. 1.*
- May 8. 18. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. Explains the manner of the Dublin. employment of his son-in-law Sir Henry Warren (son of Mr. Humfrey Warren, an ancient servitor) to the Earl of Tirone. *pp. 2. Incloses,*
18. i. *Hugh Tirone to the Lord Deputy. Is willing to receive sheriffs. Desires they may be indifferent gentlemen between his enemies and him. The Fort of Blackwater. Shane O'Neill's sons. 1595, Nov. 22, Dungannon. Copy. p. 1.*
18. ii. *Sir Henry Warren to the Earl of Tirone. Calls upon him to clear him of the imputation of saying, the fine of 20,000*

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[in this copy it is li. for pounds, but qq. should it not have been cows?] which was proposed to recover Her Majesty's favor was required, rather to make show of Tirone's conformity than of any meaning that he should be charged with it. 1596, April 25, Dublin. Copy. p. 1½.

18. III. Tirone to Sir Henry Warren. Assures him that he never charged him with saying that the fine which is to be given Her Majesty was not meant to be paid. 1596, April 28, Dunganannon. Copy. p. 1.

18. IV. Fra. Stafford to [the Lord Deputy]. News brought to the Newry by a Welshwoman who had attended the last Countess, viz., Bagenall's sister, of the coming of Spaniards. The letter from O'Donnell to Tirone announcing it, lost by the carrier. [Mem. this despatch was stayed for want of wind.] 1596, May 7. Copy. p. 1.

18. v. Fra. Stafford to [the Lord Deputy]. News from Dunganannon by Peter Ranse. Tirone has gone to meet the Spaniards, and commanded all his forces to follow him. 100 shot gone after the Earl from Turlagh M'Henry. 1596, May 8, Newry. Copy. p. 1.

May 9. Dublin. 19. Richard Wallop to Sir Robt. Cecil. To write his letters to the Lord Deputy to further his son to the pension of John Bleeke, lately murdered. p. 1.

May 10. Dublin. 20. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Learns by a merchant of Drogheda that the Spanish ship was dismissed by the Earl of Tirone with all her men. The wind hanging so in the east, doth stay all passage for England. pp. 2.

May 10. Dublin. 21. Sir Geff. Fenton to Sir Rob. Cecil. Must give some extraordinary assurance for their lives to the rebels of Connaught. The Lord Deputy's envy begins to show itself under a cloud. p. 1½.

May 14. Kilmainham. 22. Lord Deputy to Sir Robert Cecil. Arrival of some Spaniards with munition and a great quantity of treasure. Wishes the numbers of soldiers may be completed and victual sent over. Thanks for kind usage of Sir William Clerke. p. 1½. Incloses,

22. I. Mark Linch, Mayor, to [the Lord Deputy]. Arrival of James Blake in a bark from St. Malo's, whom he will endeavour to apprehend according to the Lord Deputy's commands. 1596, May 3, Galway. Copy. p. 1.

22. II. Mark Linch, Mayor, to [the Lord Deputy]. The escape of James Blake (Blage, p. 522, No. 46. IV.), whom he had endeavoured to apprehend. Has arrested his brother Robert Blake, and desires instructions. 1596, May 5, Galway. Copy. p. 1.

May 14. 23. George Beverley to Burghley. Petitions his Lordship to appoint an auditor to whom he may yield account. Allowance to

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himself and clerks. Some money for providing victuals for the north of Ireland. p. 1. *Incloses*,

23. I. *Declaration of corn and victual bought by George Beverley with 1,000l. parcel of a Privy Seal dated 1595-6, March 8. 1596, May 12. pp. 2½.*

23. II. *Lord Deputy Russell to Geo. Beverley. Concerning an allowance of wages to be made to him and others employed at Chester, for the provision and sending of corn and victual into Ireland. 1596, March 29, Dublin Castle. p. ¾.*

May 14.
Dublin.

24. Lord General Norreys to Burghley. Urges the necessity of continuing the office of Constable of Limerick Castle. Recommends John Danett to succeed John Bleeke, murdered, in the same office. *Autog. p. 1¼.*

May 15.
Shandon.

25. Sir Thomas Norreys, Vice-President of Munster, to the Lord Deputy. Great extremity and hard usage of his band. The soldiers very discontented for want of pay. *Copy. p. 1.*

May 16.
Kilmainham.

26. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Contrary winds. The expectation by the rebels of supplies out of Spain is now certainly and from divers parts confirmed. Treasure and victuals to give heart to the soldier. *Autog. p. 1. Incloses*,

26. I. *Fra. Stafford to [the Lord Deputy]. News of the arrival of 8,000 Spaniards in Tirconnell. 1596, May 7, Newry. Copy. p. 1.*

26. II. *Fra. Stafford to [the Lord Deputy]. Arrival of one ship in Loughfoyle. O'Donnell sent three horses for the three Spanish captains. Their message to Tirone that he should not want men and money if it pleased him to accept of their King's offer. 1596, May 8, Newry. Copy. p. 1.*

May 16.
Dundalk.

27. Weston's advertisement of the Earl of Tirone's answer to the Spaniards. The Earl has some knowledge of Weston's being a spy. Tirone and his young lady lie at Castle Roe for a time. They are fishing salmon in the Bann. p. 1.

May 17.
Dublin.

28. Lord General Norreys to Burghley. Connaught matters. The Lord Deputy's hard usage of him. Sir Robert Needham a very young soldier. Prays to be satisfied of his arrearage. pp. 2½. *Incloses*,

28. I. *Tirone and O'Donnell to Norreys. Their answer to the messenger from Spain that they were again received into the favour of their own Princess, and could not satisfy his errands. 1596, May 6, Liffer, i.e., Lifford O'Donnell's House. Copy. p. ½.*

28. II. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord General Norreys. Will send Hen. Hovenden into Connaught. O'Donnell will be very willing to*

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the conclusion of peace. Will not support any man in unreasonable demands. If he can get satisfaction for the harms received at the Newry he will enlarge Phelim O'Hanlon's sons. 1596, May 6. Copy. p. 1.

May 17.
Dublin.

29. Lord General Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. For a supply of his horse. To hasten a perfect direction for Connaught. Some to be provisionally appointed to govern that province for a time. *Hol. p. 1.*

May 17.
Dublin.

30. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Has borrowed 2,000*l.* The Lord General's force to go into Connaught will contain 2,000 foot and 600 horse. Scarcity of victual in the Pale. *Autog. p. 1.*

May 18.
Dublin.

31. Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley. The books of complaint supposed to have been delivered in by the rebels are the device of three or four civil persons, who have contrived them as though they were the grounds of the rebellion. Doubts not to prove them mere untruths. Distress of the wards of Castlebar and Clonigashall. The journey of Sir John Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton into Connaught much slackened. The people of Connaught will seek to retain their new titles of Macs and Oes, with their tainist law. Evil result of rejecting Bingham's advice. *Autog. pp. 2½. Incloses,*

31. I. *Errors and defaults apparently committed in Ireland of late time which concern Sir Richard Bingham. 1595-6, March 11, at Richmond. p. 1¼.*

31. II. *Sir Richard Bingham's answers to those Articles of the 11th of March which may concern him. pp. 2.*

May 19.
Dublin.

32. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. In behalf of Mr. Weston, Alderman of Dublin. He is well worthy the countenancing in a greater matter than his suit for farming the Customs of Dublin. *p. 1.*

May 20.
Dublin.

33. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. Mr. Alexander Cosbie and his eldest son Francis slain at the gate of his house of Stradbally by the protected Mores. Recommends that a sheriff may be appointed to the government of Queen's County, instead of a Governor. *Aut. p. 1.*

May 20.

34. Sir Ralph Lane's answer to the charges against him addressed to Lord Burghley. *pp. 6.*

[May 20.]

35. Petition of Sir Ralph Lane to the Privy Council, on presenting a justification of his late certificate, with account of his proceedings in the whole course of his service as Mustermaster. *p. 1.*

May 20.

Earl of Clanricard to Sir R. Bingham. James Blake, of Galway, and other traitors have gone to the North, which made O'Donnell to make some stay for the course of his journey hither. *Extract. See paper placed May 28, p. 525, No. 53. p. ¼.*

May 21.

36. Warrant to the Exchequer to issue certain money to Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, for the payment of such soldiers

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as shall be discharged and licensed to return into their counties.
Draft.

May 21. 37. Captain Francis Stafforde to Sir Geff. Fenton. The answer of
Newry. Tirone to the Spaniards. Their despatch. O'Donnell is preparing
to meet the Lord General and Fenton in Connaught. All the
Earl of Tirone's rising forth are commanded to attend him. p. 1.

May 22. 38. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. The Earl of Tirone and the
Dublin. rest of the submittees have done nothing to the breach of the con-
clusion made more than a month past. To admonish Marshal
Bagenall, now at Court, not to suffer the outrages and spoils done
against the Earl by those of the Newry to continue. Norreys and
Fenton will draw towards Connaught in seven days. O'Donnell
prepareth a glorious show of his and the Earl's forces, more of
ostentation than to attempt mischief. O'Connor Sligo to be sent
over. pp. 2.

May 22. 39. Sir Edward Moore to Burghley. That his entertainment for
Mellifont. the constableness of the Fort of Philipstown may be answered out
of his own rents for a time. *Seal with arms.* p. 1.

May 22. 40. Examination of the Vicar of Teach Broin by Lough Feabh
Dublin. [Lough Foyle?] before Sir Geff. Fenton. The messages of Tirone
delivered to the Spaniards. Tirone had dismissed many of his men
who were gone into Connaught. When he heard first of the
Spanish ships he was much grieved that his men were gone.
pp. 2.

May 22. Capt. Anthony Brabazon to Sir R. Bingham. Doubts the possi-
bility of peace. Ferdorroggh O'Kelly will give bonnaught to the
Clandowes, whether it be peace or wars. Farriagh M'Hugh
O'Byrne is gone for more men. Would hang Ferdorroggh O'Kelly's
pledge. *Extract. See paper placed 28 May, p. 525, No. 53.* p. 3.

May 24. 41. Sir Ralph Lane to Burghley. Tirone's contentment that he
Dublin. is restored again to the state of a subject. He would do anything
to regain Her Majesty's grace. *Autog.* p. 1. *Incloses,*

41. 1. *Project by Sir Ralph Lane addressed to Lord Burghley,
for making Tirone a most loyal subject, by granting him a per-
petual protection without condition or limitation of time, for his
safe coming, going, or abiding with the State in Ireland, or with
Her Majesty in England.* 1596, May 20, Dublin. pp. 5.

May 24. 42. Sir R. Lane to Burghley. Recommends the project of
Dublin. service contained in Captain Thomas Lee's letter of April 1. p. 1.

May 25. 43. Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy and Council. Will
reform the disordered state of Ireland, with the sword to the
obstinate and with justice to the oppressed. A course of pacifica-
tion. Connaught. If Bingham shall appear guilty he shall be
removed. Norreys and Fenton to be employed into Connaught.

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Sir R. Bingham to tarry at Dublin or remain at Athlone. The faithful Irish commended. Earls of Clanricard and Thomond. Tirone and O'Donnell with the rest to receive their pardon as Norreys and Fenton have accorded to them. A warning for Sir Ralph Lane, the Muster Master. *Minute*. [*Calendared at full, Carew, p. 176, No. 241.*] pp. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

May 25. John Mannaring to Sir R. Bingham. Hugh M'Tirlogh Roe's
Roscommon. answer touching a supply of beeves for the Commissioners Norreys and Fenton. *Extract*. See paper placed at May 28, p. 525, No. 53. p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

May 26. 44. Warrant to the Exchequer to issue certain money to Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, for the payment of such soldiers as shall be discharged and returned into England. [*Corrected Draft.*] p. 1.

May 26. 45. Sir R. Lane to Sir R. Cecil. His project for reducing the
Dublin. Earl of Tirone to obedience. pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

May 27. 46. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Hazard of the kingdom upon
Kilmainham. the knitting up of the peace, if it be treacherous or unsound. His revocation. Very great spoils on Sir Charles O'Carrol's people. Sends his own answers to the errors apart. pp. 3. *Incloses*,

46. I. *Report by Gillaboy O'Flanigane of the intentions of the rebels. They accept this peace treacherously merely to gain time. O'Donnell meaneth to uphold the Macs and Oes, as M'William, M'Dermot, O'Kelly, and the petty lords. Marcus Duffe Linche, of Galway, might find the means to take O'Donnell, who has much confidence in him. John Beagh, merchant, of Strabane, procures powder for the rebels out of Scotland. Sorley boy's son not to be enlarged. 1596, May 12. Copy. pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

46. II. *Mr. William Cosbie to [the Lord Deputy]. Advertises the murder of his father and elder brother with five men, by Owen M'Rory O'More and a great number of rebels. George O'More slain in the combat and divers of the rebels wounded. 1596, May 19. Copy. p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.*

46. III. *Ulick Earl of Clanricard to the [Lord Deputy]. O'Donnell's stay from Connaught in consequence of the arrival of the Spaniards. James Blage doth encourage the traitors to persist in their wickedness. 1596, May 20, Loughrea. p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Incloses,*

46. IV. *Engus Huigin [O'Higgin] to the Earl of Clanricarde. He stayed for his Lordship's letter in Athkin till it was evening. William Burke did not come to him to Moinetermoroghooe. M'William went into Ulster May the 8th, and two Spanish captains and James Blage [Blake, page 518, No. 22. II.], with him on horseback, and 60 Spanish soldiers on foot. But five ships of Spaniards, one landed at Irris and another at the harbour of Killaloe in Tirawley. 1596, May 14, Togher. Copy. p. 1.*

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46. v. *Baron Delvin to the Lord Deputy. The nature of the Spanish promises to Tirone and O'Donnell. The Commission for receiving pledges in the counties of Cavan and Longford to be despatched. 1596, May 15, Clonyn. Copy. p. 1.*

46. vi. *Rice ap Hugh to the Lord Deputy. The Earl of Tirone rode 40 miles from Castle Row upon the Bann to the Lifford to meet the Spanish messengers. He spent two days reading his letters and writing. Treasure left with O'Donnell. The Bishop of Derry and Henry Hovenden at the meeting. 1596, May 18, Ardee. Copy p. 1.*

46. vii. *Capt. Rice Mansell to [the Lord Deputy]. Gillaspick, bastard to the Lord Cantyre, landed in the Red Bay on Saturday with 600 Scots. Information of John Lugg. Glasne Magneise is in hand to entertain 3 or 4 hundred of them. 1596, May 20, Carrickfergus. Copy. p. ¼.*

46. viii. *John Morgan to [the Lord Deputy]. The Spanish gentlemen came from the King to confer with Tirone and O'Donnell how they should proceed in their devilish pretence. Their conclusion is kept very secret. Tirone's daughter sworn not to say anything that was uttered. 1596, May 21, Newry. Copy. p. ¾.*

46. ix. *Orders subscribed by the Lord Deputy and Council against the abuses and extortions of the soldiers. To these orders Sir John Norreys refused to put his hand. They allowed 50 boys and 6 women to attend on every band of 100 soldiers. Any boys or women found over the said number to be committed to gaol till order be taken to execute them by course of martial law. 1596, April 18, Dublin Castle. pp. 2.*

46. x. *Note of the abuses committed by certain soldiers of the Lord General's troop in the county of Meath. 1596, May 22. pp. 3.*

46. xi. *Richard Masterson to the Lord Deputy. Report that James Butler, son to Sir Edmund Butler, is to marry Rory Oge's daughter, sister to the traitor in Leix. [1596, May 25.] Copy. p. ¼.*

46. xii. *Answer of the Lord Deputy Russell to the Articles of 11 March sent out of England by the title of errors and defaults. The cause that the soldiers abandoned Monaghan, neither the persuasion of a silly woman, nor want of a sufficient officer. The executing of M'Mahon against justice and conscience, and placing there officers who by their extortions and violence put the inhabitants in fear of their lives. Sir Edw. Herbert appointed sheriff for seven years. Philip O'Reilly's cause of discontent. Miserable state of the English soldiers afflicted with sickness and poverty. Feagh M'Hugh's only refuge on the top of the highest mountain in Leinster. Supposed causes of the alteration of the minds of the chief rebels. 1596, May. pp. 9¼.*

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1596.
May 27. 47. Lord Chancellor to Burghley. Zealous and honorable affection of the Earl of Kildare, now ready to make his repair into England. His lands wasted and rents diminished. *Autog.* p. 1.
Dublin.
- May 27. 48. Sir R. Bingham to Sir Robert Cecil. The complaints charged upon him by the rebels of Connaught, or rather others in their names. The rebels in action never saw the charges which are merely devised by factious persons about the State [*i.e.*, Court]. Connaught wholly defrayed itself, and in no sort charged Her Majesty. Many Englishmen settled in the Province during the 12 years of Bingham's government. Her Majesty's laws shall no more be heard of amongst the Connaught people through the revival of the tyranny of the Macs and Oes. Much slandered about his receipts. *Autog.* pp. 6. *Incloses*,
48. I. *Answers written by Lord Burghley to the difficulties touching Connaught moved by Sir John Norreys in his letter to Sir R. Cecil, of March. The griefs of the people of Connaught declared to the Lord Deputy and Chancellor at Galway. The placing of wards in the houses of any of the Burkes, &c.* 1596, Apr. 13. *Copy.* p. 1. See above, p. 509, No. 30. I.
48. II. *Sir Richard Bingham's answer to such articles concerning Connaught of 13 April 1596 as were delivered him to answer. His answers to the errors and defaults of the 10th of March referred to.* See above, p. 489, No. 30. pp. 2.
- May 27. 49. Sir H. Bagenall to Sir Robt. Cecil. That he may be continued in the possession of Ballynescanlan until it be re-delivered to the Earl, or the possession of it evicted from him, Bagenall, by Garrett Moore. To have commission for taking up certain rent cows from Magennis, O'Hanlon, and others. Bagenall's augmentation of 20 horsemen. To have the government of Carrickfergus as Charles Eggarton lately had it. p. 1.
Beaumaris.
- May 28. 50. Sir John Norreys to Burghley. Great rain. Cannot have any direction from the Lord Deputy for the Connaught treaty. The matter of pacification receiveth neither furtherance nor despatch. Blake's escape. Absence of O'Connor Sligo. The Lord Deputy carries a very hard hand upon Capt. Sent Leger ever since his employment in the Northern action. Commends the bearer, the Earl of Kildare. pp. 3. *Incloses*,
50. I. *Capt. William Warren to the Lord General Norreys. Cause of his delay. Two other Spanish ships have come into M^r William's country and left some munition. Tirone refused to receive a 100 of their men. 600 Scots swear O'Donnell shall entertain them in despite of him [*i.e.*, O'Donnell himself].* 1596, May 21, *Castell Roe.* *Copy.* p. 1.
50. II. *Capt. Anthony Brabazon to the Lord General Norreys. Has willed the country to prepare a good proportion of beeves.*

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Dares not adventure far from his house. If Norreys come strong he will daunt the Connaught rebels, otherwise they will stand upon proud terms. 1596, May 22, Ballinasloe. Holog. Seal, with arms. p. 1.

May 28. 51. Lord General Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Cannot possibly endure the disgraces openly put upon him by the Lord Deputy, who is no furtherer of the pacification. Norreys blushes to hear the manner of dealing used in matters of justice. *p. 1.*

May 28. 52. Sir H. Bagenall to Sir Robt. Cecil. The bearer, his lieutenant, and divers others who hold lands by lease from Bishop Beaumaris. Long are greatly molested by the now Lord Primate of Armagh. *p. 1.*

May 28. 53. Capt. Anthony Brabazon to Sir R. Bingham. Shane O'Kelly hath burned and broken the great hall at Mullaghmore. *Extract. p. ¼.*

May 29. Thomas Reynoldes to Sir R. Bingham. O'Donnell will be in the Boyle. county of Sligo on Friday next, and meaneth to go to Ballynasloe to meet the Commissioners, but not to make any peace. The strange dealing of Dermot Garrowe. Ambush laid for the Constable of Ballymote. *Copy. p. 1.*

May 29. Lieutenant William Martin to Sir R. Bingham. Letters from the Athlone. Boyle by Mortagh O'Dowde. Fears the loss of the Boyle and Tulsk unless they may be speedily relieved. *Copy. p. 1.*

[May 29.] 54. P. Lord Dunsany to Sir Robt. Cecil. Incloses a letter from In England. Ireland advertising some undutiful behaviour of his son. To be mindful of Dunsany's hard estate. *p. ½.*

May 31. 55. Wages of G. Beverley and other ministers for providing victuals, and shipping the same to several ports in Ireland. *p. 1.*

May 31. 56. Particular of the wages desired by George Beverley and other ministers, between 4 Feb. 1594-5 and 31 May 1596. *p. 1.*

May 31. 57. Declaration of the disbursement and remain of 8,248*l.* received by George Beverley at Chester, between 4th February 1594-5 and 31st May 1596, for provision of grain and victual. *pp. 3½.*

May. 58. Warrant for the wages of George Beverley and others employed in sending victual into Ireland. *p. 1.*

May. 59. The humble petition of the English and Englished of the County of Roscommon, with a brief note of castles, forts, abbeys, and houses of strength surprised, and by treachery taken by the rebels in the County of Roscommon, with the names of their owners or occupiers. *p. 1.*

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1596.

June 1.
Dublin.

1. The Lord General Norreys to Sir R. Cecil. Tirone having sent the King of Spain's letter to the Lord Deputy to see, the Lord Deputy and Council have made stay of the same to the breach of the word of the whole State. Evils likely to result from the same. Will proceed into Connaught to-morrow, although neither furnished with victuals nor carriages, for ten days. Tenor of the King of Spain's letter from Madrid in January, signed Phylippus, and underneath Martinus de Diaques. Cannot get answer or instruction from the Lord Deputy how to deal with the chief of the Burkes in Connaught. Received at Greenwich, 6th June. *Holog.* pp. 4. *Incloses,*

1. I. *Tirone to the Lord General and Sir Geff. Fenton. His anxiety lest O'Donnell or any of Connaught should make stay of the Spaniards. Desires them to prolong the day of their going into Connaught till O'Donnell may put away certain Scots, that have come into his country. 1596, May 25, Castle Rowe. Copy. p. ¾.*

1. II. *Tirone and O'Donnell to the Lord General Norreys. Two more Spanish barks have arrived, bringing the same message as the first. They answered that they were received into the favour of their own Princess, wherein they will continue. 1596, May [received 31], Strabane. Copy. p. ½.*

1. III. *O'Donnell to Norreys. Cannot attend his Lordship in Connaught until he is able to expel some Scots who have landed in three several places in his country. 1596, May 23, Derry. Copy. p. ½.*

1. IV. *Tirone to the Lord General Norreys. Thinks himself not well used by those who urge the matter of the fine upon him. 1596, May 25, Castle Rowe. Copy. p. ¾.*

June 1.
Dublin.

2. Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Answer to the Errors of March 11. The diminution of the forces to be made in the new erection of the Irish bands. Tirone having suffered the King of Spain's letter to be presented to the Lord Deputy and Council, and read, desired it might be returned, or rent and burnt in the presence of the Council. pp. 2. *Incloses,*

2. I. *Draft of a letter left by Secretary Fenton, intended to be sent from the Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council, but not perfected. [1596, May 22.] pp. 4.*

June 1.
Dublin.

3. Sir H. Wallop to [Lord Burghley]. Hard conceit of his and Sir Rob. Gardener's proceedings with Tirone in January. Ten days spent before they could bring the traitors to hearken to a cessation. Burghley to recover for Wallop and Gardener Her Majesty's gracious opinion. pp. 3.

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1596.

June 1.
Dublin.

4. Sir R. Bingham to the Privy Council. Has been detained at Dublin away from his charge almost a month. The rising of Connaught not on account of any his harshness, but to throw off the yoke of English government. Tirone and the rest have signed an instrument assuring the King of Spain of their services. Has been restrained from dealing against the rebels since October. Want of sufficient force. *Autog, Seal with arms. pp. 3. Incloses,*

4. I. *Sir Richard Bingham's advice touching Connaught. With the Lord General's postills. Sir Richard Bingham's answer to the postills, and his second advice, delivered 30 May 1596. 1596, May 30. pp. 2.*

June 1.

5. Lord Deputy and Council to Tirone. Stay of the King of Spain's letter. *Copy. pp. 2.*

June 2.
Kilmainham.

6. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Fears a second supply from Spain is expected by the rebels. The King of Spain's letter delivered to Tirone by Alonzo de Cobos. 1,200 Scots lately arrived. Ill signs of peace. To have victuals and treasure. *pp. 2½. Incloses,*

6. I. *Mark Linch, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Stephen Blage about his merchandise at Tyrawley in Mayo. He has dutifully sent full advertisement of the discourse of the Spaniards. Earl of Huntley has returned to Scotland with 12,000 Spaniards. James Blage has gone into Ulster. Prays final direction for release of the poor Frenchman and his bark that brought James Blage over. 1596, May 23, Galway. Copy. pp. 2. Incloses,*

6 II. *Stephen Blage to his cousin Peter. The Spaniards have brought 100 barrels of powder. Armour for 4,000 men, with a million of gold and silver. They will send over large forces before two months. [Rec. 1596, May 22.] Copy. p. ¾.*

6. III. *Report of Garret (qy. —) [a Dublin Merchant] of such occurrences as he knew at Lisbon. Seventeen ships under the command of one Seveau appointed to convey the Bishop of Killalowe and one Cahil O'Connor, with 12,000 Spaniards, to Ireland, by way of St. George's Channel to Lambay. Bernardin de Mendoza appointed to make after Sir Francis Drake. 1596-5, Jan. 20. Copy. pp. 2¾.*

6. IV. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. Answers their letters of May 11. How he took order that the Spaniards should presently return to their native country. 1596, May 25, Castle Rowe. Copy. p. 1.*

6. V. *King Philip of Spain to the Earl of Tirone. Has heard of his exertions in the Catholic cause. Encourages him to go on, and he shall never want any manner of assistance he can afford him. Latin. 1595-6, Jan. 12-22, Madrid. Indorsed by the Earl thus: "Received at Liffey at the hands of Alonso Cobos the 15 of May 1596." Copy. p. 1.*

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7. Mr. Francis Shaen to Burghley. For perfecting of his grants of the possessions temporal and spiritual in the Priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Clary alias Loughsewdy and all the members thereof. His enemies burned his villages, murdered his people and their wives, torturing some of them, and razed four of his best castles. Loses 4,000*l.* *p.* 1.

June 4.

Dublin.

8. Sir Henry Wallop to [Sir Robert Cecil]. I have so long forborne to write unto you, as I cannot better begin to write now than by craving pardon for using such silence, but withal I must deliver my just excuse, that since the time Her Majesty and the Lords of the Council thought fit to lay so great disgrace on Sir Robert Gardener and me, as by writing hither that our proceedings with Tirone in January last were simple, gross, undutiful, &c., for my part I have neither had comfort or heart to write or do anything else. Howbeit I will not cease to continue, according my duty, the uttermost that this disgrace hath left me able to do, for the furtherance of Her Majesty's service at all times, although exceedingly grieved that hard informations from hence, could be of force (unheard and before answer made) to work so great a condemnation of us, wherein also the least of my grief hath not been my Lord your father's dislike. But all I must and will take with as great humility and patience as I can, having ever this comfort to accompany me, that I never have, nor ever will do anything but with a faithful, true, and zealous disposition to Her Majesty and Her service, and so and no other, were our proceedings with Tirone; the time with our instructions working us to the course we held, all acceptable to the State here then, when the pride of the traitor and the weak estate of the soldier, procured an earnest desire in the Lord Deputy and Council, upon good reason, for the compassing of a cessation which was then brought to pass.

For the state of things here, your Honour hath, from my Lord Deputy and Sir John Norreys, heard more fully than I can advertise what success Sir John's journey to Dundalk had for concluding a peace in Ulster. He is now gone into Connaught, where it is doubted the traitors will stand upon the prouder terms; because, as we are advertised, the Spaniards that were with Tirone and O'Donnell are still hovering on that coast, in all likelihood to expect the success of that business, and as much as they can to animate and stir up the traitors to persist in their rebellion. It is advertised also that the rebels both of Ulster and Connaught, have been contented to receive powder and other munition from them; and as it is of no small importance to be considered, lest the entertaining of this peace by the traitors be only a practice for further mischief, as thereby hoping to draw us to a security or withdrawing Her Majesty's forces into England, whiles in the mean season they may draw hither Spaniards, or otherwise take their own best opportunity when we are least provided for them, on the sudden to unite and join together, and so to enter into action again, to the great danger of the realm, in which they are grown more strong than these many hundred years these Irish have been. The further

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consideration whereof I leave to your Honour's great judgment, and beseech you to be a mean to my Lord your father to deal with Her Majesty for relief of the army though peace be concluded, for all the treasure sent hither since the beginning of the last war, amounteth to no more than will make a full pay till the midst of February last, so as they are behind of their pay for almost four months, and the Queen's charge (besides extraordinaries) since the coming over of the last supplies is about 7,500*l.* a month.

Further I think not fit at this time to trouble you amongst your weighty affairs, knowing that my Lord Deputy doth never leave you unadvertised of all things that happen; therefore I will only now tender unto you this humble and earnest request, that you will not only vouchsafe me the continuance of your own honourable favour, but make me so much further bound unto you, as to draw towards me the good conceiving of my Lord your father, neither of which I desire to hold longer than by my deserts I shall seem worthy. For as I have received many honourable courtesies from your father, and some from yourself, so I will ever acknowledge them, and never be found ungrateful. And this favour, if you shall now vouchsafe, shall by me be esteemed even the greatest your Honour can do me. My Lord Deputy hath since the writing of the former part of this letter received a letter from Sir Edward Moore, and one inclosed from Tirone, wherein he writeth that by reason of a thousand Scots that were landed and come into the Route, he was not at leisure, neither could be this month, for receiving his pardon, which is committed to Sir Edward Moore to carry him, of which bare answer no good construction in my conceiving can be made. *Autog. pp. 3.*

June 4. 9. Brief of the account of Jeffery Johnson and William Bicknell, servants to Sir Henry Wallop, for the disbursement of 2,000*l.* for the horse and foot at Chester. *p. 1.*

June 7. 10. Capt. John Dowdall to Burghley. Tirone and the rebels
Duncannon. furnished with munition from the merchants of every town. The bearer, Mr. Frckelton, will deliver many matters tolerated by the people of Waterford against Her Majesty's service. *p. 3.*

June 8. 11. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Philip
Dublin Castle. O'Reilly hath not delayed to take the name of O'Reilly now that his brother Sir John is dead. Little hope of good to be done in Connaught, notwithstanding Sir Ric. Bingham has remained at Dublin a month. Tirone retains the title of O'Neill with the Irishry and with the State the title of his earldom. Require great forces to retain the realm by war, as the Commissioners are like to break off their treaty. *pp. 7. Inclose,*

11. i. *Sir Edw. Moore to the Lord ———. Tirone delays to appoint a meeting. Awaits further directions. 1596, June 2, Mellifont. p. 3. Incloses,*

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11. II. *Earl of Tirone to [Sir Edward Moore]. Cannot repair to receive his pardon at his hands, or assist in the matters to be concluded between those of Claneboy, the woodmen and others. A thousand Scots landed in the Route and Tirconnell do much hurt. Durance of Phelim O'Hanlon's sons. Cannot deliver the remainder of the beeves to the garrison at Armagh, as 240 beeves have been taken from his own man, Neale O'Quin, by Phelim O'Hanlon's sons. 1596, May 29, Castle Rowe. Copy. pp. 2.*

11. III. *Philip, King of Spain, to the Earl of Tirone. Promises to assist him in every thing. To credit the bearer. 1595-6, Jan. 12-22. Madrid. Latin. Cal. above, p. 527, No. 6. v. Copy. p. ¾.*

11. IV. *Edw. Barrett to Sir Geff. Fenton. O'Donnell has commanded Philip O'Reilly and the rest not to put in pledges until he see what agreement shall be in Connaught. The embassy of Captain Cossmero from Spain to the rebels. 1596, May 2, Carne-macgaule. Copy. p. ¾.*

11. V. *T. Jones, Bp. of Meath to the Lord Deputy. Philip O'Reilly has more mind to settle himself in O'Reilly's seat and renew his old Irish orders than to perform any covenants with the State. 1596, June 4, Ardbrachan. p. 1¼. Incloses,*

11. VI. *Lord of Slane to Thomas Jones, Lord Bishop of Meath. His bad neighbours the Clankies. Philip O'Reilly not to be suffered to get his son the only jewel he maketh account of, and his brother-in-law, one of the Cleries, out of prison. O'Reilly assembles at Mollagh to go to meet the Commissioners at Kells. Capt. Russell musters his company at the hill of Taragh. 1596, June 3, Stephenstone. Copy. pp. 2.*

11. VII. *Lord General Norreys to the Lord Deputy. O'Donnell as bad as the worst. The parley will be drawn to some length. Her Majesty's pinnace and some other bark to beat up into Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly to oppose the Scots' landing. 1596, June 4, Mullingar. Copy. p. 1.*

11. VIII. *Captains Jenkin Conway, John Parker, Theobald Dillon, and Green O'Molloy to [qy. the L. Deputy]. Vain attempt to victual the Boyle. Gathering of the rebels near Tulske. Their proceedings. 1596, June 2, Roscommon. p. 1. Inclose,*

11. IX. *Report of Dimitri di Gion, surnamed Grego, an Italian that escaped from the Spanish ship which arrived in Connaught. 60 companies of Spanish soldiers levied for Ireland. 1596, June 7. pp. 2.*

11. X. *Rice Mansell to the Lord Deputy. Inquisitive conduct of the Spanish captain. Tirone's opinion that they would land at Drogheda or Waterford. The Scots lately landed will not return unless O'Donnell yield them a quarter's pay. Want of munition. 1596, May 26, Carrickfergus. Copy. pp. 2.*

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11. XI. *Charles Eggarton to the Lord Deputy. His own messenger returned from O'Dogherty's country. Certain Spanish leaders have come with colours to train the Irish to the war for a time. Tirone and James M'Connell are like to fall to blows for M'Quillin's land. Tirone hath waged Donnell Gorme M'Connell's son as leader of a hundred Scots which Glas M'Caughlan thought to have drawn unto his help against Magennis. To have direction what shall be done with the Castle of Belfast. 1596, May 27, Carrickfergus. Copy. pp. 3.*

11. XII. *Thomas Reynolds, Constable of the Abbey of Boyle, to Sir R. Bingham. Tirone, O'Donnell, and Maguire, with all the rest of the North, have set their hands to a writing to receive the Spaniards when they come. They have promised to be here within two months. They are already sure of Waterford, Cork, Kinsale, and Limerick. M'William has collected the whole force of his country. Attempt to surprise the Castle of Ballymote. 1596, May 29, Boyle. Copy. pp. 3.*

11. XIII. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. Stay of the King of Spain's letter. 1596, June 1, Dublin. Copy. pp. 2.*

11. XIV. *Speeches of Torilow Duffe M'Quine of Leitrim to Captain John Mainwaring. The rebels mind to conclude a peace to serve till the arrival of the Spaniards. O'Donnell has engaged Scots. 1596, June 3. Copy. p. 1.*

11. XV. *Thomas Reynolds to Lieutenant Martin. Mortough Dowde. Intention of the traitors to spoil the whole country. The Spaniards have promised to make the Earl O'Neill King of Ireland, and there is a crown a-making for him. The county of Sligo would gladly come in. The Spaniards carry with them an English flag. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] meaneth not to make any peace. 1596, June 5. Copy. pp. 2½.*

[Memorandum.—It often happens that inclosures are placed in the order of their dates in this Calendar, and not in the letters which conveyed them. In such cases it is generally to be understood that the letter inclosing has been removed from this collection, and it may very probably be found at Hatfield House, or in the Cottonian Manuscripts, British Museum, or at Oxford. But this is not to be taken as a certain rule, for it appears from the following expression, quoted from the early part of this letter, that all the inclosures were not always mentioned in the letter inclosing them. "We have received divers letters from sundry parts of this realm, some points whereof we have thought meet to impart unto your Lordships by these our letters, and yet withal to send the transcripts of the whole, the more fully and particularly to give your Lordships satisfaction in all." Further there is an indorsement on the above copy of Thomas Reynolds's letter as follows: "This report came to my Lord [Deputy] after the letters written and sealed," from which

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we plainly see that while despatches were waiting for a favourable wind important additions were sometimes made.—H. C. H.]

June 8.
Dublin.

12. Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Neither Tirone nor O'Donnell have a good meaning in this their seeming peace. To move Her Majesty for some large portion of treasure. N.B.—This letter, although dated May 8, was written June 8, and refers to a letter of May 17 as Wallop's last. *pp.* 2½. *Incloses,*

12. 1. *The remain of the treasure with money borrowed of divers persons, and of the issue of the same.* 1596, June 9. *pp.* 8½.

[N.B.—Although this inclosure is dated May 9, it should have been June 9. See the Examinatur, June 8, at page 6.]

June 9.
Kilmainham.

13. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Greatness of Her Majesty's charge this one year. Sir Richard Bingham's desire to be heard. The unkindness between the Lord President Norreys and him. *pp.* 5.

June 9.

14. Donoghe O'Conor Slygo to Sir Robert Cecil. Sends certain books touching Sir Richard Bingham and his brother Sir George Bingham. *Autog.* *p.* ¾.

June 10.
Kilmainham.

15. Lord Deputy to Sir Rob. Cecil. There is no meaning in the treacherous Earl to become a dutiful subject. Thanks for favour showed to Sir William Clark. *Holog.* *pp.* 2.

June 10.

16. George Beverley to Burghley. Auditing of his accounts. To have license to depart and take care of some remain of victual at Chester and elsewhere, which he fears will decay. *p.* ½.

June 11.
Dublin.

17. Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. The composition of Connaught abolished the barbarous Irish customs there. His study of the public benefit and the tranquility of the country. *Aut.* *pp.* 2.

June 12.
Dublin.

18. Sir Ralph Lane to Sir Robert Cecil. Urges a project for breaking off the Earl of Tirone from the rest of the rebels. His servant John Parris. Captain Thomas Lea to be reconciled to Her Majesty. *p.* 1¾.

June 12.
His House
without Alders-
gate, London.

19. Sir William Fytzwylliam to Sir Robert Cecil, in favour of Captain Humfrey Willis. *p.* ½.

June 13.
Castle Rowe.

20. Earl of Tirone to Captain W. Warren. Hopes the stay of the King of Spain's letter may be a warning to him not to urge his friend hereafter in anything that may be to his prejudice. Relation of Shane O'Donilly (O'Donnelly). *Copy.* *p.* 1.

June 15.
Dublin Castle.

21. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. For a supply of munition. Decayed stores. *p.* 1. *Inclose,*

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21. I. *An estimate of store at Dublin the last of May. With a supply necessary to be sent out of England, under the hand of Sir G. Bouchier. 1596, May 31. p. 1.*

[*Note.*—The date of this despatch has been altered from June 1 to June 15. Sir John Norreys signs it as one of the Council, he left Dublin to settle the affairs in Connaught, June 2, and writes from Roscommon, June 15. It is evident, therefore, that it was kept back, but why does not appear.—H. C. H.]

June 15.
Dublin.

22. Sir Richard Bingham to [qy. Burghley]. Henry Malbie's slanderous inference that Conhour M'Dermond's coming in was impeded by Bingham. James Black persuades the people to yield to the King of Spain. If the rest of the realm had been as well governed as Connaught, Her Majesty needed not to have sent Her treasure out of England these late peaceable years. pp. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses,*

22. I. *Answer of Sir R. Bingham to a most untrue information delivered to the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor, in December 1595, by Mr. Malby and Robert Nugent. Malby's confirmation of the articles. Sir R. Bingham's exceptions to this supposed confirmation. 1596, June 15. pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

22. II. *Brief of 17,893l. 4s. 10d., defrayed by Sir Richard Bingham for the extraordinary charges of the wars against the Burkes, Scots, O'Flaherties, Brian Oge O'Rourke, Magwire, and O'Donnell, and the wards of certain of Her Majesty's Castles, from 1585 to 1596. pp. 3.*

June 15.

23. Sir Richard Bingham's answer to a most untrue information. *Cal. above, No. 22. I. pp. 2.*

June 15.

Roscommon.

24. Sir John Norreys to Sir Robert Cecil. Finds little appearance of conformity in this barbarous people. Tirone's motion for 50 horse. O'Connor Sligo's absence hinders the pacification. *Hol. pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

June 15.

Camp upon the
Maghera, in
Connaught.

25. Sir John Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley. Their letters to the chief rebels, namely, O'Rourke, the Burkes, the O'Kellies, the O'Conors, the M'Dermods. They are so tied to O'Donnell by oath that they will not come till he comes. Will attempt to get some of their cows to sustain the army. Complain that the State will not assist them with counsel in main and principal points, and that they will not send the directions brought over from Her Majesty, delivered at Dublin nine days since. Sir Thomas Norreys, the Earls of Thomond and Clanricard, and the Lord Barry have joined them. pp. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Incloses,*

25. I. *O'Rourke to the Lord General Sir John Norreys. Cannot furnish 150 beeves. Prepares to meet Norreys on O'Donnell's coming to Connaught. 1596, June 8, The Brenny. Copy. p. 1.*

25. II. *Theobald Burke to the Lord General. To defer the meeting from the 9th to the 18th while he may prepare complaints and*

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grievances. Will meet at Athlone. 1596, June 8, The Camp. Copy. p. 1.

25. III. *Ferdorro O'Kelly to the Lord General. Will not agree to have the meeting any further than Athlone. 1596, June 8. Camp. Copy. p. 1.*

25. IV. *William Taaffe's report of his interview with Hugh M'Tyrrelaghe Roe O'Conor on this side Cluonybyrn. 1596, June 15. p. 1.*

25. V. *Lord Deputy Russell to the Lord General Norreys. Does not think it needful to send him a copy of the letters delivered him from Her Majesty. 1596, June 7, Kilmainham. Copy. p. 1.*

25. VI. *Some matters of doubt touching the business of Connaught, proponed to the Lord Deputy and Council by Sir John Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton. 1596, June 1. p. 1½.*

June 16. 26. *Sir G. Bowrchier to Burghley. For a survey to be made of Dublin. the decayed munition. Autog. Seal. p. 1.*

June 16. 27. *Report of Baron Elliott, of the Exchequer, of words spoken to [Newry.] him at the Newry by M'Donnell, chief of Tirone's galloglas. Very doubtful whether the peace will hold. June 29. Copy. Cal. below, No. 44. I., p. 541. p. 1½.*

June 18. 28. *Sir R. Bingham to Burghley. Sir John Norreys and Sir Geff. Dublin. Fenton, his adversaries, are appointed to hear the complaints against him in Connaught. Malby's suggestions were grounded on the hearsay of traitors. Beseeches Burghley that the hearing of his causes may be absolutely referred to the Lord Deputy and the whole Council. Autog. p. 1.*

June 20. 29. *Lord General Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton, Commissioners Camp at Killagh. for the pacification of Connaught to the Lord Deputy and Council. Inconvenience experienced for want of important directions from the State. Biscuit and beer to be stapled at Athlone. To have a relation of Sir Robert Gardener's conferences with the Privy Council in England touching Connaught matters. The book of complaint of the Burkes and others in Mayo. Hear that O'Donnell has passed Sligo. The Mayor of Galway has sent out some victuallers to the Camp. Copy. pp. 2.*

June 22. 30. *Lord Deputy to Burghley. It may please your Lordship. I Kilmainham. understand since the last despatch that about the ninth of this present Sir Edward Moore went to Dundalk, and from thence to the Newry, about which place he hath ever since remained with the Earl of Tirone's pardon, to deliver the same unto him, and with the rest of the Commissioners to draw in the woodmen of Killulto, Kilwarren, and the parts thereabout, as they had special commission to do upon their repair unto them and their humble submissions made; but I cannot hear as yet that either the Earl hath been with*

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them, or so much as sent to require his pardon at their hands, or that any of those woodmen came in to them, as was here expected that they would; only yesterday I heard it reported by Mr. Justice Welsh that Sir Edward is returned to Dundalk without doing anything therein. I understand further by letters from the Bishop of Meath, who with the Lords of Delvin, Killeene, and Slane had like commission to deal with the O'Reillies in the Brenny, and with the O'Ferralls and others in the Annaly; that Philip, having taken the name of O'Reilly, as was showed unto your Lordship by the last, and by that means gotten an authority and command over the rest, doth still defer his coming to them, and the principal of the O'Ferralls named Rosse, with whom it seemed they were grown to some conclusion, is fallen back, as appeareth by that letter, and hath since committed some foul outrages, wherein his brother Cahill, being a special actor, was lighted on by two of the Nugents, as by their enclosed report may appear; and being on Sunday night brought wounded to the castle of Dublin by them, did there of his hurts the next morning die. By two letters from the Earl of Tirone, which by a pursuivant the 19th he sent hither, in answer of two former sent unto him from hence, it appeareth how slightly he regardeth our request for beeves for the relief of Her Majesty's garrison at Armagh, and what exceptions he taketh to our stay of the King of Spain's letter sent to him, and by him to us by his servant, as the last despatch did inform your Lordship, being greatly offended, as it seemeth that we should detain the said letter for Her Majesty and your Lordship's satisfaction; though himself before doth acknowledge it to be the only means to clear him of all imputations and accusations of combination and practice with Spain; and charging us with matter most untrue touching Captain Warren, doth yet omit to make answer to those two material points of our letter, wherein we desired to be satisfied about the message delivered him by Alonso de Cobos, who brought that letter, and the answer he returned to the King. Forasmuch, therefore, as out of Connaught I do not yet understand, that any of those rebels are come in to the Commissioners, it being now full 20 days since their departure hence, I have thought meet in discharge of my duty, to advertise your Lordship particularly of these things, and withal to make known that I conceive these delays are done of purpose to win time in hope of forces from Spain, which by the end of harvest they expect, as some advertisements do still confirm, which herewithal I send unto your Lordship, together with two letters of the Earl's worth the noting, wherein at the beginning he useth the title of O'Neill, and in the end subscribeth but Tirone, leaving them both most cunningly without date, that the time when they were written not appearing he might never be charged therewithal, though they were done since his receiving into grace. By reason of these delays I am in doubt that the army now in Connaught with the Commissioners will be enforced to break very shortly, for lack both of victuals and money, for so their own letters do import, which yesterday from them I did receive. I must therefore still humbly pray your

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Lordship, that we may speedily be supplied from thence of both, our present necessity being such as by our last joint letter we made known; as also that your Lordship would be pleased to be a mean that such forces may be put in readiness, as by our said joint letter we held necessary, if this peace in Connaught be not concluded, whereof we can yet discern small or no likelihood. Thus much of this letter being despatched, I received a packet from Sir Robert Cecil, whereby finding that no part of the horsemen late appointed to come hither were staid by any order from your Lordship, as we here did certainly conceive; I humbly desire they may therefore be sent speedily, both for a stay whatsoever may fall out, and in the meantime for a countenance to the service, the better to draw on the peace, if it would please God to bless us with a sound peace. Soon after with the arrival of the treasure, I received your letter of the fourth signifying Her Majesty's pleasure touching the issuing thereof, which I will very carefully observe, and acquaint Mr. Treasurer therewithal. *Autog. pp. 4. Incloses,*

30. I. *Thomas Jones, Bishop of Meath, to the Lord Deputy. Rosse O'Ferrall has no good meaning to perform the covenants of peace promised by his brother Edmund Reogh. 1596, June 18 Copy. p. 1. Incloses,*

30. II. *Rosse O'Ferrall to Richard Nugent, his cousin. He will put in another pledge if he may have the benefit of his patent, as he was promised before O'Neill, and be borne withal as the rest of the Irishry. Inclosure in 1596, June 18. p. ½.*

30. III. *Edmund Nugent and Edward Nugent to the Lord Deputy. How they rescued a prey from Cahil O'Ferrall and took the said Cahil prisoner. His people offered 400 cows for his liberty. His wealth and means to do hurt. 1596, June 21, Dublin. Copy. p. 1.*

30. IV. *Earl of Tirone to [the Lord Deputy?] To be excused for not sending 500 beeves to Armagh, having lost in time of the cessation 4,000*l.* of which he can get no restitution. 1596, June 11, The Bann side. p. 1.*

30. V. *Earl of Tirone to the Lord Deputy and Council. Their breach of Her Majesty's word in staying the King of Spain's letter which he sent to show them, but not to have copied. 1596, June 11, Castle Rowe. Copy. pp. 2½.*

30. VI. *Capt. Charles Eggarton to [the Lord Deputy]. Parley with Shane M'Brian. The Spaniards threatened that their King would banish Tirone as well as the Englishmen if he would not join their forces when they come to the conquest of Ireland. Laghlen O'Hanlon reckons Tirone will never be true to Her Majesty. The Earl is assembling all his forces to banish James M'Sorley. 1596, June 7, Carrickfergus. Copy. p. 1.*

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30. VII. *Captain Rice Mansell to [qy. the Lord Deputy]. Tirone told Manus O'Cane that the Spaniards would land this summer in Carrickfergus. 1596, June 8, Carrickfergus. Copy. p. 1½.*

30. VIII. *Francis Stafford to [the Lord Deputy]. Want of victuals at the Newry, Carlingford, and Armagh. Tirone draweth his forces to make a journey upon James M'Surlee Boy M'Donnell. M'Quillin has recovered a fort which was in James's possession. 1596, June 10. Copy. p. 1.*

30. IX. *Thomas Wadding, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. Report of a merchant arrived from Lisbon of great preparations suddenly made upon news that Cadix was taken. Expectation at Lisbon of messages from the Earl of Tirone. 1596, June 15, Waterford. Copy. p. 1.*

30. X. *Walter Brady to [qy. the Lord Deputy]. Understands by his spies that the Irishry's meaning is to draw in the Spaniard to maintain them in their wicked actions. 1596, June 16, Drogheda. Copy. p. ¼.*

30. XI. *Tirone to James O'Ferrall, son to Donnell, to yield right unto Edmund Nugent. p. ¼.*

30. XII. *Tirone to every man that will be advised by him. Not to do harm to the sons of Christopher Fitz Robert Oge Nugent. p. ¼.*

30. XIII. *Lord General Norreys to the Lord Deputy. To give his countenance to the son of Sir John O'Reilly, deceased, against his uncle Philip. The rebels seek to feed us with the opinion of O'Donnell's coming. Sent out 400 foot and 100 horse last night to arrest some of the rebels' cows. 1596, June 15, Camp two miles beyond Roscommon. Copy. p. 1.*

30. XIV. *Lord General Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton to the Lord Deputy. The supposed M'William is working to be divorced from his wife, Beetogh's sister. His son to be stayed in the English Pale. Victuals to be stapled at Athlone and Limerick. Have taken a prey of 500 cows from the O'Kellies. 1596, June 17. Copy. pp. 2.*

June 22. 31. Lord Deputy to Sir Rob. Cecil. Tirone seeketh nothing but
Kilmainham. to win time, and hath been promised forces from Spain. The pride of the Earl and the traitors of Ulster cannot be brought down but by bringing of Scots by a commander known to be well affected to Her Majesty's service. Desires to be revoked. Gives Sir John Norreys his way more than any man of spirit or valour would Holog. pp. 3.

June 22. 32. Lord Deputy to Sir Rob. Cecil. Delays of all the Irish to
Kilmainham. come in to the Commissioners. Only force will reduce them to obedience. Intolerable charge of war. Desires the remainder of the horsemen may be hasted over. Autog. pp. 2.

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June 22. 33. Commissioners in Ireland for taking the account of the
Dublin. Master of the Ordnance to Burghley. Sir George Bowrchier's
account for two years ended Sept. 30, 1594. *Autogs.* p. 2.
- June 22. 34. Thomas Wadding, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. News from
Waterford. Lisbon. A patasho bound for the Earl of Tirone with 1,000
muskets, 1,000 pikes, and one Portugal million of treasure.
Two more patashos with like lading, one at Santander and
another at Corunna. The merchant said further that the
Earl of Tirone is to send his son as a pledge to the King of
Spain in the patasho of Lisbon, for security and performance of
such promises as he made to him. Certain flyboats from the Low
Countries discharged at Lisbon about muskets, which were put up
in storehouses there. One of the company of one of the said
flyboats that brought the munition for Lisbon, being met in the
narrow seas by certain English ships, told that they were bound
for Rochelle; by means whereof, and of a piece of money paid to
the Englishmen, they were suffered to pass without search of their
lading. *Another copy below, p. 543, No 44. XI. Copy. p. 1½.*
- June 24. 35. Sir R. Bingham to Queen Elizabeth. It may please your
Dublin. most excellent Majesty, presuming not long since to write my
humble letter unto your Majesty as the only defence of my innocency,
wherein I humbly craved your Highness to suspend your princely
judgment of me, and to continue me in your Majesty's good opinion
till I might be heard what I could answer in my own defence;
whereupon it pleased your Majesty of your princely bounty and
clemency to grant direction unto the Lord Deputy and Council
here for the hearing and examining of the matters informed against
myself, I and my accusers face to face, and not to condemn me
unheard; for which and all other your Majesty's most princely and
bountiful favours to me extended, I will ever rest upon the knees
of my heart most truly and faithfully to pray for your Majesty
long to reign over us, with increase of all happy and blessed joys,
most humbly assuring your Majesty that I have in all truth and
sincerity served your Majesty with less charges and greater travail
than any else within this realm, and without either bribing or
extorting, or underhand plotting with the traitors or others, what-
soever is contrarily said of me to your Majesty. For though it
hath been informed to your Majesty that my seeking after riches
and taking men's lands, have provoked the people to rebel, it
doth plainly appear the cause to be far otherwise, and the revolt,
to come from Ulster, desiring to cast off the yoke of obedience to
your Majesty and all civil rule and government, and to be freed with
Ulster, for I never meddled with any their lands or goods, or sought
any benefit amongst them, otherwise than to perform my bounden
service to your Majesty, holding myself contented with your Majesty's
entertainment. But (my most gracious Sovereign) the complainants
be a most faithless people and rebellious, such as always (since

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any civil government was established amongst them) have yearly in one degree or other conspired against your Majesty as well before my time as since, namely, drawing in of Scots, practising with the foreign enemy in the parts beyond sea, having Romish bishops of their nation still amongst them and resorting to them, murdering and expelling whole companies of English soldiers by treachery, and always ready to assist any rebellious action, striving for the subversion of your Majesty's most mild government so much, as no rebels, more especially the Burkes, who (God and your Majesty be thanked) were never so weak as at this instant, if they were not assisted by the northern traitors; I confess (most gracious Sovereign) to have endeavoured the pulling of them down by justice, but with more lenity and favour than they will ever be worthy of; otherwise it could not have been possible for me to have held out the government so long without putting your Majesty to any extraordinary charges, as (God be thanked) in these 12 years past, whether peace or wars, I have not. But whereas yearly before my time the Province stood your Majesty in 2,500*l*. and many times above, which was defrayed by your Majesty's Treasure out of England; for my time the same hath discharged itself, and a charge of 20,000*l*. extraordinarily besides, by my careful husbandry, of which I might have enriched myself, if I had more desired wealth than the true performance of your Majesty's service. But these things haply have not been made known to your Majesty; but instead thereof many supposed crimes and offences committed by me and my friends, whereby to supplant me of your Majesty's favour. But if it may stand with your Majesty's princely pleasure to license me to come over to your Highness, I can truly lay before your Majesty the insufficiency in the course held in this action, by which Connaught is thus fallen; for if my advice and offer had been taken, this Province would have been first assured from Ulster, and made a mean and help to conquer Ulster, which now are adhered one with the other through that default, which I both foresaw and warned the Council here of, by sundry speeches and writings in time convenient to have prevented all; but neither could I be supplied as I wished, or that performed which I knew was most requisite, till it was too late. But (most gracious and dread Sovereign) such is the malice and practice of my adversaries for doing your Majesty true and sincere service, that notwithstanding my often petitions and requests, both by word and writing, to have a time assigned me by the Lord Deputy and Council for the trial of my causes, yet I could not be admitted any, having my answers ready to as many articles as were delivered me at least these four months past, in which meanwhile some of them have laboured a new direction from your Majesty, taking the hearing and examining of the said imputations from the Lord Deputy and Council, and procured the same to Sir John Norreys and Sir Geoffrey Fenton, who are not indifferent commissioners for me; for (most gracious Queen) the one of them seeketh my remove, to establish his brother in the government there, and the other hath been my opposite adversary

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at least these seven years, myself never deserving the same; wherefore I do in all humbleness appeal unto your Majesty, most humbly craving that under the wings of your royal protection I may be shielded, so long as my causes shall be just and good; and of your princely bounty I most earnestly beg upon the knees of my heart, that it would please your Majesty to grant that the hearing of the imputations against me may eftsoons be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council, before whom if I appear guilty in any degree, I desire no favour but severe punishment; or at the least that two other of the Council may be joined with Sir John Norreys and Sir Geoffrey Fenton; for (most dread Sovereign) two may be sooner misled than four, especially when the parties are affectionate and not competent. But in this action I am most unchristianly sought upon, as hated only for doing your Majesty true and dutiful service; and to the end I may purge myself of all crimes thus maliciously charged on me, and truly inform your Majesty of the state of things here (which I doubt not but shall be very available for your Highness' general service) I humbly crave license to repair to your Majesty; and afterwards I shall be ready most dutifully to serve your Majesty as the same shall vouchsafe, or leave this place to some other, seeing I am so much maligned at more regarding your Majesty's princely favour than it or anything else in the earth; and accordingly in my just and good occasions I do in all humbleness presume on the same, never in all my life having deserved the contrary, being now grown into years and destitute of those honourable friends about your Majesty which I was wont to have; and therefore appeal to your Majesty's accustomed goodness, humbly hoping in your princely bounty and clemency that I shall not be so disgraced as to be turned over to unequal Commissioners, but my former services remembered. And yet if I have done anything reprovable I desire no favour. And further I most humbly beseech your Majesty that if it be your gracious pleasure to remove me, that it would please the same to write your princely letters to the Lord Deputy and Council that I be well dealt withal, as is befitting to a gentleman of my place and service, most faithfully assuring your Majesty that I have in all truth and sincerity carried myself in all my actions as became a magistrate of my place; and if my advice had been taken things here would have fallen out far more honourable for your Majesty, and less chargeable both to your Highness and your subjects; for I did never use underhand plotting with the rebels, as your Majesty hath been most unchristianly informed, for I will never be the man to carry fire in one hand and water in the other. *Autog. pp. 2.*

June 24.
Dublin.

36. Sir R. Bingham to Sir R. Cecil. Hears that his causes are referred to the examining of Sir John Norreys, who works his remove to establish his brother in the government, and Sir Geff. Fenton, his opposite enemy for seven years. Has entreated Mr. Michael Stanhope to solicit in his behalf, all his own friends being dead but Burghley. *Autog. p. 1.*

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June 24. 37. Warrant from the Lord Deputy and Council to Sir Rob. Gardener, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Bench, to forbear proceeding against Sir Charles O'Carrol till Crastino Animarum. *p. 3.*
Dublin.
- June 25. 38. Walter Chatfyld to Burghley, for the Bishopric of Kilmore. *Autog. p. 1.*
- June 26. 39. Prices of corn at Chester and Milford by George Beverley. *p. 1.*
- June 27. 40. Lady Wolley to Burghley. Incloses the letter written long since by the Earl of Ormond to Mr. John Wolley, the secretary for the Latin tongue, together with a copy of Ormond's letter to the Queen. *p. 1.*
- June 27. 41. Examination of Henry Dowdall before the Lord Deputy and Council. Tirone's Irish letter to O'Rourke touching Capt. Warren. Barrels of powder, muskets, and lead concealed in an island. Imprisoned by Connor Roe 14 days as an English spy. *Copy. pp. 3.*
Dublin.
- June 27. 42. Captain F. Stafford to Burghley. Has the command of the Newry, Carlingford, and Armagh in Sir Henry Bagenall's absence. Important information given by George Cawill. *Aut. pp. 2½. Incloses,*
Newry.
42. I. *Declaration of George Cawill, who was present at the conference between the Earl of Tirone and Alonzo de Cobos on Wednesday and Thursday the 5th and 6th of May. Spaniards landed at Nichelly Begg in Tirconnell. The Spaniards first landed at Kellybegg (now Killibeggs). Tirone, O'Donnell, Cormock the Earl's brother, Old O'Kain and his brother, Art O'Hagan, the Seneschal O'Hagan, Tirone's mother, and Salomon the old O'Neill's [T. Lynagh] secretary, dine with Alonzo de Cobos, May the 5th. 1596, June 24. pp. 10.*
- June 28. 43. William Saxey to Burghley. Indictment of John Fitz Edmund Fitzgerald, of Clone, in the county of Cork. He is ill-affected to the State. *Autog. pp. 3. Incloses,*
Youghal.
43. I. *The traitorous speeches of John Fitz Edmond Fitzgerald against the Queen and the Englishmen. p. 1¾.*
43. II. *The words of the Statute of Ireland, entitled an Act of Slander, made anno 28 Hen. VIII. p. ¾.*
- June 29. 44. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. There is no cause to hope that a peace will be concluded in Connaught. The rebels undoubtedly rest upon hopes of assistance from Spain. Tirone's pardon passed the great seal May 12. Philip O'Reilly's dispute touching the razing of Brady's Castle at the Cavan. The new title of O'Reilly cast upon him by the country. Forces to be sent. *Autogs. pp. 6. Incloses,*
Dublin Castle.
44. I. *Mr. Baron John Elliott of the Exchequer's report of speeches uttered before him by M'Donnell, chief of the Earl of Tirone's*

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galloglas. Chief cause of the rebellion was for religion. The Ulster men were told how meritorious it were to establish the same throughout the realm. M'Donnell had heard much of the Spaniards' cruelty and bloody disposition. 1596, June 16 [Newry]. Copy. p. 1½.

44. II. The Lord of Louth, Sir Edward Moore, and Baron John Elliott of the Exchequer to the Lord Deputy and Council. Their employment in the Ulster causes. M'Cartan and Art M'Baron rest upon the Earl's peace. The Captains of Killultagh and Kilwarlin and the rest of the woodmen have returned no answer. Book of the several stealths and spoils done upon the subjects by the Earl's people. The bearer Baron John Elliott. 1596, June 21, The Newry. p. . Incloses,

44. III. Earl of Tirone to Sir Edw. Moore. Will refer the matter of his treatment touching the King of Spain's letter to Her Majesty. James M'Sorley Boy M'Donnell not likely to give M'Quillin anything. 1596, June 11, Castle Rowe. Copy. p. 1½.

44. IV. Earl of Tirone to Sir Edw. Moore. Will repair to his presence as soon as he may be rid of the trouble of the Scots. 1596, June 13, Castle Rowe. Copy. p. 1.

44. V. Tirone to Sir Edw. Moore. Will do his best endeavour for the return of Angus M'Connell and the Scots into Scotland to prevent any sinister reports. Moore to forbear the time of meeting till Tirone shall send him word. 1596, June 16, Castle Rowe. Copy. p. 1.

44. VI. Tirone to Sir Edw. Moore. Will shortly remove to Dungannon, and will then appoint a meeting. 1596, June 22, Castle Rowe. Copy. p. 1.

44. VII. Earl of Tirone to the Lord General Norreys. Has advised O'Donnell to show the Burkes and others in Connaught the way for their conformity. 200 Scots went a few days since into Sir John O'Dogherty's country. Angus M'Connell himself is to come to the Route. 1596, June 16. Copy. pp. 2.

44. VIII. Lord Deputy and Council to the Earl of Tirone. Have thought good to transmit to the Queen the letter sent from the King of Spain. Tirone's servant and Capt. William Warren have faithfully discharged Tirone's instructions as to burning and rending the letter. 1596, June 1, Dublin. Copy. p. 1½.

44. IX. Thomas Jones, Bishop of Meath, and Lords Delvin and Killeen to the Lord Deputy. Philip O'Reilly refuses to rebuild Brady's Castle in the Cavan. His resolution not to put in any pledges unless the Lord Deputy and Council suffer him to be O'Reilly. Edmund O'Reilly, Mulmorey son to Sir John O'Reilly. 1596, June, Kells. Copy. pp. 6.

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44. x. *Examination of Henry Dowdall. The Spaniards promised to land 6,000 men about Galway, and to bring plenty of money and munition. O'Rourke and O'Connor going to meet O'Donnell with 600 foot and 80 horse. 1596, June 27, Dublin. Copy. pp. 3.*

44. xi. *Thomas Wadding, Mayor, to the Lord Deputy. 1596, June 22, Waterford. [Probably inclosure in June 29; see what is said in the Lord Deputy Russell's letter to Burghley dated July 9.] Cal. above, p. 538, No. 34.*

44. xii. *Sir Thomas Colclough to the Lord Deputy. Assembly of Felim M'Feagh and the principal followers of Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne, Ony M'Rory Oge, Gerald M'Murtagh, and Murtagh Oge with 100 more in the Briskillo. Piers Butler of Roscrea, John Butler Fitz Piers, Lord Mountgarrett, and Redmond Keating suspected of being their confederates. Gerald M'Bryan and his brother Morish Kavannagh, sworn to Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. 1569, June 23, Tintern. Copy. pp. 3.*

44. xiii. *John Morgan to the Lord Deputy. The Chanter of Armagh's report. The Connaught rebels will make no peace unless Her Majesty will yield to many dishonorable demands. Henry Oge M'Henry M'Shane and Conor Roo Maguire say the Spaniards will land near the Newry a fortnight after Lammass. George Cowell talked with the Spaniards, and should be detained. 1596, June 23, Newry. Copy. pp. 2.*

44. xiv. *Lord General Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton to the Lord Deputy and Council. Captains SentLeger and Brabazon sent to treat with the supposed M'William at Ballin Roape. M'William did blot out his name from the Articles he had subscribed. Doubt of a good conclusion. Suspect O'Donnell's sincerity. Three or four pinnaces and the Poppinjay to scour the coast. Can find none in camp to translate the Irish letters from Tirone to O'Donnell and M'William. The Mayor of Galway has furnished 200l. for the army. 100 beeves sent from Clanricarde, 400 from Thomond. June 25, Camp at Kinlaghe. Copy. pp. 3. [It would seem from the language of July 9 that this was transcribed after the closing of this packet, but forwarded with it.]*

44. xv. *Hugh O'Donnell to the Lord General and Sir Geff. Fenton. Will not deliver in his pledge till the Gentlemen of Connaught be agreed with. Will agree both for himself and the rest as Tirone will lay down. 1596, June 26. Copy. p. 1.*

44. xvi. *Hugh O'Donnell to the Lord General Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton. To know what the gentlemen of these parts may trust unto. He is not able to restrain them from doing hurt. 1596, June 26, The Camp. Copy. p. ½.*

June 29.
Dublin.

45. *Sir H. Wallop to Burghley. Money reserved for payment of such as shall be discharged. Doubts of any peace. The muster-master's book and certificates of victuals and munition. p. 1½. Incloses,*

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45. I. *Certificate of such borrowed money and other sums as is paid out of 12,000*l.* of the Privy Seal of 27 May 1596. Remainder 5,717*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.* pp. 6.*

[June 29.] 46. Remembrances touching Sir Henry Wallop's account. Some fraudulent dealing touching country tickets to be examined. Found with papers of June 29. *p.* 1.

June 30. 47. Lord Deputy to Burghley. Nine months spent in cessations
Kilmainham. and treaties of peace, in which have grown our greatest loss. Tirone feareth that the King's letter detained will be used as a mean to discredit him in Spain. Horse to be sent over from Chester, and a good force beside to be put in readiness. *Autog. pp.* 2½. *Incloses,*

47. I. *Examination of George Cavell as to the interview between Tirone and the Spaniards. Roll of Irish in order of dignity, Tirone, O'Donnell, Cormock the Earl's brother, O'Rourke, Magwire, M'William, &c. Cormock's demand to have 500 footmen in pay of the King of Spain. Tirone's jealousy at his Lady having a sight of the Phoenix feather. Cahil O'Connor too sick to continue his voyage. 1596, June 24. pp.* 11.

47. II. *Occurrents from the county of Wexford. Rory Oge's son passed over Catherlagh Bridge to join Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. Garrett M'Arte M'Kill, a good liver twenty years, has joined Feagh also, his grandfather was O'Murrough. The Cavanaghs show pride and alteration. One Piers Butler has sworn great friendship with Donill Spaniaghe. James Butler shall marry the sister of Rory Oge's son. Hope of a day upon the English. 200 shot out of Ulster promised to Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne. 1596, June 27. pp.* 3.

June 30. 48. Lord Deputy to Sir Rob. Cecil. Tirone expecteth to be sup-
Kilmainham. plied with forces out of Spain by August, and upon their arrival will send his son to the King for a pledge. The Earl doth exceedingly storm (a thing rare and unusual with him) that they detained the King of Spain's letters. *p.* 1½.

June 30. 49. Sir C. O'Carrolle to Sir Rob. Cecil. Further proceedings of
Dublin. his adversary deferred till Crastino Animarum. Extreme prosecutions by the Earl of Ormond because he will not acknowledge that his country Ely O'Carrol is within the County Palatine of Tipperary. Prays the same may be made shire ground and annexed to the King's County. *Aut. p.* 1.

June. 50. Joane Grymsdich, widow, to Lord Burghley. For letters to the Lord Deputy and Commissioners to suffer the passing of a lease of the Custom of Dublin for 21 years to her use and her children's. *p.* 1.

June. 51. Petition of Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley. That Sir Rob. Gardener and Sir Anthony SentLeger may be joined with Sir John Norreys and Sir Geff. Fenton who are not indifferent Commissioners for his causes. *p.* 1.

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Young, Richard, information by, 219.

Z.

Zealand, 205.

"Zabra," the, a Spanish galleon, loss of,
 294.

ERRATA.

- Page 4, line 7, for *douhtful* read doubtful.
Page 4, line 5 from bottom, for *charageable* read chargeable.
Page 13, line 18, for *allowaunce* read allowance.
Page 34, line 26, for *must* read most.
Page 55, line 10, for *marks* read marks.
Page 127, line 2 from bottom, for *Lordy* read Lord.
Page 167, line 12, for Marguire read Maguire.
Page 260, line 1, for *Irish Owen* read Innishowen.
Page 272, line 18, for *Edward* read Edmond.
Page 289, line 10, after *surgeon* insert comma.
Page 463, margin, for *1565* read 1595.
Page 466, line 3, for *seperate* read separate.
Page 515, line 9 from bottom, for *Clanriard* read Clanricard.

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CATALOGUE

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The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible.

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2. CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON. Vols. I. and II. Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

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7. *JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS*. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A. 1858.

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This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1413, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham.

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This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the first half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known.

10. *MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH: Bernardi Andreae Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia*. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER. 1858.

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The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the 14th century during the reign of Edward II. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the 12th, 13th, and early part of the 14th centuries.

13. *CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. Edited by Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.*

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the Kingdom.

14. *A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1859-1861.*

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. *The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c., of ROGER BACON. Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.*

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiae*."

16. *BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA; 449-1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.*

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records.

17. *BRUT Y TYWYSGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. Edited by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.*

This work, also known as "*The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales*," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Cædwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. *A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399-1404. Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.*

19. *THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY. By REGINALD PECKOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. Edited by the Rev. CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.*

The "*Repressor*" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. Peckock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "*Repressor*" has great value for the philologist.

20. *ANNALES CAMBRIÆ. Edited by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.*

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447, and come down to 1238. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. *THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. Vols. I.-IV. Edited by the Rev. J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V.-VII. Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861-1877.*

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use.

The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland, the first in 1183, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about 1188 and may be regarded rather as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Cambriæ et Descriptio Cambriæ*: and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh.

22. *LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861-1864.*

These letters and papers are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Dépôt des Archives, in Paris.

23. *THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol II., Translation. Edited and translated by BENJAMIN THORPE, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.*

This chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to 1154, is justly the boast of England; no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. *LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII. Vols. I. and II. Edited by JAMES GAIRDNER. 1861-1863.*

The papers are derived from the MSS. in Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from them is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. *LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE. Edited by the Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.*

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III. but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. *DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. By Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1862-1871.*

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which original portions are distinguished from mere compilations. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III. Vol. I., 1216-1235. Vol. II., 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.*

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony.

28. CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI.—1. THOMÆ WALSHINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272-1381: Vol. II., 1381-1422. 2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1307. 3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELowe ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406. 4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, a THOMÆ WALSHINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIE PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793-1290: Vol. II., 1290-1349: Vol. III., 1349-1411. 5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vols. I. and II. 6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI SÆCULO XV^{mo} FLORUERE; Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATIE JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM SUSCEPTÆ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPELLANO, QUONDAM ADSRIPTUM: Vol. II., REGISTRA JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, WILLELMI ALBON, ET WILLELMI WALINGFORDE, ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, CUM APPENDICE, CONTINENTE QUASDAM EPISTOLAS, a JOHANNES WHETHAMSTEDE CONSCRIPTAS. 7. YPODIGMA NEUSTRIÆ a THOMÆ WALSHINGHAM, QUONDAM MONACHO MONASTERII S. ALBANI, CONSCRIPTUM. *Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1876.*

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I.; an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291-1292, also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground; a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand; a short Chronicle Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, with Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand; and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296; Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneфорde; a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham: with a Continuation.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Walingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events during those periods.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V.

29. CHRONICON ABBATIE EYESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EYESHAMIE ET THOMÆ DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, a FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418. *Edited by the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.*

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Erwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history.

30. RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ. Vol. I., 447-871. Vol. II., 872-1066. *Edited by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863-1869.*

Richard of Cirencester was a monk of Westminster, 1355-1400. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book ii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Britanniae* in 1747.

31. YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIRST. Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, and 33-35 Edw. I.; and 11-12 Edw. III. *Edited and translated by ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Barrister-at-Law. Years 12-13, 13-14, 14, and 14-15 Edward III. Edited and translated by LUKE OWEN PIKE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1889.*

The "Year Books" are the earliest of our Law Reports. They contain matter not only of practical utility to lawyers in the present day, but also illustrative of almost every branch of history, while for certain philological purposes they hold a position absolutely unique.

32. **NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY 1449-1450.**—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normannia: Le Recouvrement de Normandie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conférences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in 1450.

33. **HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ.** Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. HART, F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863-1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. **ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ.** *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre, and it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. **LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest.** Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A. 1864-1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet.

36. **ANNALES MONASTICI.** Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066-1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066-1263; Annales de Burton, 1004-1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519-1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1-1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1-1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042-1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016-1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066-1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1-1377. Vol. V.:—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registry of the University, Cambridge. 1864-1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I.

37. **MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS.** *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and is valuable, not only as a biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham, domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh. Bishop Hugh's consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. **CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST.** Vol. I.:—ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI. Vol. II.:—EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864-1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury.

39. RECUEIL DES CRONIQUEES ET ANCHIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GKANT BRETAGNEA PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE, par JEHAN DE WAURIN. Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. *Edited by* WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A. 1864-1879. Vol. IV. 1431-1443. *Edited by* Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, F.S.A. 1884.

40. A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND, by JOHN DE WAURIN. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vols. I. and II.) *Edited and translated by* Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, F.S.A. 1864-1887.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471 after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester.

41. POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III.-IX. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865-1886.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth.

42. LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians. Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French. It is supposed that Peter of Ickham was the author.

43. CRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Assistant-Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time.

44. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR. Vols. I.-III. 1067-1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of British Museum. 1866-1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest.

45. LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455-1023. *Edited by* EDWARD EDWARDS. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. *CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS*, from the earliest times to 1135; and *SUPPLEMENT*, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with Translation, by WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.* 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150.

47. *THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I.* Vols. I. and II. *Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A.* 1866-1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "*Historia Britonum*;" in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. *THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, OR THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN.* *Edited, with a Translation, by the Rev. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D.,* Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. *GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169-1192*, known under the name of *BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH.* Vols. I. and II. *Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A.,* Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. *MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts).* *Edited by the Rev HENRY ANSTEY, M.A.,* Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

51. *CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOVEDENE.* Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A.,* Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868-1871.

The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see No. 49*); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work; it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. *WILLELMI MALMESBURIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE.* *Edited by N. E. S. A. HAMILTON,* of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "*Gesta Pontificum*" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122.

53. *HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172-1320.* *Edited by JOHN T. GILBERT, F.S.A.,* Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. **THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1041 to 1590.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.* 1871.

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on the island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. **MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH APPENDICES, Vols. I.-IV.** *Edited by SIR TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L.* 1871-1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynn ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

56. **MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.:—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.** *Edited by the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.* Vols. I. and II. 1872.

These curious volumes are of a miscellaneous character, and were probably compiled under the immediate direction of Beekynton before he had attained to the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name; also letters to himself while Royal Secretary, and others addressed to the King.

57. **MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI, CHRONICA MAJORA.** Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067 to A.D. 1216. Vol. III. A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1239. Vol. IV. A.D. 1240 to A.D. 1247. Vol. V. A.D. 1248 to A.D. 1259. Vol. VI. Additamenta. Vol. VII. Index. *Edited by the Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrar of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge.* 1872-1884.

This work contains the "Chronica Majora" of Matthew Paris, one of the most valuable and frequently consulted of the ancient English Chronicles. It is published from its commencement, for the first time.

58. **MEMORIALE FRATRIS WALTERI DE COVENTRIA.—THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF WALTER OF COVENTRY.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.* 1872-1873.

The first portion is not of much importance, being only a compilation from earlier writers. The part relating to the first quarter of the thirteenth century is the most valuable and interesting.

59. **THE ANGLO-LATIN SATIRICAL POETS AND EPIGRAMMATISTS OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.** Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres).* 1872.

The Poems contained in these volumes have long been known and appreciated as the best satires of the age in which their authors flourished, and were deservedly popular during the 13th and 14th centuries.

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Bishop Kellawe's Register contains the proceedings of his prelate, both lay and ecclesiastical and is the earliest Register of the Palatinate of Durham.

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This chronicle gives a circumstantial history of the close of the reign of Edward III.

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This Chronicle forms part of the Chartulary of the Abbey of Ramsey, preserved in the Public Record Office (see No. 79).

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The date of the composition of this Chronicle is placed about the year 1300. The writer appears to have been an eye witness of many events which he describes. The language in which it is written was the dialect of Gloucestershire at that time.

87. *CHRONICLE OF ROBERT OF BRUNNE.* Edited by FREDERICK JAMES FURNIVALL, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Parts I. and II. 1887.

Robert of Brunne, or Bourne, co. Lincoln, was a member of the Gilbertine Order established at Sempringham. His Chronicle is described, by its editor as a work of fiction, a contribution not to English history, but to the history of English.

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